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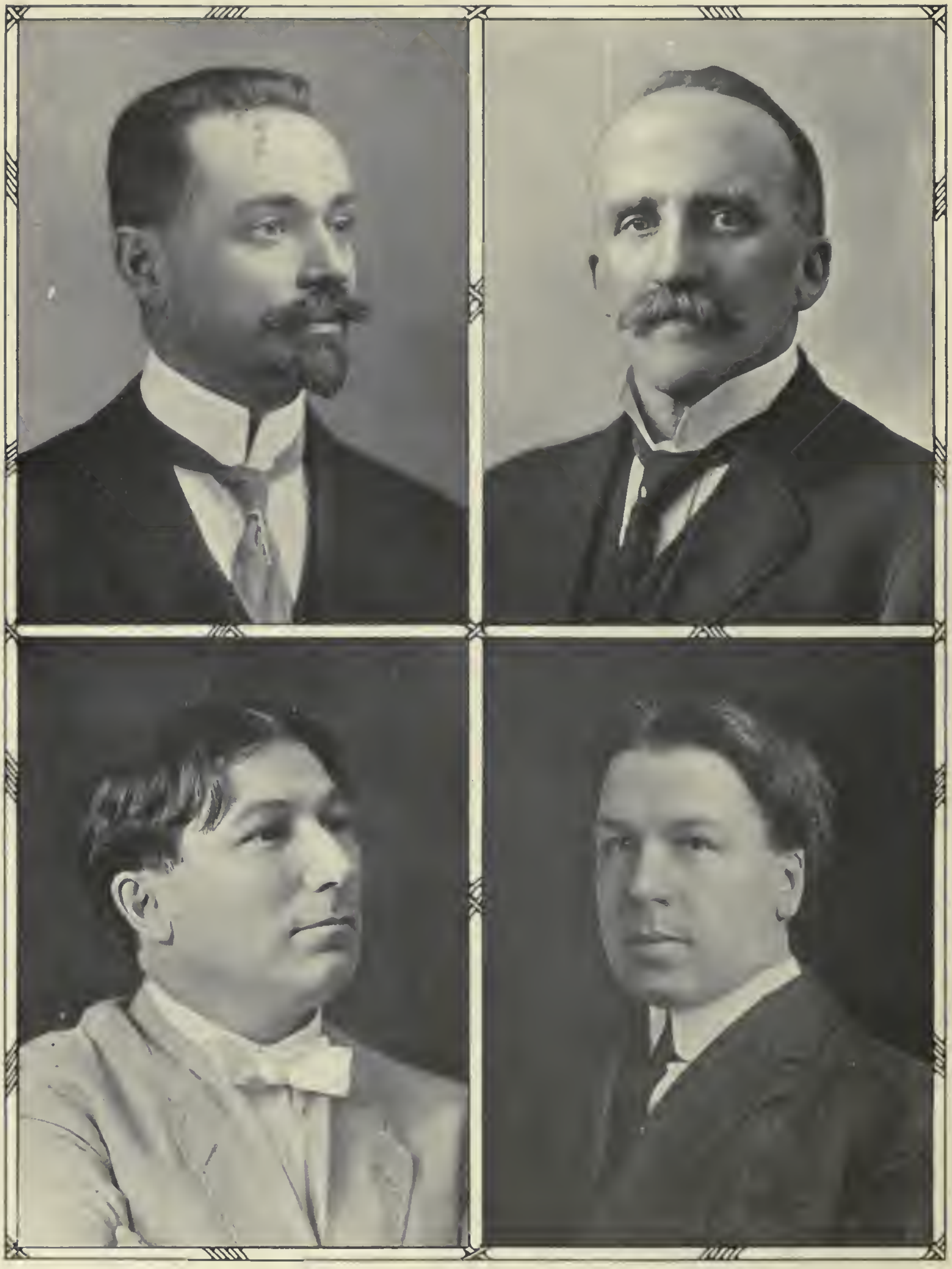
OLD MONTREAL NEW

Illustrated with over one thousand Engravings of
the City's Chief Institutions, Churches
Statues, Homes and Citizens, both
of the past and of to-day.

Summary of Contents

	PAGE
Links in the History of Montreal	10
The Imperial City of the Dominion (Chambers)	51
The Story of the Streets	63
The Commercial Development of the City	79
Montreal—One Hundred Years Ago	97
The Religious and Social Life of Montreal	108
Montreal's Educational System	330
The City of Maisonneuve	383
The Musical and Dramatic Life of Montreal	401
The Learned Professions in Montreal	453

For complete Index to Contents see the last pages
of this work.



LORENZO PRINCE.

CHARLES GORDONSMITH.

M. M. MARCY.

BEN DEACON.

CHIEF EDITORS OF "MONTREAL—OLD AND NEW."

OLD MONTREAL NEW

Entertaining, Convincing, Fascinating

A UNIQUE GUIDE FOR THE MANAGING EDITOR

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PREFACE

SINCE the world began its Creator planned for Montreal. The beauty of this city has been handed down through the ages. The beasts of the field and the birds of the air, and for aught we know a human race have enjoyed this spot from time eternal. We who love it now can tell of but a few years of all that time; less than four hundred years of the ages that old Mount Royal has stood guard over our home. We only know that in 1535 a white man, the first of our race, Jacques Cartier, gazed upon this scene, and because he was the first his name is deathless. He sailed away. What would the world do to-day, less than four hundred years later, if an adventurous captain should report the discovery of such a land? Yet we know that seventy years elapsed before the next white brother came. Two generations had come and gone and the story of the mountain, the island, and the river which Cartier brought back to France had been lost in antiquity while Mount Royal waited these years in solitude. Then came Champlain, the founder of Quebec, and looked upon the scene and sailed away. In 1642, one hundred and seven years after the first report of the new land, came Maisonneuve, the pioneer, the builder, and began our home for us; and through the few short years since then we have a history—one of the most fascinating to be sure, of any city upon this continent, and one which has been told in many ways and at many times. The story though old is ever new, and it is the purpose of this work to tell the story of these years through the interesting medium of the photograph; to illustrate the growth and development of this great city from the earliest recorded times down to the date of going to press. The written word has been used only to carry the thread of the story, and is confined to those facts that the most superficial student of the city's past should know; but it is believed that the illustration will hold the mind and the eye and more firmly fix the city's present strength upon the reader than any other course.

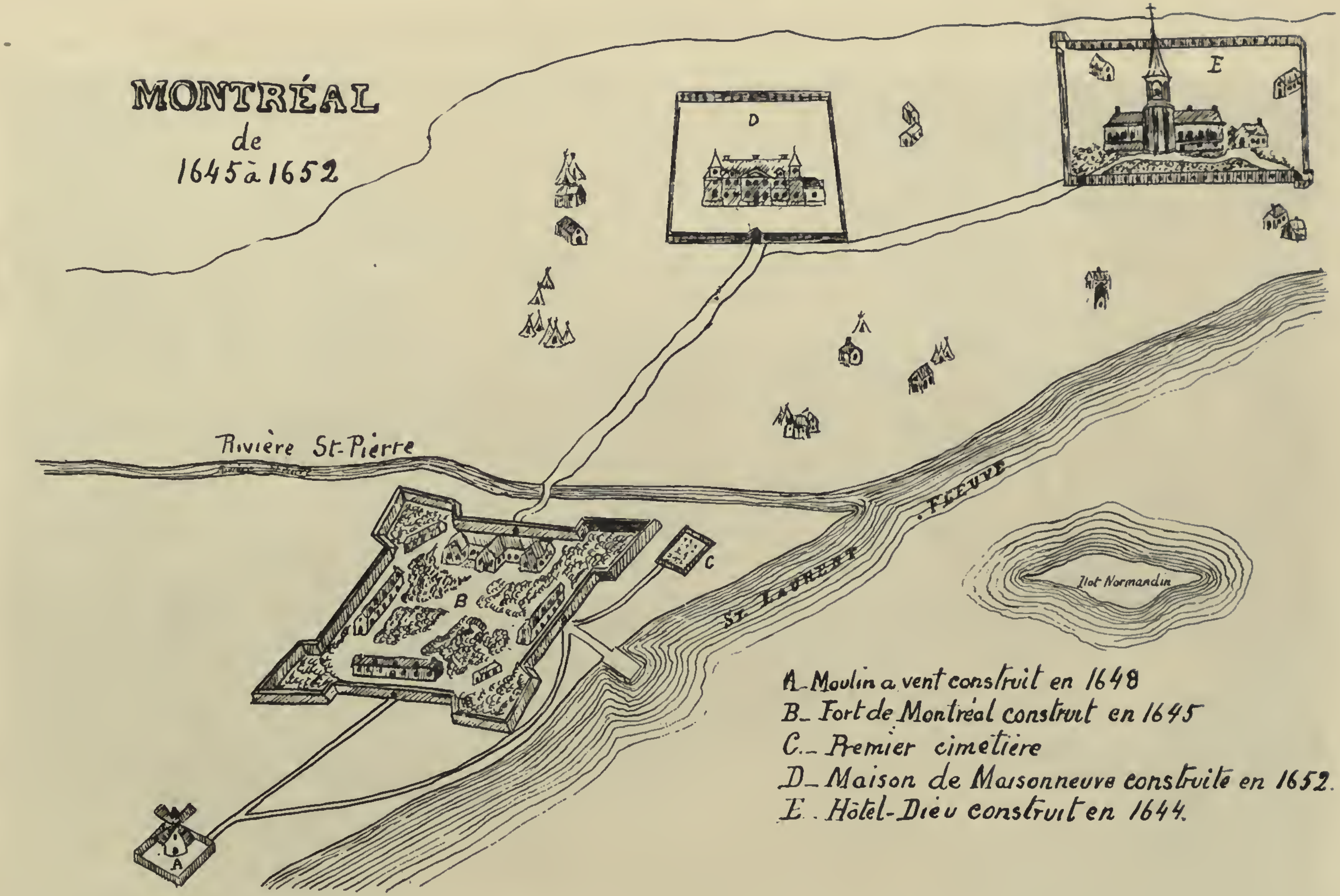
While this work contains many imperfections, and has been obliged to suffer from many omissions, yet it remains the most characteristic of the city that has ever been produced, and we doubt if its equal will be attained in many years to come. It represents too much work and time and patience to be lightly undertaken. Two years have not been too long to complete all of the features it contains. We have made it as complete and as perfect as the material at hand would permit.

We wish to say, in this foreword, that we would have preferred the contemperaneous biography to be more complete, a fuller representation of the men who are at the forefront of our affairs to-day, but that, while apparently the easiest task, has proved the most difficult. Carelessness, or perhaps the pressure of other and seemingly more important matters, on the part of our good friends has forced us to go to press with many an omission, which we regret. And we feel that the loss is not wholly ours, for we realize what a wealth of material this book will present to the writers who come after us, and by that we judge of its imperfections as well as of its perfections.

The editors have found great pleasure too in the compilation of the work, and they are under obligations for many courtesies from many hands. The unpleasant things are soon forgotten, and it is only the good which lives. Their sincere thanks are due to Mr. Julius Chambers, the famous journalist of New York, whose delightful article appears on other pages. We doubt if this appreciation of Montreal has ever been excelled. It has made the book worth while.

We shall be satisfied if those who have so loyally supported us in the work are pleased with it. That is a fair recompense; for we know its value to the news-room and to all the news-rooms of all newspapers that may in all time come to speak of this wonderful City of Montreal.

Landing of the first white man on the Island of Montreal. Jacques Cartier reached this spot on October 2nd, 1535. The Indian name at that time for this village was Hochelaga. Cartier ascended the mountain, and was so impressed with the magnificence of the view that he called it Mount Royal, and from the mountain the later city derived its name "Montreal."


MONTRÉAL
de
1645 à 1652
D
E
Rivière St-Pierre
B
C
A
St. Laurent
Fleuve
Ilot Normandin
A. Moulin a vent construit en 1648
B. Fort de Montréal construit en 1645
C. Premier cimetière
D. Maison de Maisonneuve construite en 1652.
E. Hôtel-Dieu construit en 1644.

Montreal of 1645 to 1652.—The first birds-eye view of the future city ever attempted. The original is a much prized relic within the archives at the City Hall and was loaned for this work.

A Review of the principal events that transpired from the days of Jacques Cartier to the present time.

Links in the History of Montreal that bind her to the past. Hochelaga and our early home.

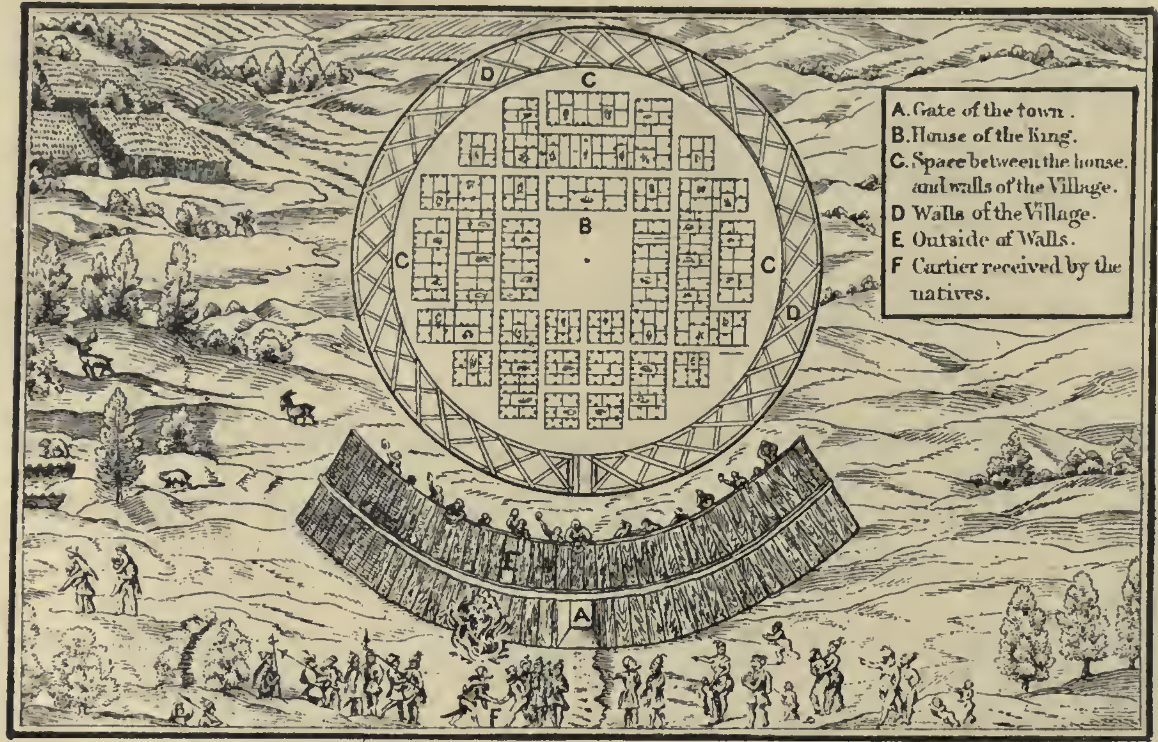
NATURE ordained that the plateaus of Mount Royal should be the site of a great city. Man's part in the making of Canada's metropolis has been but secondary.

When the surface of the terrestial globe, cracking and steaming at every joint, took on its present shape, nature provided that half a continent should be commercially tributary to the city which would be founded about the base of the rocky monument of prehistoric volcanic activity which is the backbone of the beautiful island at the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence. The waters drained from the most productive part of the North American Continent, the overflow from the world's greatest inland seas, concentrated into one mighty stream, unite here on their way to the ocean, that ocean which is the highway to the Old World with its teeming millions. And as if to leave absolutely no question as to the destiny of the northern metropolis, nature here threw great natural barriers — seething rapids — across both rivers, defining for all time the limits of ocean navigation.

It is not surprising to learn that even in pre-historic days the site of the present great city was the home of a flourishing community with widespread trade influences.

When the intrepid French navigator, Jacques Cartier, reached Stadacona, the present site of the City of Quebec, in 1535, he heard so much from the natives there about the wealth, comfort and importance of the population living in the great Indian town of Hochelaga that he determined, in spite of all obstacles, to pay the place a visit before returning to France. And he succeeded, thus having the honor to be the first white man to visit the site of the present city, and also its sponsor, for from the name of Mount Royal, given by Cartier to the beautiful eminence in the centre of the island, the City of Montreal derives its name.

Hochelaga was, in its own way, a worthy forerunner of the great Dominion's chief city. Possessing a population of 1,500 it was, in many respects, the most remarkable and most important town found by the discoverers of the continent.


A. Gate of the town.
B. House of the King.
C. Space between the house and walls of the Village.
D Walls of the Village.
E Outside of Walls.
F Cartier received by the natives.
A
B
C
C
C
D
D
E
F

JACQUES CARTIER RECEIVED BY THE INDIANS AT HOCHALACA.
1535

The untutored mind of the redman had grasped some idea of the exceptional advantages of the site of the present city, and the Indians had given to their town an air of substantiality and permanency peculiarly its own. It was surrounded by a triple-walled circular palisade, was laid out on a well regulated and uniform plan, and had well-built houses and even granaries.

If the town was remarkable, so was its population, for it consisted of two different races, differing widely in character, tastes and modes of living. Fierce Senecas of the Iroquois race lived here in peace and amity, side by side, within the very same palisades with their traditional foes the wily, vindictive Wyandottes or Hurons. So on the same spot to-day dwells happily a population made up of two distinct races, French and English. For Montreal is the geographical point of happy contact between the brilliancy, the gaiety and the eager susceptibilities of the French and the solidity and sober business capacity of the Anglo-Saxon.

Fratricidal war, racial animosities and foreign invasion were the undoing of ancient Hochelaga, certainly an incident with an obvious moral. Seventy years after the visit of Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the City of Quebec, visited the site of Hochelaga, but every trace of the prosperous Indian town had disappeared, Even cities have their graves, and from the grave of the redman's town of Hochelaga has sprung the white man's busy city of Montreal. The very tombs of the Hochelagaians have vanished like their dead, and there only remains the name and a few bones and stone relics turned up by the ploughman and the builders' navvy to recall them.

The present city traces its origin back to the religious zeal of the age "when men were men, and not ashamed of heaven." Eyes in France were directed towards the new France across the seas, and with devout Christians, still inspired with the fervent spirit of the crusades, and filled with religious longing for an opportunity to convert the heathen nations of the earth to the true faith, the time of turning to advantage the site of the old Indian city as a centre of missionary zeal was not to be long put off—and where religious zeal led commercial enterprise did not lag behind. The trader and his merchandise has always followed close upon the heels of the missionary and the Gospel.

The incidents leading to the founding of Montreal are interwoven with weird stories of mysterious visions, of divine revelations and other providential interpositions. Suffice it here to say that Montreal was founded May 18th, 1642, by Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a soldier of noble character and deep religious thought, as befitted one, who had been commissioned to establish a real kingdom of God in the wilds of the western hemisphere. Maisonneuve was accompanied by a party of seventeen, and their landing was made the occasion of simple but solemn religious ceremony.

The small band of pioneers was soon joined by sixty other colonists, and the population and influence of the little community from that time steadily extended.

In the chaos of events succeeding the establishment of the colony, which was at first called Ville-Marie (the City of Marie), there stand out certain events which especially attract attention. There were desperate affrays with the lurking savages, diplomatic contests requiring both skill and courage with self-seeking and jealous colonial officials of the senior colony lower down the river at Quebec, bitter disputes between the lay and ecclesiastical authorities, in which the shrewd churchmen usually had the best of it; massacres by the Indians, daring trips of exploration to the very heart of the unknown depths of the vast continent, beside which the achievements of Stanley in Africa pale into insignificance.

The whole of the island of Montreal, which in 1644 had become the property of the Sulpicians, had been thoroughly explored within five years of that time, and by 1660, the year of the Lachine massacre, some of the settlements within a ten mile radius of the original stockade had assumed the aspect of thriving villages.

In 1667 Montreal had a population of 766 and was beginning to assert itself as an independent centre of trade. It had a market day and a public warehouse erected by the people themselves. And brave trade pioneers and even braver priests, the latter with the zeal of the apostles and the spirit of martyrs in their composition, were with marvellous rapidity bringing a constantly widening area, if not into subjection, at least within the trade influence of the bustling little town. Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, nearly two hundred miles to the westward, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, became a western outpost of the enterprising mer-

An early Lacrosse Game on the slopes of Mount Royal from a painting in the McCord National Museum.

chants of the town at the foot of Mount Royal.

It was Montreal's commercial enterprise and religious zeal that planned those audaciously adventurous trips of exploration of Joliet, Hennepin, La Salle and Dulhut, and Montreal men who carried them out to their successful conclusion. They discovered the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and the productive country at present forming the western states, before the explorers of England's old colonies along the Atlantic seaboard had got further westward than the Allegheny Mountains.

One superbly heroic incident stands out in the early, most romantic period of the city's history. It is the story of how not only Montreal, but the whole of New France, were saved by the devoted bravery and self-sacrifice of Adam Daulac (or Dollard), Sieur des Ormeaux, and his sixteen chosen comrades from the little garrison of the infant city. This was in the year 1660. The destruction of the colony had been planned by the ferocious Iroquois. Their parties, converging for the attack, were of such great strength that a union must have resulted fatally for the ill-prepared settlement. Daulac, a young and dashing officer of Montreal's little garrison, conceived the idea of anticipating the combined Indian attack by a desperate onslaught on one of the converging war parties. It was realized that the whole party would have to pay with their lives the penalty for their daring, but it was felt that their action would engender such a wholesome appreciation of French prowess as to discourage the Iroquois from proceeding with the execution of their designs upon the settlements. The young heroes—the oldest of them was not over thirty-one—having calmly made their wills and consecrated themselves to their inevitable martyrdom by attending mass, started out on their glorious undertaking, met a great war party of the Iroquois on the Ottawa River, kept their enemies at bay until their ammunition was exhausted, sold their lives as dearly as brave men possibly could; and, exactly as Daulac had calculated, saved New France. The heroes of this Canadian Thermopolae deserve a place in the temple of fame with the bravest in history.

Another sanguinary, but much less satisfactory, incident stands out among the events of the many years of stirring Indian warfare of which Montreal was the focus. On the night of August 5, 1689, the Iroquois exacted a terrible vengeance upon the Island of Montreal, making a descent upon Lachine, at the upper end of the island, and killing or capturing some four hundred of the unsuspecting inhabitants.

In these early years of the city's existence its commercial advancement was retarded by many exceptional obstacles. Pernicious monopolies and even enervating official bonuses interfered with legitimate enterprise. The colonists appealed for government assistance for their various undertakings on the most flimsy pretexts, and usually got just what they asked for, although the demands were often grotesquely unbusinesslike and even puerile. The evil grew naturally by what it fed on. The people appeared to be losing their self-reliance, and the home authorities and the local government officials treated them more and more as irresponsible dependents, and, in fact, helpless children. Laws of a kindergarten order were enacted and calmly submitted to. Merchants were forbidden to meet together to discuss business, ordinary social festivities were forbidden, and when the Governor of the day in 1710, got it into his head that the men of Montreal were giving too much attention to the raising of horses he issued an edict forbidding more than two horses and a foal per household to be kept. The multiplication of trifling laws, grinding monopolies, and greedy officials became so irksome that many of the most energetic and enterprising colonists were attracted into the depths of the free wilderness, where they allied themselves with the Indians and lived, under the designation of "coureurs-des-bois," the existence of hunters, trappers and fur traders. Their very existence and their means of livelihood brought them into conflict with the chartered companies and the licensed agents and traders thereof, and the "coureurs-des-bois" came to be regarded as a sort of combination poacher-smuggler and outlaw. He certainly was a very disturbing element in the business and the social life of the settlements. In spite of stringent laws against the "coureurs-des-bois," providing even the penalty of commitment to the galleys, the evil attained such proportions that when the male population of the colony was only ten thousand, one thousand of the men were living in a state of outlawry as "coureurs-des-bois."

In spite of all these impediments Montreal made progress.

In 1672 the town was formally laid out and the streets named, many of the names remaining unchanged to this day.

In 1722 Montreal was fortified with a bastioned wall and ditch after plans by the great French military engineer DeLéry. Not a trace of the fortifications exists to-day.

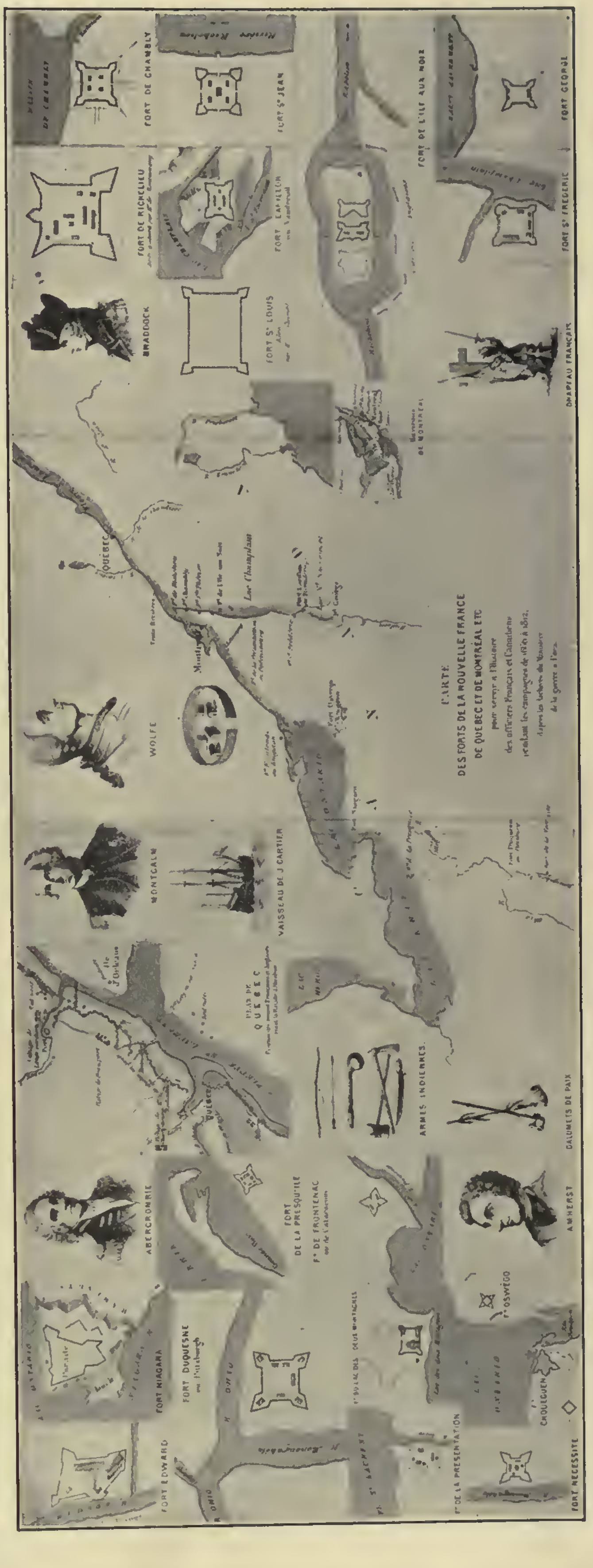
The requirements of commerce demanded their demolition as long ago as 1808. Even the hill on which stood the citadel was demolished shortly afterwards and carted away. Many yards below the level of the deepest casement of the once-prominent Citadel Hill there is today a wide level area gridironed with the tracks of one of the Montreal termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The year 1701 saw the great Indian conference in Montreal, the vast gathering at which peace was concluded with the redskins, and which possesses a special historical and dramatic interest by reason of the tragic death of "Le Rat," one of the most eloquent and brainy Indians who ever lived, while delivering a forcible appeal for peace to his dusky kinsmen.

In 1721 a big fire visited the city and wrought considerable damage. The following year a regular mail was established between Montreal and Quebec. By 1725 the advantages of Montreal as a commercial centre had become generally recognized, and we find the city's first English people attracted thither. A couple of years later the fact of their presence having been drawn to the notice of the home authorities, orders were sent out from France that the English residents must leave the country unless they were actually settled on land. At any rate, they were forbidden to engage in trade.

More English were soon to come to Montreal, and to stay, but the town was to see some stirring days before their arrival.

Montreal was the base from which went forth the force which established Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg), and effected the capture of George Washington and the British-American garrison under his command at Fort Necessity. From Montreal was despatched the French force



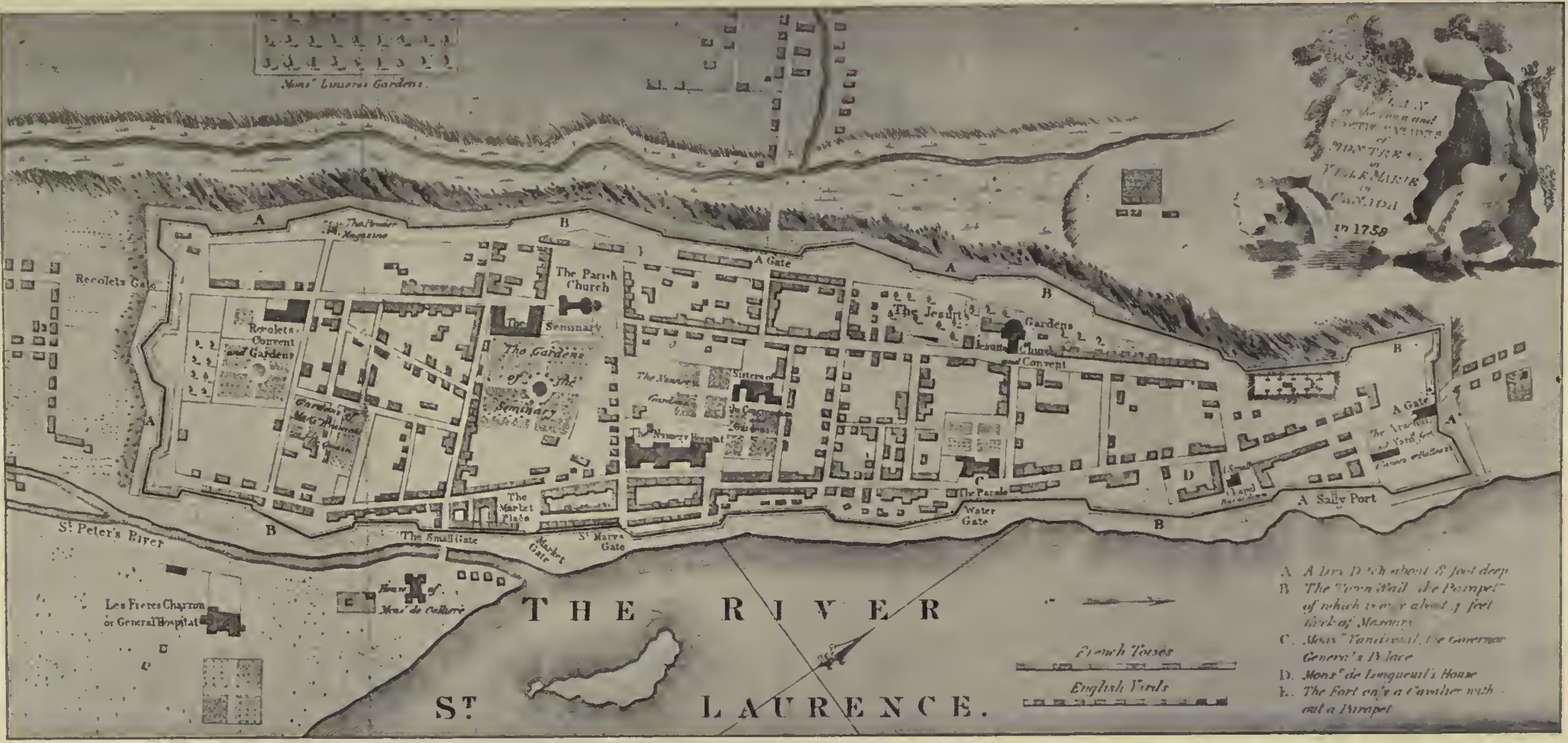
Reproduction or an historically interesting old chart showing a number of the fortifications of New France and of their defenders.

which was the undoing of the gallant but rash Braddock in the valley of the Monongahela River. Montreal was alternately the base of operations of the armies of the veteran Baron Dieskau and of General Montcalm, which wrote in characters of blood so many stirring pages of history on the shores of Lake Champlain and Lake George. During the intervals in the final bloody struggle for the possession of the northern half of the continent Montreal was the centre of great military activity. It was the key of the French strategical position so long as the French armies assumed the aggressive, and while the valley of the Ohio and the basins of Lakes Champlain and George were the scenes of her active operations. With the armies as well as the regular population dependent upon the stores of Montreal for sustenance, supplies several times gave out and the population of Montreal was reduced to the necessity of eating horseflesh, so that the weakness of the people for man's best friend, which officialism had tried to stamp out, served them in extremity in good stead. After the capture of Fort William Henry, thousands of the Indian allies of the French came to Montreal with their prisoners—some of whom they killed and devoured in the very streets of the town, the French not daring to protest for fear of antagonizing their savage allies. The Governor, De Vaudreuil, eventually succeeded in buying from the Indians all of their surviving captives. Montreal was pretty well depleted of its teeming military population in the spring of 1759, when French regulars, Montreal militiamen and western Indians, accompanied by Montcalm, the commander-in-chief, and De Vaudreuil, the Governor, proceeded to Quebec, then menaced by the army of General Wolfe.

Great consternation prevailed in Montreal when news arrived of Wolfe's brilliant victory on the Plains of Abraham, followed by fugitives from Montcalm's army and most of the corps of Montreal militia, which comprised no unimportant part of the force assembled for the defence of Quebec.

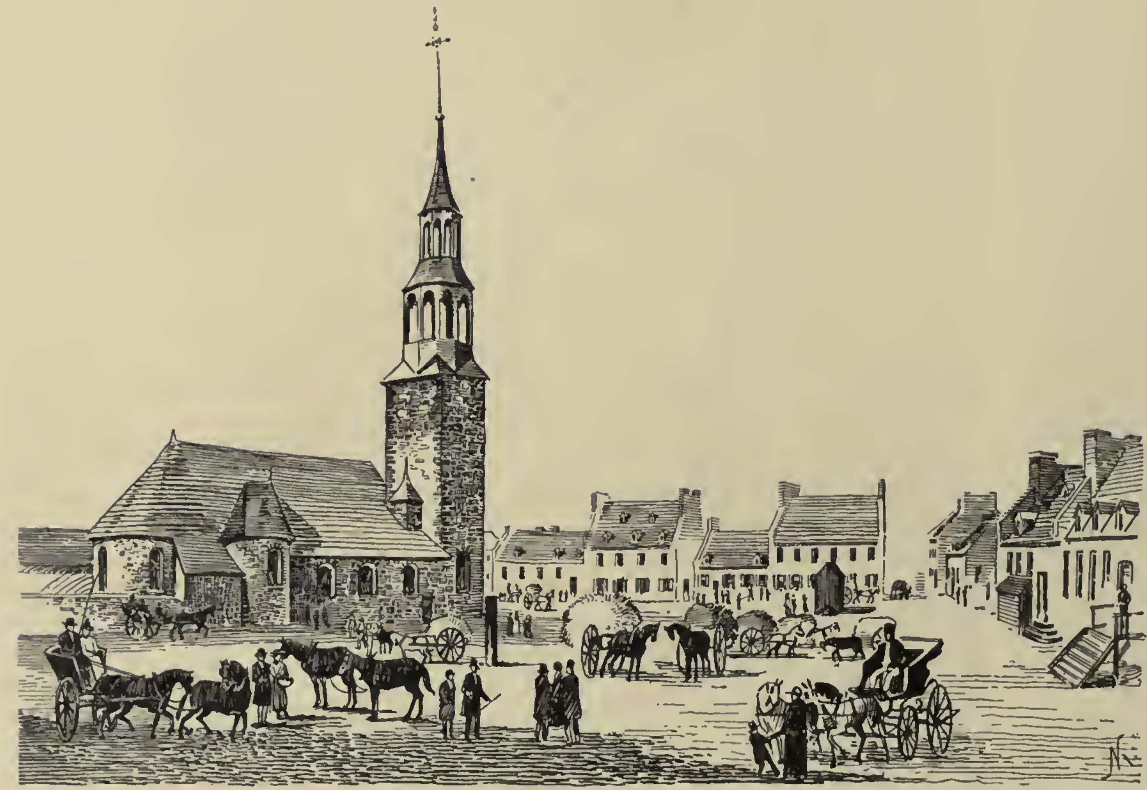
With the St. Lawrence closed and Quebec in the hands of the British, the French armies in Canada were completely dependent upon Montreal for supplies during the winter of 1759-60, and again the people of the city had to submit to reduced rations and other hardships. Notwithstanding the loss of Quebec the French did not consider Canada lost. The main body of the French army was intact, and the nominal strength of the Montreal militia and the western Indian allies was considerable. It was decided to make a last stand at Montreal, the French forces were concentrated, the fortifications extended and floating batteries constructed. But the British Government was very much in earnest and was well backing up its generals in the field. A well-equipped fleet prevented French reinforcements from even reaching the St. Lawrence, while the British armies received both reinforcements and supplies. Colonel Haldimand with a strong force descending from Lakes Champlain and George, via the Richelieu, appeared on the south side of the St. Lawrence; General Murray, with a strong naval and military force from Quebec, ascended that river, while General Amherst, with the main army, descended the river from Oswego in force, encamped on the southern slope of the south-westerly spur of Mount Royal and set about erecting batteries to bombard the town. The guns were not called into requisition, for negotiations for a surrender were opened, and on September 7th, 1760, there was signed in the headquarters of General Amherst, on the slopes of Mount Royal, articles of capitulation by which Montreal surrendered, the French troops laid down their arms, and Canada passed into the possession of Great Britain. The next day, with drums beating and flags flying, a brigade of Amherst's army, headed by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Haldimand, and the Grenadier and Light Infantry companies of the regiments of the line, under Colonels Massy and Amherst, marched proudly down from the headquarters' camp, near the site of the present Montreal College on Sherbrooke Street, through the western suburbs, through the nearest gate in the walls, the Récollet Gate, situated at the corner of the present Notre Dame and McGill Streets, to the Citadel, which was situated near the present Viger Square dépot of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the Place d'Armes the French regiments of the garrison were drawn up, and surrendered their arms The flag of France on the citadel flagstaff was lowered and the red cross ensign of Britain raised in its stead. Guards were mounted and sentries posted, and that night for the first time English drums beat the sunset tattoo in the streets of Montreal.

The French regulars were without any unnecessary delay shipped home to France, the English colonial troops who came with the armies of Amherst and Haviland returned to their homes, and the British regular troops appear to have lost no time in


MONTREAL
VILLE MARIE
in
CANADA
in 1758
Mons^r Linieres Gardens
The Powder Magazine
Recolets Gate
Recolets Convent and Gardens
The Parish Church
The Seminary
The Gardens of the Seminary
The Market Place
The Small Gate
Market Gate
S^t Marys Gate
The Nunnery Hospital
The Nunnery Gardens
Sisters of the Congregation
The Jesuits
Gardens
Jesuits Church and Convent
The Parade
Water Gate
A Gate
A Sally Port
S^t Peter's River
Les Freres Charron or General Hospital
House of Mons^r de Callierè
THE RIVER
S^T LAURENCE.
French Toises
English Yards
A
B
C
D
A. A Dry Ditch about 8 feet deep
B. The Town Wall or Rampart of which is only about 4 feet thick of Masonry
C. Mons^r Vaudreuil, the Governor General's Place
D. Mons^r de Longueuil's House
E. The Fort on a Cavalier without a Parapet

A most interesting Chart of the City drawn in the year 1759, one hundred and fifty-six years ago. The present Craig Street was at that time the bed of a small river with marshy banks. The town was surrounded by a wall four feet thick and nine feet high. Gardens, convents, nunneries and churches occupied most of the land. What is now Fortification Lane, between St. James and Craig Streets, was the location of the northern wall; beyond that and the marshy river were a few scattered settlements. At what is now the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets was located the Powder Magazine, placed there so as to be some distance out of town owing to the danger of its contents. The Parish Church at the edge of what is now Place d'Armes stood in the centre of Notre Dame Street and remained there almost one hundred years longer.

ingratiating themselves with the population. On September 25th we find General Amherst, in a most graceful letter, courteously acknowledging the receipt from the Sister Superior of the Hôtel-Dieu of a present ''of beautiful fruit and syrup'' and reciprocating with a present from his own private stores, including ''two dozen of Madeira wine.'' The gallant general in his epistle further takes occasion to express his lively appreciation of the kindness of the nuns to the sick of the army and to assure the Sisters of the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal that ''so respectable a society could rely upon receiving from the British nation the same protection as they had enjoyed under French rule.''



Place d'Armes Square, which was the social centre as well as the market of our forefathers — a pen and ink drawing from an old plate.

Montreal for its size presented quite a prosperous appearance at the time of the conquest, possessing a number of substantial churches, warehouses and private residences.

The first British administration of Montreal was naturally military in character, and was placed in charge of General Gage, who at once gained the gratitude and confidence of the people by enlisting the assistance of the leading men among them in the interpretation and administration of the old local laws, which were temporarily continued in force. Under the French régime the militia officers acted as municipal officers and justices of the peace. On taking oaths of allegiance the old French officers were reinstated in office, and the spectacle was presented within a few weeks of the capitulation of soldiers belonging to the army of the conquerors being summoned for trial before courts composed of men who had fought in the service of the conquered.

Montreal had made considerable progress under the impetus of British rule before the next stirring event in her history—its brief occupation by the continental armies. French merchants were still operating in the fur trade, but English adventurers were disputing it with them and were more or less systematically exploring the country to the westward. A considerable proportion of the English-speaking population of Montreal had come from the older English colonies, and in many cases were in sympathy with the revolutionary movements in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

When on August 21st, 1775, the expedition of Montgomery started out against Canada from New York State, Montreal was its main objective. The Continentals knew that many of the English-speaking residents were sympathetic and the bulk of the surrounding French-Canadian population indifferent. They also knew that the defenses of the place, with the characteristic indifference of British peoples to military preparation in peace time, had been allowed to fall into decay, and moreover, that the Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, had but a very meagre military force of a few details for its defence. The Governor was painfully aware of the weakness of his position, and decided to make his chief line of defence as far from the town as possible, along the line of the Richelieu River, which was the invaders' natural line of communication. St. Johns, naturally a weak position, was put into as strong a position for defence as possible, and made an exceptionally plucky and prolonged defence of ten weeks against great odds, nearly discouraging the invaders with their venture.

The French-Canadians in the vicinity of St. Johns openly sympathized with the invaders, while towards the end of the siege of St. Johns the attitude of the whole population of the Richelieu valley became so openly hostile to the British, that Chambly, lower down the river, held by a small force, was evacuated and abandoned to the enemy with large stores of arms, ammunition and military clothing on October 18. St. Johns capitulated November 3rd, and the last hope of saving Montreal from capture by the invaders practically disappeared.

Governor Carleton reviewing his troops on Place d'Armes before attacking Ethan Allen at Longue Pointe—1775.

Montreal had not been, by any means, free from local excitement during the time of the fighting along the banks of the Richelieu. Thanks to the indifference or sympthy of the inhabitants of the country south of the St. Lawrence, small parties of Continental scouts and light troops ranged the district between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu at their own sweet will and with as much impunity as though they had been operating in their own country. In September, Ethan Allan, the Vermont man who had won eternal fame in his own country by capturing Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, before its little garrison knew that the country was in a state of rebellion, reached Longueuil, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, with a force of fifty of his Green Mountain Boys and a body of eighty Canadians, "mostly French." The special mission of the force appears to have been to forage and to open up communication with the sympathizers in Montreal. A Major Brown was in command of a similar party operating further up the river in the direction of Laprairie. Allan was one of those brave, impetuous spirits who come to the front in every war where irregular troops are employed, who possess a blissful disregard for orders, who despite the fundamental rules of the art of war, who cannot understand the importance of combinations, who consider it their sole duty to seize every opportunity that offers itself for active excitement, who often surround their names with halos of popular glamor, who generally terminate their military career by some particularly disastrous rash act, and who never make any material contribution towards the final success of their side.

Allan ascertained that things were in a very bad way in Montreal. It was a small place of 7,000 or 8,000 population and defended by a feeble and decidedly dilapidated wall. At one place a pile of rubbish was lying against the outside of the wall and reached almost to the top of it. In another place some of the citizens, in a delightful spirit of independence, had broken down a section of the wall to make a convenient entrance for the teams drawing wood into the city, thus saving a considerable detour to the nearest gate. The commercial spirit dominated Montreal in those days as now. Military defences could not be allowed to stand in the way of business convenience. There were guns mounted in the citadel, but their carriages were rotting away, and there were but few gunners to man them. The Governor had barely enough regular soldiers for a guard, and only a portion of the militia could be depended upon. The English-speaking merchants were greatly dissatisfied, especially some of the leading ones who had come from the older English colonies. The French gentry and the clergy were pathetically loyal to the British, but the people of the suburbs were generally friendly to the Continentals. This had been shown by the refusal of the suburbanites to deliver up their ladders to the garrison, the Governor having deemed it a wise precaution, in view of the possibility of an attempt by escalade, to have all ladders placed in the citadel.

Ethan Allan, after learning these details, lost no time in determining to try to capture the town by a "coup-de-main," and after inviting Major Brown to co-operate, had his men ferried across the St. Lawrence to Longue Pointe, some eight or nine miles below the town.

September 25th, when news of the landing of Ethan Allan's little force reached the garrison, was a day of great excitement in Montreal. The whole population, some devoutly anxious for their success, others hoping for their defeat, gathered in the streets to see a column of three hundred men, chiefly militiamen, under the command of Major Carden, sally forth to meet the invaders. In a few hours Carden returned to the city with Ethan Allan and practically his whole force, and before long the famous Green Mountain Boy was on his way across the Atlantic to an English prison.

The result of this escapade of Allan's caused great discouragement to the Continental troops besieging St. Johns, correspondingly encouraged the loyalists in the province, and decided many a waverer to cast in his lot with the British.

November 12, Montgomery's army crossed the St. Lawrence to the Island of Montreal, the energetic Governor, Carleton, making his escape by night in a boat from the lower part of the town. Montgomery simply had to march into the city to take possession. The Continental general explained to the inhabitants that being defenceless they could not stipulate terms, but he promised to respect their personal rights on condition that the keys of the public stores were turned over to him. The possession of the public stores was no insignificant matter, for Montgomery found himself badly supplied with clothing, food and ammunition. As he advanced further from his base the wants of his army naturally became more acute. The campaigning about Lake Champlain and the Richelieu had been very rough and trying on equipment, and the Continental soldiers had been very glad to appropriate and don the reserve uniforms of British troops they had found in the military stores of St. Johns and Chambly. And so it happened that when Montgomery and his army entered Montreal by the Recollet Gate on November 13th, quite a number of the Continentals wore scarlet coats. Montgomery established his headquarters at the Chateau de Ramezay, the abode of local officialdom since the French colonial days, and during the brief period that Montreal remained under Continental domination, it was the centre of an active propaganda undertaken with a view of inducing all classes of Canadians to throw in their lot with the revolted colonies.

After a rest in Montreal to refit his army and await a few reinforcements, Montgomery proceeded to Quebec to form a junction with Arnold's force, which had penetrated into the country via the Chaudiere.

The defeat of the combined Continental force at Quebec, December 31st, 1775, had an exhilarating effect in Montreal.

A garrison was left in the town by the Continentals, and on April 29th, 1776, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and the Rev. Charles Carroll, a Jesuit priest, arrived to take charge of the revolutionary propaganda, to oppose the growing influence of the French-Canadian gentry and clergy, and to try and induce the Canadians to send delegates to Congress. Franklin had taken the precaution to bring a printer and a printing outfit with him, and no stone was left unturned to pervert the loyalty of the population. The new arrivals, as the troops of their country who had preceded them, appear to have made anything but a favorable impression upon the Montrealers.

About the middle of May part of Arnold's army, which had retreated from below Quebec on the 6th, arrived in Montreal. Reinforcements were coming to the Continentals via the Richelieu, but so were British reinforcements, via the Atlantic. In June Arnold and the remnant of his and Montgomery's armies reached Montreal, Arnold establishing his headquarters at the Chateau de Ramezay. He found that but a few Canadian sympathizers remained, for the failures of the Continentals and the energy of the British had a depressing effect upon the disloyal, and encouraged the French-Canadian clergy and gentry to make redoubled efforts to wean the mass of the people from their temporary lapse of indifference. The merchants of Montreal, and the Canadian "habitants" as well, soon ceased to be indifferent. They found the ill-provided, half-starved and generally mutinous Continentals very different from the well-found and thoroughly disciplined troops of the British. The Continentals for want of money seized goods on promises to pay, and the promises were never redeemed. The British paid for all the goods the merchants could spare and all the produce the farms could supply in yellow gold. The Continental soldiers performed all kinds or arbitrary and illegal acts, and their officers would not or dare not bring them to book; while British soldiers charged with offences against even the local French colonial ordinances, were promptly arrested, and even handed over to courts of which French-Canadian militia officers officiated as judges, for trial.

This picture is accepted as one of Montreal, drawn in 1762.

French Canadians had, in several districts, taken the field against the Continentals. Ogdensburg was still a British post and fairly strongly held, and Arnold feared that the commander of the place might try a sudden dash upon Montreal via the St. Lawrence. To guard against such a contingency he posted a considerable force at the Cedars

Rapids where any force descending the St. Lawrence would have to make a portage. Considerable consternation and alarm was caused in the Montreal garrison when it became known that this party had been attacked and captured by a party of French Canadians.

Arnold was shrewd enough to determine that it was hopeless to persevere in the attempt to hold Canada for the Congress. The population was now thoroughly hostile, and British fleets and armies were ascending the St. Lawrence. A retirement order was ordered without delay and by June 16th the last Continental soldier had crossed the river, the advance guard of the British force marched into the little citadel, the Union Jack was once more raised over Montreal, and there it has remained ever since.

The Martello Towers at Montreal College on West Sherbrooke Street, said to have been built in 1667, and inscriptions on them at the present time substantiate that date. In the Southern Tower Sister Marguerite Bourgeois taught such children as came to her, and in the other tower an Indian chief and his grandchild are buried.

There succeeded another period of military activity for Montreal, the city being the headquarters of General Burgoyne and the base for the military operations, at first singularly successful, which terminated in the British disaster near Saratoga, when Burgoyne, his hitherto victorious army encumbered with sick and wounded, his ammunition exhausted, his officers and men starving, and his long line of communication through a hostile country hopelessly severed, surrendered with a force of 5,782 of all ranks.

June 3rd, 1778, saw the issue of the first newspaper printed in Montreal, the "Gazette,"its publisher being Joseph Fleury de Mesplet, the printer brought to Montreal by Benjamin Franklin to assist in the circulation of revolutionary literature.

Business enterprise received quite an impetus during the decade succeeding the revolutionary war. Considerable money was made in business but difficulty was found in securing funds for necessary public works. In 1783, for instance, we find the people of Montreal organizing a lottery to defray the cost of a new jail.

The same year the North-West Company was organized in Montreal to engage in the fur trade, the partners being the following local firms:—Todd & McGill, McGill & Paterson, Holmes & Grant, McBerth & Co., Oates & Co., Benjamin & Joseph Frobeisher, McTavish & Co., Madden & Co., Ross & Co.

Montreal's fur trade had attained great dimensions during the French régime in spite of the keen competition of the Dutch and English merchants at Albany, In 1754 Montreal maintained eighteen trading posts in the west, which sent more than a hundred canoe loads of valuable furs to headquarters for export each year.

The Hudson's Bay Company, at the head of which was Prince Rupert, had been chartered by King Charles II. in 1669 and had prosecuted the fur trade in the far northwest with great advantage. The new Montreal Company was practically organized in opposition to the powerful corporation, and maintained a bitter and exciting conflict with if for nearly forty years. the two companies eventually being amalgamated in 1821. While the antagonism of the two companies was at its height they waged open warfare upon each others' posts and trading parties in the far west, and these distant private military operations produced great excitement and extreme bitterness in Montreal.

In 1785 another big fur trading concern, the X. Y. Z. Company, entered the field, and fifteen years later still a fourth company, under the management of John Jacob Astor, the head of the present wealthy London and

New York family, made its headquarters in Montreal.

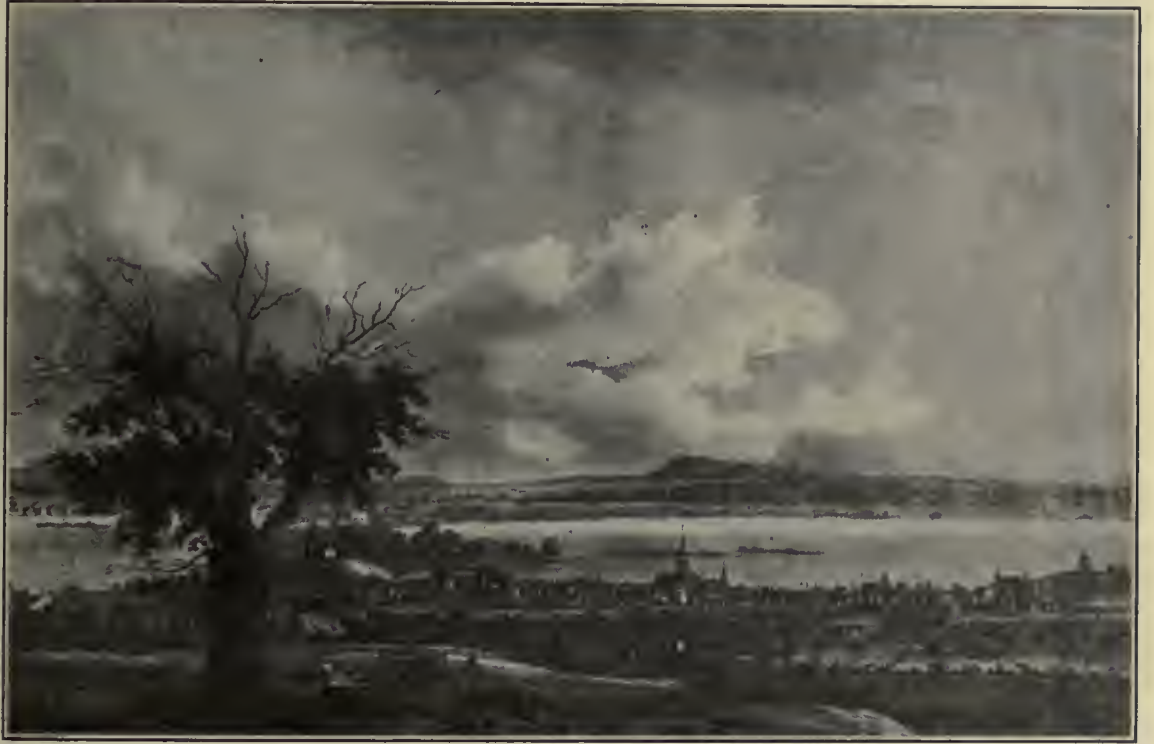
A census taken in 1799 gave the population of Montreal as 9,000. That year the suspension of specie payment in England caused a depreciation of the currency, producing a stringency lasting until 1821. The community was beginning to reach out for modern improvements and Joseph Frobisher and others applied for incorporation to supply Montreal with water. In 1801 the first water works were inaugurated but proved a failure. The system consisted of a reservoir to collect the water from the springs about the base of Mount Royal and wooden distribution pipes. The plant was abandoned as a failure in 1816, and the town water supply taken up by Mr. Thomas Porteous, who established a steam pumping plant near the St. Mary's Current, with a reservoir on the then existing Citadel Hill, and a distribution system of iron pipes.

By this time the shipping trade of the port had become so important as to indicate the importance of regulating the use of the river front.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, July 19, 1799, the following regulation was adopted: "Whereas obstructions are making by sundry persons, by buildings or quays erecting between the walls of the town and the River St. Lawrence, whereof the road on the beach is in part obstructed, etc., it is ordered that no buildings or quays whatever be, for the future, erected between the walls of the town and the river, under a penalty of five pounds."

In 1801, the old French walls being found to impede business, an act was passed through the legislature on the petition of the citizens providing for their removal. The provisions of the act were soon taken advantage of, and not a vestige of the work of the old French military engineers remains except a few sections of interior traverses doing duty as diversion walls in hidden back premises.

At the time the demolition of the walls was sanctioned the city was rapidly extending beyond the lines of the old defences—in fact of the 1,200 houses which formed the city, no less than 700 were outside the crumbling



Montreal was slowly growing into a place of importance as a commercial as well as a military center. This picture, representing the town as it appeared in the year 1803, shows a considerable cluster of houses along the river. It is difficult, however, to imagine the city which is to appear within one hundred years and replace what is shown in this picture.

fortifications. Most of the buildings within the walls were of stone. One result of the restriction of the original town within the limits of the walls was the contraction of the streets to extreme narrowness, a feature which is still preserved in some of the oldest business districts of the city, where are still standing in excellent state of preservation and in profitable use not a few of the monastic looking warehouses which were in use at the opening of the nineteenth century. Noticeable features of these ancient and decidedly plain temples of trade are the solidly lining street iron shutters on all of the windows which were closed every night for protection against the ever present and much-dreaded danger of those days—fire.

Black Nunnery or the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Founded in 1659 by the celebrated Marguerite Bourgeoise, Notre Dame and St. John Baptiste Streets.

The year 1809 stands out conspicuously in the history of Montreal, as witnessing the inauguration of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence by the "Accommodation," built in Montreal by Mr. John Molson, and which on November 3, 1809, started on her maiden voyage to Quebec. The "Accommodation" was the second steamboat built in America, the first having been built on the Hudson by Robert Fulton, equipped with English engines and operated between New York and Albany in 1807. The "Accommodation," which was a small craft of eighty-five feet over all, sixteen feet beam and a six-horse power engine, was a complete success although she took thirty-six hours in the run to Quebec, which takes the modern steamers from nine to ten hours.

The old mill on the Canal—one of the most curious relics of Old Montreal standing to-day.

Montreal was rapidly approaching another exciting period of its history—the war of 1812. During the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars the hostility of the extreme democratic party in the United States towards England, which stood forward as the consistent and unconquerable opponent of revolutionary aggression in Europe, steadily developed. And this hostile feeling of the United States anglophobes was largely directed towards Canada.

Long before war was declared the capture of Montreal was discussed in all of its phases in the organs of the United States war party. It became apparent that if war was declared Montreal would be the primary objective point of the United States armies. The war was none of Canada's making, but in Montreal there was but one feeling—that of determination to maintain the British connection whatever the consequence. Whatever doubts there may have been as to the loyalty of a large section of the community in the old revolutionary days of 1775 and 1776 there was no doubt as to the strong British sentiment of the community in 1812. The fact of a clergyman being an American made him an impossibility as a Montreal pastor. The Rev. Nathan Bangs, a citizen of the United States, had been appointed to take charge of the pioneer Methodist Church in the city. He was on his way here when the war broke out, and he was compelled to return, his place being taken by Rev. Thomas Burch, who though then residing in the United States, was nevertheless a British subject. At the close of the war, so much embittered had public feeling been by the war that the infant Canadian Methodist Church separated itself from its republican parent and allied itself with the British Wesleyan Conference.

While Montreal during the war was preserved from capture and even actual siege by the valor of the British troops and the enrolled militia, the city was during the most important part of the war, the chief objective of the United States strategists. Eustis, the Secretary of War, described Montreal as the very apple of his eye. He urged upon his generals and his colleagues in the government that it was useless to waste men and money upon distant frontiers. "Strike at the vitals," he remarked, "and you will paralyze the extremities. Capture Montreal and you starve de Rottenburg and Proctor. In Montreal your troops will find winter quarters and English Christmas."

An old drawing of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on Notre Dame Street. Founded in 1657 by the St. Sulpicians of Paris.

This was after the disastrous failure of the attempts to capture Upper Canada in 1812, which resulted in Brock's wonderful achievement at Detroit, August 16th, and the complete defeat of the United States at the battle of Queenstown Heights, October 13.

In accordance with the United States' government's policy, that the capture of Montreal, the military headquarters and chief depot of supplies of the British forces in Canada, be made the main objective of the republican armies, an army of 12,000 men was assembled on Lake Champlain during the summer and autumn of 1812 to operate against Montreal. Owing to the tremendous demands upon Britain by the Napoleonic wars, the number of regular troops available for the defence of the city and province was very small, but the regulars were of superior quality and the people were loyal and patriotic. Several battalions of militia, enrolled on the declaration of war and thoroughly organized and equipped by the British government (which also paid the officers and men), were in as efficient a state by this time as most regular regiments of the day, and detachments of them, with the regulars, were disposed along the frontier as a corps of observation, with a strong supporting force some distance in the rear. In Montreal and its immediate vicinity the citizens, irrespective of rank or race, manifested a keen desire to assist in the resistance to be offered to the threatened invasion. The whole adult male population voluntarily formed themselves into militia or volunteer corps of the three armies, and drilled incessantly.

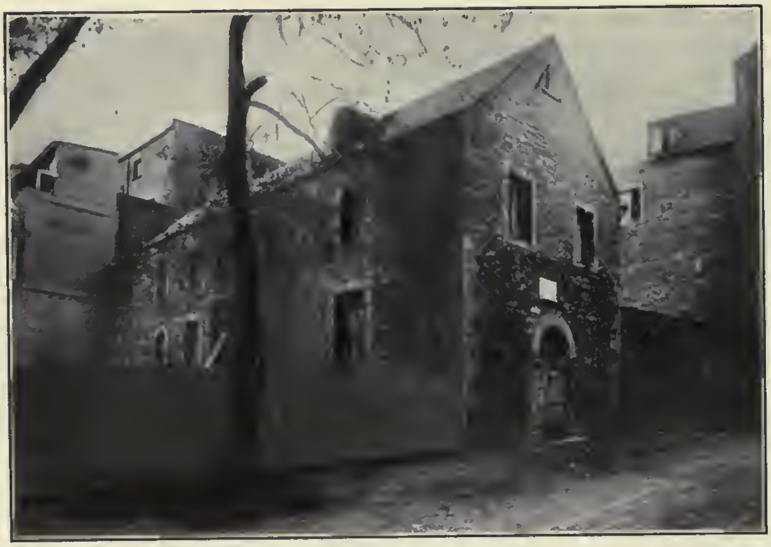
November, 1812, was one of the most exciting months that the city and district of Montreal has ever passed through. The United States army, destined for the capture of the city, under the command of General Dearborn, was concentrated in the northern part of New York State, its advanced outposts less than fifty miles away. November 17, Colonel de Salaberry, a French Canadian officer, who had served for many years with great distinction in the British regulars in India and elsewhere, and who was in command of the advanced outposts along the Huntingdon frontier, received intelligence that Dearborn, with 10,000 men, was advancing rapidly upon Odelltown, a small village just within Canadian territory. De Salaberry at once strengthened his pickets in the vicinity as far as possible, and hurriedly raised some of the local militia to assist the enrolled force. November 20, Dearborn's advance guard attacked one of De Salaberry's pickets at Lacolle, and was driven back with considerable loss and in great confusion. The whole militia of Lower Canada was then ordered out, and instructed to hold themselves in readiness. The flank companies of the city militia corps and the rural militia battalions of the Island crossed the St. Lawrence ready to support the force at the front. The men of the city already not enrolled formed themselves into a fifth battalion, and indeed the whole district of Montreal armed to the teeth, and simultaneously moved in the direction from which danger was impending. After the drubbing his advance guard had received at Lacolle, this display of force and determination was enough to decide Dearborn to withdraw. He consequently retreated from Plattsburgh and Burlington, and went into winter quarters.

The operations of the United States troops along the Lower Canadian frontier in the spring of 1813 proved most disastrous to them. In no case were any of their columns successful, while counter attacks in their own territory resulted in the destruction of their supply depots and barracks. In the autumn of the same year a combined attack upon Montreal, somewhat after the plan adopted by General Amherst in 1760, was planned. General Hampton, with between 6,000 and 7,000 men, was to advance from Lake Champlain to the south shore of the St. Lawrence at Chateauguay or Laprairie, while General Wilkinson, with a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men, was to follow the route of General Amherst, and descend the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario. Hampton's advance was checked, and his army forced back in retreat by a few battalions of French Canadian militia, under Colonel de Salaberry, at Chateauguay, an achievement regarded as one of the proudest and most glorious events in the history of the French Canadian race. The elite of Wilkinson's army, under General Boyd, a little later met with a crushing defeat at the hands of a numerically greatly inferior force of British regular troops at Chrysler's Farm, on the Upper St. Lawrence, and Wilkinson, staggering under the blow, hesitated in his advance, and eventually went into winter quarters—a movement which resulted in the complete loss of his magazines.

The campaign of 1814 opened disadvantageously. The United States navy had been swept from the seas by the British, and its ships had been sunk or captured, or were blockaded in their ports. United States merchant ships dare not put to sea, so that the United States had more men than were required to man their war vessels on the lakes. The natural result was that the United States obtained the control of the lakes. Early in March, a United States army advanced upon the frontier via Lake Champlain, but the advance column was handled so severely in an attack upon a mill at Lacolle, already famous, garrisoned by Major Hancock of the 13th Regiment and 180 men, that they made a hasty retirement into their own territory.

After the capture of Paris by the Allied armies and the abdication of Napoleon, Great Britain was able to pay more attention to the war with the United States. Strong reinforcements of regular troops were sent to Canada, and fleets and armies also despatched to ravage the shores of the United States by way of retaliation for the losses inflicted upon the Canadians. In retaliation for the wanton destruction of the public buildings at York (Toronto), Washington was captured, and the national capital and other public buildings committed to the flames. A strong British army was concentrated on the line of the Richelieu, with Montreal as its base of supplies. This force was defeated in an attack on Plattsburg through the miscarriage of the commander's combinations; and, thanks to the incapacity and irresolution of the general, Sir George Prevost, beat an altogether unnecessary retreat.

The peace treaty was signed at Ghent, December 24th, 1814. As far as Canada was concerned, the principal result of the war was the strengthening of the tie binding the colony to the Mother Country, and the fostering of a spirit of strong antipathy towards the United States. The lesson im-



Notre Dame de Victoire, recently destroyed to make way for a street. It was erected in 1718, and was entered from Notre Dame, opposite St. Lambert Hill. Sir Hovenden Walker's expedition against the French ended disastrously in 1711. This church was erected to the Virgin in grattiude for his disaster.

pressed upon the minds of the thoughtful by the war was that if Canada could not escape invasion, she could defy subjugation.

Montreal, safely through with her own military anxieties of the war of 1812-14, was fairly carried away with excitement when news was received of the Battle of Waterloo. The city was illuminated at night, and gave itself over to a frenzy of loyal enthusiasm, while citizens subscribed upwards of $9,000 to a fund for the aid of the widows and orphans of officers and men who fell on that fateful field.

Montreal was already beginning to benefit from the continental peace. Her inland trade expanded rapidly during the months immediately succeeding the proclamation of peace, and the town itself extended markedly under the impetus of the new conditions. The year of Waterloo saw Montreal take a decided step forward in its progress from its original position as a colonial trading post to that of a metropolitan city. A system of street lighting by means of oil lamps was instituted. The following year a stage line from Montreal to Kingston was inaugurated, and in 1817 the line was extended as far westward as Toronto. In the latter year the pioneer Canadian bank, the Bank of Montreal, was founded and opened for business. In 1818 a further step forward in the direction of local equipment was taken, a night watch of 24 men being inaugurated. The year 1822 saw the establishment of one of the most prominent, most useful and most admirable of Montreal's many noble public charities—the Montreal General Hospital.

In 1825 Montreal was visited by a serious fire. Twenty-five years later, in 1850, two even more disastrous conflagrations occurred —June 15, 207 houses were destroyed in St. Ann's Ward, and August 23, the same year, a fire in the St. Lawrence suburbs swept 150 houses out of existence. After a lapse of two years the city was visited by two more disastrous fires. June 7, 1852, the St. Paul Street district, from St. Sulpice to St. Peter Street, was swept by flames. The most disastrous of all the fires which have visited Montreal occurred in July, the same year. The fire drove eastward through the St. Lawrence suburbs from St. Lawrence to St. Denis Street, then ate its way southward from Lagauchetiere Street to the river, and worked eastward from Dalhousie Square to Papineau Road. By this conflagration no less than 1,100 buildings were destroyed.

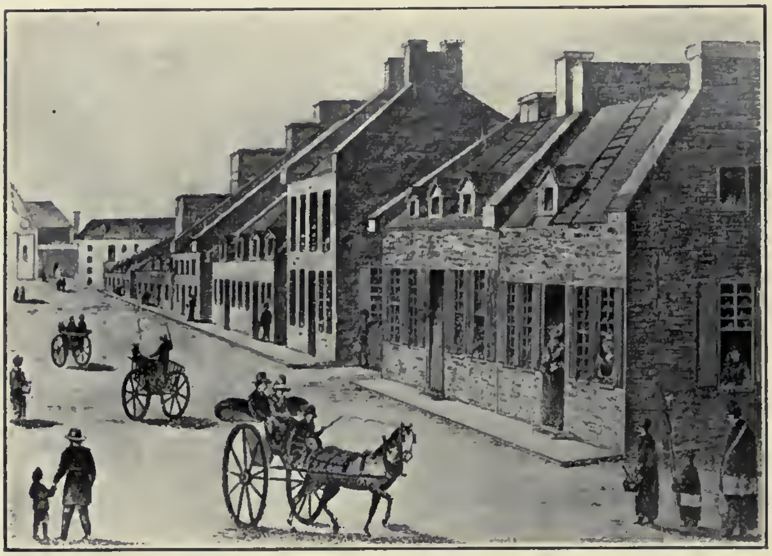
These fires drew attention to the absolute necessity of regulating the class of buildings allowed in the city. The result was the drafting of a very stringent by-law, which has contributed largely to the substantial appearance of the city from an architectural point of view, as compared with most cities of this continent. It is as much due to the restrictions placed upon the use of wood in the construction of buildings within the city limits by the by-law framed as a result of these big fires, as to the close proximity of quarries of excellent building stone and of beds of excellent brick clay, that Montreal owes her present character of a solidly-built city.

The year 1829 marks an era in the history of higher education in Montreal, McGill University dating its active existence from the 29th of June of that year. The university was founded on the liberal bequest of the Hon. James McGill, a leading Montreal merchant who had been prominent in the fur trade, who died in 1813, and who left by his will an estate valued at 30,000 pounds sterling to found a college, under the charter of the then recently established "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning." Litigation resulted in the postponement of the incorporation of the university until 1821, and eight years more ensued before the active work of the college began in Burnside Hall, the former residence of Mr. McGill, which stands and is still actively used in the university work, although it cuts but a sorry figure architecturally in comparison with some of the imposing structures surrounding it. Some of the more recent buildings at McGill are splendid specimens of substantial

An early view of the Grey Nunnery. Founded 1755 by Madame Youville, for the care and protection of the poor, and of orphans and foundlings.

architecture, and the whole property of the university is well worth a visit.

The year 1832 marks an important event in the municipal history of the city—its incorporation. In 1792, by proclamation of Major-General Sir Alured Clarke, Lieutenant Governor, the Province of Lower Canada was divided into counties, towns and cities, the latter being Quebec and Montreal. But up to 1832 the provincial authorities levied and distributed the taxes in the cities as well as in the rural districts, leaving the minor details of administration in the hands of the local justices. In 1832 Acts were passed to temporarily incorporate the cities of Quebec and Montreal. These charters expired naturally in 1836, and were not renewed until 1840, when, considerably amended, they were proclaimed as permanent charters. The offices of mayor and aldermen were not made elective until 1842, being filled previous to that date by the Governor General.



Notre Dame Street looking west from Place d'Armes, 1806.

It is interesting to note that the year Montreal obtained her first charter there was an agitation in Toronto in favor of the annexation of the island and city of Montreal to Upper Canada, on the ground that the upper province should have a seaport. A similar policy has been several times advocated.

As Montreal enterprise and skill built and operated the vessels which inaugurated steam navigation in British North America, so citizens of Montreal were the pioneers of railroading in Canada, and they applied for the charter of the first Canadian railway the same year that the city obtained its first charter. It was in 1830 before the railway proved itself an engineering success in England, and in 1831 citizens of Montreal asked for a charter to construct and operate a line of railway between Laprairie and St. Johns. There was then, as now, considerable traffic between Montreal and New York. The traffic route was across the river by steamer to Laprairie, thence overland to St. Johns, thence via the Richelieu, Lake Champlain, the Whitehall Canal and the Hudson River to New York, The New York merchants obtained their charter, and opened their pioneer railway, which was 16 miles long, in 1836. At first horse power was used, but in 1837 locomotives were successfully introduced.

Montreal about this time became directly and honorably identified with the inauguration of steam navigation on the Atlantic. The Royal William (363 tons), launched at Quebec April 27, 1831, was towed to Montreal and fitted here with engines and boilers. August 17, 1833, she started on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic, making the passage from Picton (N.S.) to Gravesend in 17 days, and being the first vessel to cross the Atlantic wholly under steam. The following year she was sold to the Spanish government, and under the name of Ysabel Segunda, became Spain's first steam warship.

This was altogether a strenuous period in the history of Montreal. Public spirit was developing in a somewhat crude and violent form, and one of the events of 1832 was an election riot, which the troops were called out to quell, and which resulted in the killing of three rioters and the wounding of two.

The same year Montreal was ravaged by the Asiatic cholera, 4,500 people being attacked with the disease between the tenth of June and the end of September, and 2,000 of these cases terminating fatally. There was a second, and the last, visitation of the same dreaded disease in 1834.

Meantime the discontent of the population over the paternal—despotic—irresponsible system of government was rapidly drifting towards open rebellion. The people took sides, and bitter and injudicious remarks were substituted for arguments. Extremists came to the front on both sides. The extreme wing of the radical or anti-official party adopted the idea of setting up a Canadian republic on the basis of that of the United States. They formed politico-military clubs under the style of "Sons of Liberty," and drilling took place openly. L. J. Papineau, the great tribune of the French Canadian people, and his chief lieutenants in the campaign against the officialdom of the day, made Montreal, by their residence in the city, the head centre of the agitation in the Lower Province, just as Toronto was the chief centre of disaffection in Upper Canada. The rebellions in the two provinces were distinct, although the causes were practically the same, and consequently a bond of sympathy existed between the leaders. In the Lower Province an ugly racial element was introduced, which did not exist in Upper Canada. The radical party was composed almost exclusively of French Canadians, the few English-speaking men who were identified with the movement being comparatively recent arrivals from the United States or Ireland. The English speaking population of Montreal were ardent loyalists, and long before actual trouble occurred they asked to be allowed to organize themselves into volunteer corps, but were laughed at by the officials for their interest. The French Canadian Roman Catholic clergy, true to their traditions, took sides against the radicals or "Patriots," and in some cases antagonized their flocks.

June 20, 1837, upon the occasion of the Accession of Queen Victoria, a Te Deum was sung in all the Roman Catholic churches in commemoration of the occasion. As the first notes of the great anthem were sung, some of the worshippers rose from their pews and left the churches.

When the Good Queen died 64 years later, in no part of her broad domains was she more sincerely mourned than in the Province of Quebec, in no city of her vast empire were expressions of loyal sorrow more general or more sincere than in the good City of Montreal.

The agitation developed rapidly during the summer of 1837, and it culminated October 20th in a great mass meeting of the Patriots at St. Charles, on the Richelieu River, in which district the revolutionary feeling was very strong. The same day a meeting of the "Constitutionalists" was called in Montreal "for the protection of life and property and the British connection, put in jeopardy by the machinations of a revolutionary faction."

History was making rapidly in those days. November 6th the Sons of Liberty and the Constitutionalists came into collision in the streets of the city, and the second battalion of the First Royals, then in garrison, were called out to quell the rioting.

Warrants were issued for some of the "Patriot" leaders, and they took refuge in the Richelieu district, which rose in open revolt, November 22nd, and amid considerable excitement, Colonel Gore of the 66th Regiment, with a force consisting of four companies of regulars, a few volunteers, and one gun, left Montreal on the steamer St. George for Sorel, to proceed thence up the east bank of the Richelieu to assert the authority of the Crown. The next day, after a most fatiguing march through the mud the little column was assailed by a strong force of rebels, sheltered within a distillery in the village of St. Denis. After some stubborn fighting, Colonel Gore was compelled to retire with the loss of his field-piece, which was hopelessly mired, six men killed and ten wounded. Lieutenant Weir of the 32nd Regiment, while proceeding up the Richelieu with despatches to Colonel Gore, was foully murdered. His body was brought to Montreal, accorded a soldier's funeral in the old military cemetery

Building owned by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame situated on St. Paul's Island, and erected in 1764.

on Papineau Avenue, and a substantial monument, still standing, erected to mark his last resting place.

These untoward events caused a most painful sensation in Montreal, where, the whole male English speaking population enrolled themselves in volunteer corps. The excitement was considerably allayed when news arrived of the crushing defeat of the rebels at their headquarters at St. Charles, higher up the river than St. Denis, November 25th, by a force under command of Colonel Whetherall of the Royals. Of the troops there were only 21 killed and wounded, while the Patriots sustained a loss of no less than 150 killed and 300 wounded. This battle gave the coup-de-grace to the uprising in the valley of the Richelieu, but in the district north of the Island of Montreal the embers of rebellion continued to smoulder. December 12, Sir John Colborne, one of Wellington's favorite generals, with a strong force of regular troops and volunteers, marched out of Montreal to attack a strong rebel force gathered in the village of St. Eustache, on the north bank of the Branch of the Ottawa River, which flows behind the Island of Montreal. Practically the whole military garrison of the city took part in this expedition, which resulted, on December 13th, in the utter rout of the "Patriots," of whom 200 were killed and 100 wounded. The night preceding this action was one of unusual excitement in Montreal. Word reached the authorities that the rebels had made a circuit round the flank of the troops and were advancing in force via Lachine to attack the city. The extemporized volunteer force, with much clanging of bells and general bustle, were called to arms, and, amid a feeling of popular alarm seldom seen outside of a closely besieged city, marched out as far as the Tanneries, now St. Henri. The alarm proved unfounded, but the night was such an anxious one that the memory of it was never effaced from the memory of the citizens.

St. Ann's Market, Youville Square, Capitol of the Dominion of Canada. Burned, 1849, and the seat of government removed permanently to Ottawa.

BURNING PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—1849.

The chief local excitement in Montreal in connection with the rebellion of 1838, was in connection with the bringing to Montreal, under escort of the Lachine militia, of the sixty-four "Patriots" taken prisoners by the Caughnawaga Indians while engaged, Sunday, November 4, in an attempt to seize the arms of the tribe while the braves were in church. Montreal was the scene, however, during the last month of the year of one of the saddest acts of the uprising—the execution of J. W. Cardinal and Joseph Duquette, in the prison yard of the jail, for high treason. Leniency having failed in the case of those implicated in the uprising of 1837, courts martial were assembled to try the prisoners taken in 1838. Ten other "Patriot," leaders, captured in 1838, were hanged for high treason during 1839, viz., P. J. Decoigne, J. J. Robert, Ambroise Sanguinet, Charles Sanguinet and F. X. Hamelin on January 18, and Chevalier De Lorimier, Charles Hindelan, P. R. Narbonne, A. Daunais and Frs. Nicolas on February 15. As at the time of the first two executions the report had been circulated that the authorities had on the scaffold substituted two dummies for the prisoners, the last two parties of convicted "Patriots" were executed on a gibbet constructed over the gateway of the jail in full view of the public.

The turmoil and unrest incident to the rebellious uprisings resulted in the establishment of a sort of police or protective force in Montreal, consisting of 102 privates, four mounted patrols, six sergeants, six corporals, four officers and one superintendent. This force was equipped and maintained at the expense of the Civic Home Government, and its authority extended not only over the city, but over the adjacent counties as well.

A period of keen political agitation, which developed very ugly racial strife in the district of Montreal, succeeded the suppression of the rebellion; but gradually the spirit of commercialism asserted itself, and business began once more to extend. In 1841 the bill was passed incorporating the Montreal Board of Trade, which was organized in 1840, and in 1842 its charter was proclaimed. The Board of Trade was the natural successor of the Committee of Trade, organized in 1822.

In 1843 an important public work, which has had a considerable influence on the commercial advancement of the city—the enlargement of the Lachine Canal—was begun by a joint stock company composed of leading business men. The same year the city was made the political capital of united Canada, the seat of government being removed from Kingston. Another important step in the development of the communications of Montreal was taken in 1847, when the Montreal Telegraph Company was organized.

Christ's Church (Protestant Episcopal), opened for worship in 1814. Located in Notre Dame or St. Mary Street.

The old News Room and Exchange in St. Joseph Street. Established 1821. Merchants and public generally supported it as a library or reading and meeting room.

Now there intervenes another period of extreme political excitement over the passage by the Canadian Legislature of the Rebellion Losses Bill, which provided compensation for losses incurred during the rebellions of 1837-38, not by the loyalists alone, but also by those who had actually participated in the movement as rebels.

April 25, 1849, Lord Elgin, the Governor General, proceeded to the Parliament House on McGill Street, which was situated on the west end of the present Place D'Youville, to give the customary vice-regal sanction to the Rebellion Losses Bill and other Acts. At eight o'clock the same evening a mass meeting of the malcontents (in this case the ultra-loyalists) was held on the Champ de Mars. After some speeches of a more or less exciting character had been delivered, a mob of those attending the Champ de Mars meeting proceeded to the Parliament Buildings, forced an entrance, and set the place on fire. The mob prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames, and the building was completely destroyed, including the valuable

This house, which stood on Notre Dame Street in front of the City Hall, was at one time the residence of the Honorable Peter McGill. Taken over by the city to make room for the square.

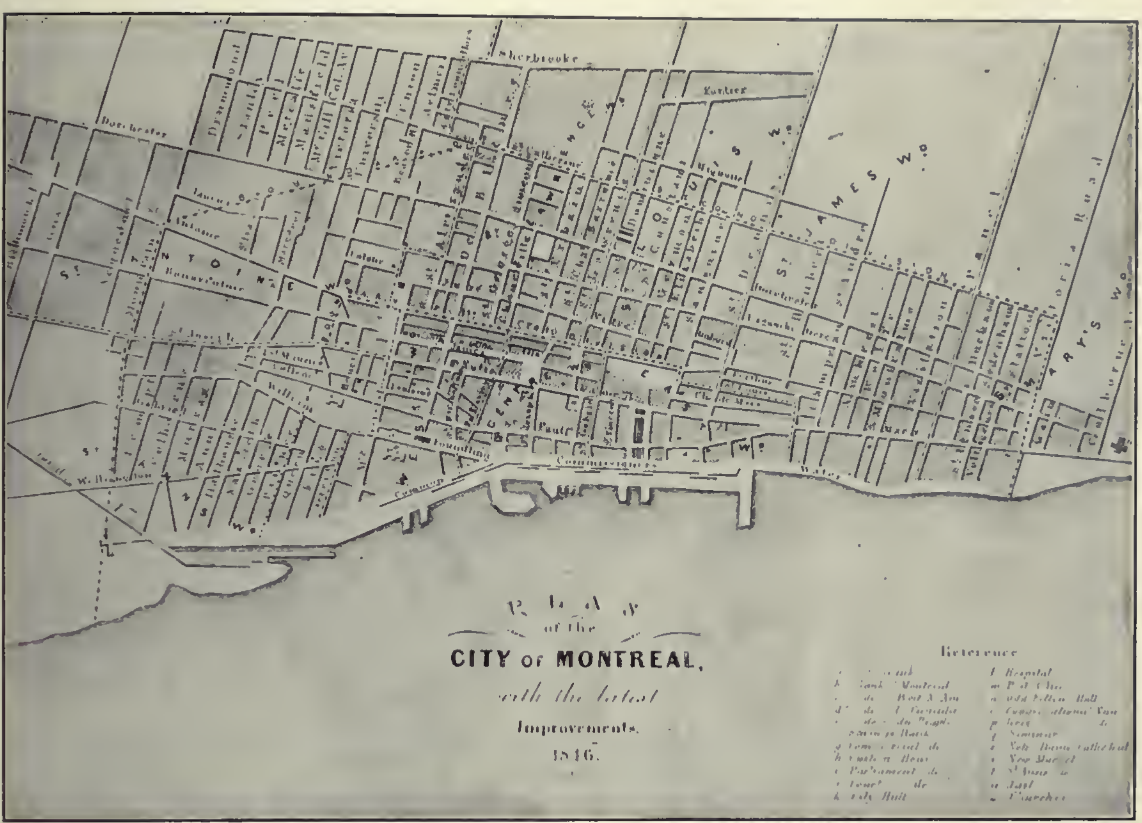
library, containing the archives and records of the colony for over a century. The Governor General was rotten-egged and stoned in the streets, and the lives of his Ministers threatened.

Temporary accommodation for the Parliament and public officials was found in the Bonsecours Market building, the upper storey of which, then, and for many years subsequently, was occupied as City Hall and Corporation offices. April 27, 1849, the government armed its partizans, and the other party, including practically the whole British population, set about providing themselves with arms. During the night a large body of the discontented section of the population paraded the streets, and was only prevented from coming into collision with a military force, consisting of a wing of the 71st Regiment, and two guns of the Royal Artillery, by the courage and exertions of a leading public-spirited citizen and militia officer, Colonel Gugy. Had bloodshed occurred, there is no telling what would have resulted.

As it was, the net result was the loss of Montreal of the seat of the national government—perhaps not so much of a loss as appeared at the time, after all, as the presence of a legislative body in the midst of a commercial community is seldom mutually satisfactory.

Montreal had scarcely been rid of the immediate cause of extreme political strife when the first of a series of very regrettable disturbances,due to religious intollerance, occurring. During the early years of the British occupation, Montreal has been singularly free from anything of the kind. The British officials and residents showed every respect to the clergy and faith of the French Canadian people, and they reciprocated by showing marked courtesy to the Anglican chaplains of the British regiments and to the first Protestant congregations established in Montreal. From 1764 to 1789 the Congregation of Christ Church (now the English Cathedral), the first Protestant congregation in the city, worshipped in the old Recollet Church, which stood on St. Helen Street, near Notre Dame, the sacred edifice being gratuitously set apart every Sunday afternoon for the Anglican services. In 1789 the congregation moved into the first edifice of their own. Upon the establishment of the first Presbyterian congregation in 1791, the Recollet Church was placed at the disposal of their minister, and again gratuitously. When the Scotchmen moved into their own little kirk on St. Gabriel Street, they tendered the Recollets compensation for the accommodation they had enjoyed, and, on the priests declining to accept money, the kirk session made them a present of candles for the altar, and wine, which they insisted upon the good priests accepting. It looked for some years as though the splendid spirit of toleration which produced such honorable

American Presbyterian Church, St. James Street. Dedicated to God in the year 1826.



The dotted lines on the above map show the limits of the city in 1846. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets were the boundary lines at that time, 69 years ago.

acts would continue for all time as an example to less favored communities. Disturbing elements gradually developed, and June 9, 1853, culminated in the shedding of blood in the streets of the city. A former Roman Catholic priest, an Italian named Gavazzi, in 1853, conducted a series of evangelistic meetings, at which he made bitter attacks upon the Roman Catholics. June 9 he spoke in Zion Congregational Church, at the north-west corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Latour Street, and disturbances having taken place, troops from the regular garrison were called out to preserve peace. The regiment detailed for the service was one but recently arrived in Montreal, and the officers were unacquainted with the population and the magistrates detailed to accompany them. There was some movement and some disturbance among sections of the crowd gathered in the vicinity of the church. Orders to fire, by whose authority has never been clearly settled, were given, and a number of citizens were killed and wounded. This regrettable incident inaugurated an era of bitter feeling between extreme Roman Catholics on one side and extreme Protestants on the other, which produced much unpleasantness. In the early seventies, the then Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bourget, placed the Institut Canadien, a French Canadian social and literary organization, under the ban on account of the officers persisting in keeping certain indexed books in their library. Joseph Guibord, a printer, one of the leading members of the Institute, died, and the church authorities refused to allow the body to be interred in a lot purchased by deceased, and in which the body of his wife had already been buried, in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The courts were appealed to, and eventually a judgment of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council obtained, ordering the interment to take place as desired. September 2, 1875, an attempt was made to carry out the order, but a mob closed the Roman Catholic cemetery gates and assailed the hearse, its driver and the mourners, with stones. November 16, under the escort of the entire militia brigade of the city, the body was finally interred, and a guard placed over the grave. These events thoroughly aroused the passions of the extreme sections of the community, and precipitated an outburst of acute sectarianism and denominational zeal such as had not been experienced in Montreal before. Some years of bad blood between Roman Catholics and Protestants followed. July 12th, 1877, a young Orangeman named Hackett, while on his way to his office from an Orangeman's religious service, was attacked on Victoria Square by a crowd of roughs who had assembled there, and was shot dead. Orangemen from all parts of Ontario and Quebec poured into Montreal, and made the funeral of their murdered brother the occasion of one of the most extensive Orange demonstrations ever seen in America. There was serious apprehension of bloodshed, and the militia were called under arms. The sad event passed off without any untoward incident, and Hackett's body was quietly interred in a lot in Mount Royal Cemetery, on which the Orangemen of Canada have erected an imposing monument. The following year grave apprehensions were aroused by the announcement by the local Orange lodges of their determination to celebrate the 12th of July by parading the streets of Montreal with their banners and insignia. To such a high tension was public feeling wrought at the time that it was deemed advisable to take exceptional precautions for the preservation of peace. The whole city militia force, of 1,800 or 2,000 men, was not deemed numerous enough for the emergency, and some 2,000 of the rural militia and Canadian regular troops from Quebec and Kingston were ordered into Montreal. Many citizens sent their families out of the city, and the banks barricaded their doors and windows.

McGill Street in 1861.

Place d'Armes Square in 1861.

The dreaded demonstration did not take place The municipal authorities arrested some of the chief Orangemen as they were leaving their hall, and the members of the lodges quietly dispersed. The danger was averted. For some years after this, periodical outbursts of bigotry occurred in the city upon the occasion of local meetings held in connection with the energetic campaign in the cause of evangelization conducted by the Rev. Doctor Chiniquy, a former prominent member of the Roman Catholic clergy of the province. The days of bitter sectarian animosities appear to have passed from Montreal again, and once more the same satisfactory relationship exists between Roman Catholics and Protestants in the city and district, as when Anglicans held their services in a Roman Catholic church and good, orthodox Presbyterian elders subscribed to purchase a supply of candles for the altar of the Recollets.

St. James Street in 1861.

During the long and bloody strife in the Southern States between Federals and Confederates Montreal was the scene of much exceptional activity. Many sympathizers with the South, who found it uncomfortable in northern cities, came here to live, and were joined here by a number of escaped Confederate prisoners.

The most stirring events of this period, so far as Montreal was concerned, were what is known as the "Trent Affair" and the "St. Alban's Raid." While the keen international tension, due to the forcible seizure by a United States man-of-war of two Confederate Commissioners from the British mail steamer "Trent," was at its height nearly the whole male population of Montreal enrolled themselves into volunteer corps, and exercised themselves in military drill night and day. Most of the existing military organizations of the city trace their formation back to this date. The United States Government released the prisoners and made restitution, and the threatened war was averted.

Montreal was the focus of the excitement produced by the St. Alban's Raid, but the evidence given at the trial of the raiders did not bear out the general impression that the raid had been planned and directed from here. The evidence was to the effect that at the time the leader of the raid, Bennet H. Young, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Confederate army for the special purpose of raising a body of Confederate soldiers, escaped from the United States prisons to make the raid, he was in Chicago on some political mission. Some of his party proceeded direct from Montreal to St. Albans; others proceeded through the United States. The raiders took possession of the three banks in St. Albans, which is eighteen miles from the Canadian frontier, in broad daylight, seized the money in the hands of the bank officials, and some being tendered on deposit by private citizens, set fire to the town in three places, provided themselevs with horses taken from the people, and in a body made their escape into Canada, dispersing after crossing the lines. Thirteen of the railers were arrested in Canada at the request of the United States Government, and brought to trial in Montreal charged with robbery. After a most sensational hearing and a lengthy argument, the prisoners were acquitted.

This incident resulted in another violent spasm of Anglophobia in the United States, and once more the recognized exponents of public opinion in the republic advocated war, and, as a matter of course, the immediate invasion of Canada. Another period of anxiety ensued, but was short-lived, as the British and Canadian governments lost no time in demonstrating their good faith, and dispatched troops to various points along the frontier where it was considered likely similar raids might be attempted.

A red-letter year for Montreal followed was 1860, when the city had the honor of entertaining His Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, who came to Canada to inaugurate the Victoria Bridge, the first stone of which was laid July 20, 1854. This bridge, which was designed by the great Robert Stephenson, and built by the firm of Peto, Brassey & Betts, was 9,184 feet long, and was considered one of the wonders of the world. A few years ago the superstructure of the bridge was completely rebuilt, the original tubes , with their single-track roadbed, being replaced by modern steel, open-truss spans, with roadbed for a double line of rails, and with a drive on either side. The reconstructed bridge, renamed the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the work of reconstruction having been begun in the jubilee year, was formally inaugurated by the present Prince

Looking north on Mountain Street from corner of Dorchester Street, 1862.

of Wales upon the occasion of his last visit to Canada.

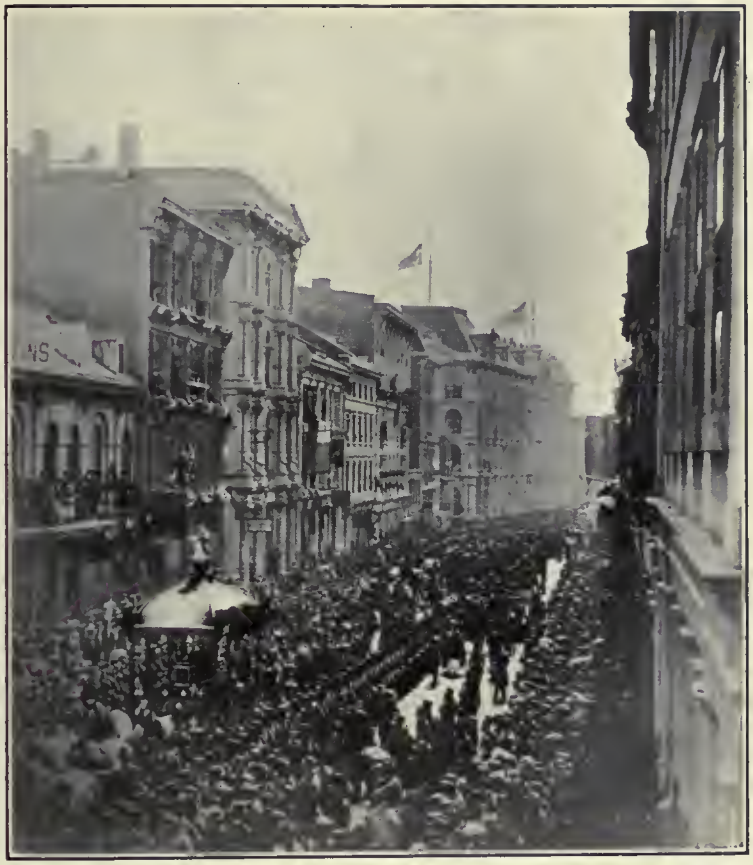
The year 1861 saw an important innovation—the street car. Montreal was the first city in Canada to have horse cars in operation, the first rails being laid in September, and the line opening for operation, November 26th.

The following year (1862) saw the project for the acquisition of Mount Royal Park by the city take tangible shape. The Mount Royal property, which has since been transformed into one of the most beautiful parks in the world, was at the date mentioned owned by some eighteen different proprietors. The lower plateaus were used for pasturing cattle and horses, while the trees on the upper levels were being felled to make lumber and firewood. Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, a patriotic militia officer of his time, was in 1862 a member of the City Council, and made a motion providing for the acquisition of the Mountain by the city, and for the transformation of the property into a park. The project had already been advocated in the "Witness," but when Colonel Stevenson presented his resolution in the Council, he was laughed at on the ground that it was absurd to try to transform the Mountain into a park, as it was inaccessible. With true British doggedness, the gallant Colonel took steps to prove the practicability of making the summit of the Mountain accessible, and on the Prince of Wales' birthday, the same November, the citizens of Montreal were surprised to hear a royal salute fired from the top of the Mountain. The gallant Colonel had marched his battery of cumbersome field guns to the very point declared to be inaccessible to light vehicles. From that time the Mount Royal Park question became a live issue in municipal politics. The property (464 acres) was in course of time acquired, and in 1875 the new park was inaugurated. From the summit of the Mountain, which is upwards of 700 feet above river level, a panorama of city, river and level country is obtained, which is unexcelled by any view in the world. On a fine summer's day a glorious view of the glittering expanse of Lake St. Louis, with its shaded banks, thickly set with the summer homes of Montreal people, is obtained. To the north, the eye travels over a level well-tilled agricultural country, embellished with many a prosperous village, stretching to the very base of the Laurentians, which comprise the oldest geological formation in the world—so scientists tell us. To the Eastward, the eye is attracted by the bustle and activity of the northern sections of the city, which, during the last few years

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET—1869.

have extended greatly, and which at present are building up at a rate which would surprise the boastful cities of many older countries. The view to the South of Mount Royal is bounded by the hazy outlines of distant mountains—the Green Mountains of Vermont to the left, the Adirondack range, in New York State, to the right. Nestling around the base of the tree-clad elevation lies the city, with its palatial private residences, its imposing educational institutions and public buildings, the graceful spires and domes of its many temples of worship, its vast hives of industry, with their lofty smoke shafts, and its harbor crowded with shipping. Past the city flows the mighty St. Lawrence—the real source of the city's wealth and influence—and beyond the broad stretch of blue water lies as fair a bit of country as man would wish to gaze upon—a vast park-like agricultural country, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the international frontier, forty-five miles distant. The views from the summit of the Mountain are in fact as much a delight to the tourist as is the Mountain itself a source of pride to the people of Montreal.

The Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870 produced many days of keen excitement, which will never be forgotten in Montreal. Naturally the Fenians cast covetous eyes upon Canada's wealthiest city, and, as was the case during the old French wars and the war of 1812, the main columns were destined for the capture of Montreal. The excitement culminated in 1866 in the despatch of the Montreal militia regiments to the front on June the first. May 24, 1870, Montreal's citizen soldiers were once more despatched to the frontier, and this time had the privilege of participating in the repulse of forces of the raiders.



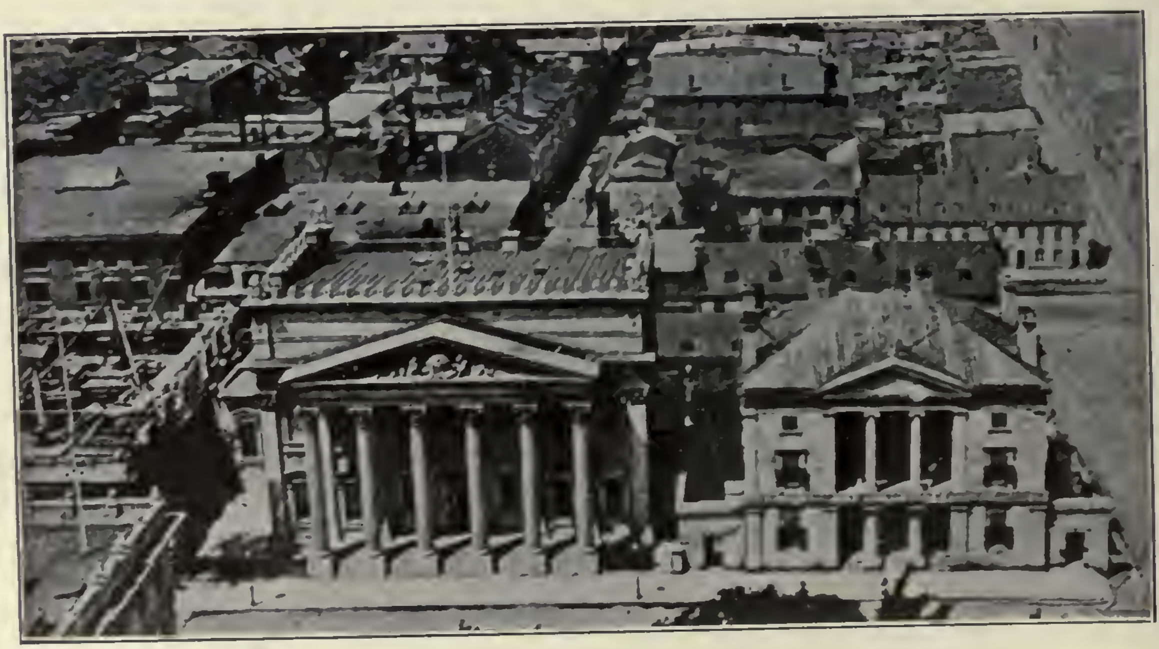
Funeral cortege of the murdered Darcy McGee passing up St. James Street, April 10th, 1867. One of the most imposing in the city's history.

July 1st, 1867, the first Dominion Day, Montreal joined with the people of Canada from one end to the other in celebrating the consummation of the confederation, which transformed Canada from a disconnected chain of jealous colonies into a united country, reaching from ocean to ocean. The Montreal celebration was on a very extensive scale, and included a review of troops in the morning, illuminations at night, etc.

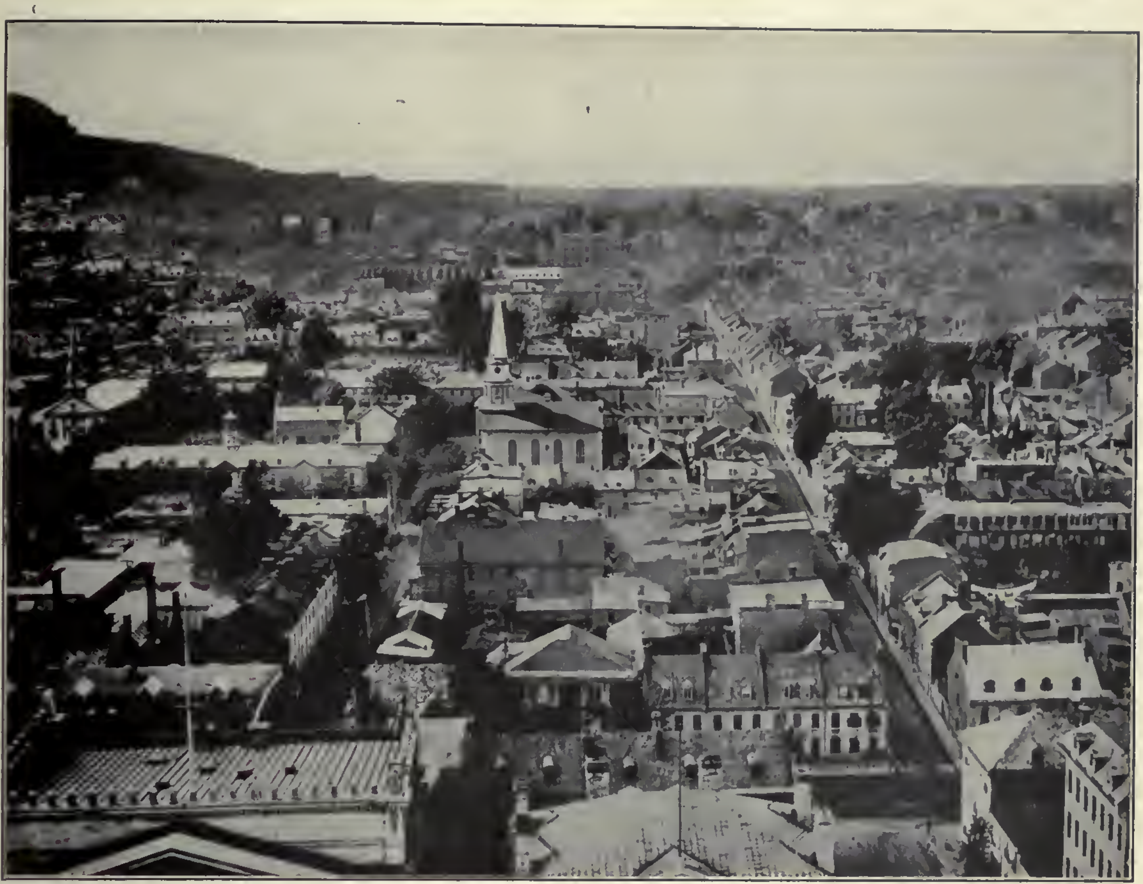
A regrettable incident, directly traceable to the Fenian movement, was the assassination at Ottawa, April 7, 1868, of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one of Montreal's representatives in Parliament, who had in his early days been an active member of the Young Ireland party, but who had, since coming to Canada, advocated constitutional methods as the only safe means of redressing wrongs, and had condemned in unmeasured terms the Fenian attempts on Canada. The sad event produced an outburst of sorrow and indignation in Montreal, and the funeral of the murdered statesman and literateur, which was of a public character, was one of the most imposing functions of the kind which has ever taken place in the Dominion.

While the spectre of Fenianism still hovered over the country, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, arrived in Montreal with his regiment, Lord Alexander Russell's Battalion of the Rifle Brigade ("Prince Consort's Own"), and was quartered at Montreal for nearly two years, occupying "Rosemount," a private residence, but performing his regular military duties the same as the other officers of the garrison. At the time of the second Fenian Raid across the Eastern Township frontier in 1870, His Royal Highness accompanied his regiment to the front, that being his first tour of active service in the field, as he took occasion to remark in the course of a reply to a municipal address presented to him when he arrived in Montreal in 1889 on his way home to England on completion of his district command in India.

The Fenian Raids, although productive of much popular excitement, did not materially impede the progress of the country; but soon after the second raid a serious danger to the commercial pre-eminence of Montreal developed. The citizens had manifested great energy and perseverance in securing the construction of railway connections, but it looked as though the city was destined not to realize the full benefit of the citizens' enterprise, for all the lines centreing in the city had been gradually merged into one system. Montreal, particularly in the winter season, thus found herself at the mercy of a monopoly, which in its freight rates discriminated against Montreal in favor of cities which had competing lines. Steamship freight was delivered in Toronto, 300 miles further from the seaboard, at just half the



An old view from the Tower of Notre Dame, showing the old Alliance Building, now known as the Royal Trust Building, the Bank of Montreal, and the Post Office in course of erection. Back of the Post Office is seen the old *Gazette* Building recently taken over by the Government. The present site of the Power Building on Craig Street is plainly visible.



Looking North from the Tower of Notre Dame Cathedral about 1865.

rate charged to Montreal. It looked as though the trade of Montreal was to be strangled by the very agencies which her people had done so much to introduce, but the Montrealers were not disposed to sit idly down and see their business filched away. The new Dominion Parliament was appealed to to introduce legislation preventing unjust discriminations in rates, and the citizens voted a subsidy of $1,000,000 to establish an alternate railway line to Ottawa, where it would find connections with other lines then in contemplation. In 1875 the Intercolonial Railway was opened, giving an alternate route in the winter from the seaboard as far as Levis opposite Quebec.

Towards the end of 1874 the business depression which had prevailed throughout the United States, in common with European countries during 1873 and 1874, extended to Canada, and for several years succeeding there was an unusual record of bank suspensions and commercial failures in Montreal. Many industrial establishments were forced to close down, poverty prevailed, and free soup kitchens were opened. The turn of the tide occurred in 1880, when Canada's commercial metropolis entered upon a career of substantial progress, which has since continued without experiencing any serious check.

An event of momentous importance for Montreal and Canada during the eighties was the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the construction of sections of which had been going on spasmodically under government supervision for years. October 20, 1880, the Dominion government entered into a contract with a syndicate organized by a number of Montreal's wealthiest citizens, who agreed to complete the road from Montreal to the Pacific by May 1st, 1891, and who not merely executed their contract, but pushed the work to such an early completion that the first train for Vancouver was despatched from Montreal, amid the booming of cannon, on June 28, 1886.

A memorable year of that decade for Montreal was 1885, the year of the North-West Rebellion, with the despatch of two of Montreal's militia regiments to the front, and their enthusiastic reception on their return. There was also, in November, an ugly outburst of racial feeling, due to the execution for high treason of Louis Riel, the leader of the French Half-Breeds during the rebellion; and about the same time a terrible epidemic of small-pox, traceable to a single case imported from Chicago, raged over the city and district. The scourge was not mastered until the most drastic measures, including compulsory vaccination and compulsory isolation, had been adopted; and before the city was free of the disease 3,164 persons fell victims to it.

St. James or the Bishop's Church, St. Denis Street. Erected in 1824 on land granted by the Hon. D. B. Viger.

The year succeeding this epidemic and again in the spring and autumn of 1887, the city was visited by a serious inundation at the time of the breaking up and forming of the ice in the river. Not only was that part of the city adjacent to the water-front flooded, but the river water backed up the sewers and caused inundations of low-lying districts of considerable area in the centre of the city. Similar inundations had taken place in 1861, in 1865, and in several other years, but the floods of 1886 and 1887 were of such dimensions that the people were thoroughly aroused over the necessity of taking steps to prevent the recurrence of floods in the future. The result was the incorporation of a thoroughly satisfactory scheme of flood protection in the harbor improvement project, and the city is now secure against floods.

During the past twenty years the history of Montreal has been a record of steady commercial progress, and the historian finds little to record outside of the establishment of new commercial and industrial enterprises and the extension of the others already established; the foundation and endowment of educational and benevolent institutions, the improvement of municipal and social conditions, and generally the progress of the community along the lines of material and social advancement.

The moment the stranger from the old world catches his first glimpse of Montreal as his vessel ascends the broad St. Lawrence he realizes that he is approaching a city of metropolitan character. The smoke emitted from thousands of busy chimneys hovering like a vast cloud in mid-air, bespeaks the great manufacturing centre. As the ship rounds Longue Pointe, with its quaint little Norman-like church on the extreme point, and its vast up-to-date benevolent institutions further inland, the eye catches its first glimpse of the city's busy harbor nine miles distant, with its fussy tugs, its trim ferry steamers, and its miles and miles of wharfing crowded with shipping and laden with merchandise.

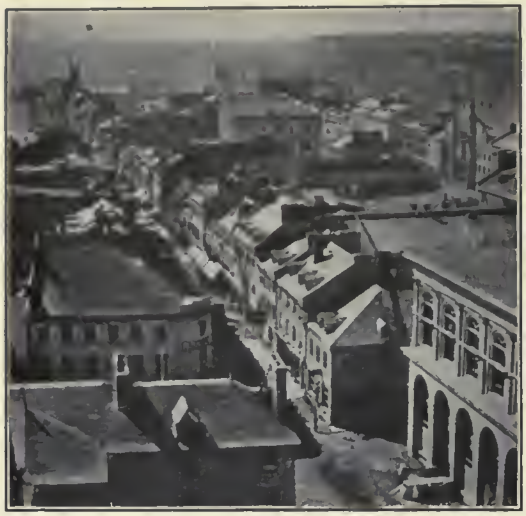
To the left hand as the ship ploughs her way up the mighty flood is the pretty village of Longueuil, clustering about the graceful dome of the handsome parish church, and with the summer homes of many Montreal people scattered along the river shore both above and below the village. Immediately ahead, as if standing sentinel over the busy harbor, the green, well-wooded mass of St. Helen's Island, with its antiquated defenses and valuable arsenals, stands out of the

The old Scotch Secession Church in Lagauchetiere Street, 1834. This building was intended to be two stories high, but the cholera plague of that year forced hasty completion.

water. Beyond, in the distance, rises the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, like a great centipede spanning the river, its massive proportions, at this distance, looking light and fairy-like. You take this in at a glance; but a busy panorama is unrolling itself on your right hand and arrests your attention. Along the shore, and inland, electric cars—shuttles in the loom of industry—fly back and forth among market gardens and suburban residences. Here and there a noticeable break in the prevailing verdure, where shade trees have been felled, turf torn up, excavations made, and where scores of workmen are busily engaged on the foundation for a great factory which is to employ thousands of men. There near by, axemen are busy felling the trees of a beautiful orchard, preparatory to the commencement of work upon the construction of terraces of mechanics' residences. Here is a new factory ready for the machinery; there, and there, and there, other new hives of industry just beginning operations. A great sugar refinery, rivalling in dimensions the most extensive in Germany, is passed; other manufactories less extensive, but just as busy; and then an immense cotton mill—one of the biggest industrial establishments under one roof on the continent of America. The ship is now well up in the harbor, and has passed a series of new basins and an immense new pier constructed of great blocks of concrete, which furnishes as much wharfage accommodation as the harbor of many a famous seaport can boast of. Miles of inland and ocean shipping are passed before the great ship at last surrenders herself to a couple of puffing tugboats, and is swung into her berth.

As the passengers await the mooring of the splendid vessel which has carried them not only across the Atlantic, but well into the heart of the American continent, they cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the substantial business-like aspect of the city as viewed from the harbor. There is not such an imposing looking seaport in America, its new piers and shore wharves being vast and substantial in appearance Shoreward, the limits of the harbor are defined by a solid, cut stone wall, erected as a means of flood protection, but imparting an air of trimness and substantiality to the whole water front. And across the broad thoroughfare beyond this wall rises a long row of massive stone public buildings and warehouses just as substantial looking as the harbor itself. Right behind this long terrace of business houses lies the heart of commercial Montreal—the banking and wholesale section of the city. As this is the part of Montreal that was in days of yore enclosed within the old military defenses, the streets are generally very narrow and cramped. By the time their cramped con-

An early view of Montreal Harbour. St. Helen's Island at the extreme left. The gentleman in the silk hat is said to have been Mayor Workman, a leading citizen of his day.



Notre Dame Street West, from the Cathedral Tower in 1861.

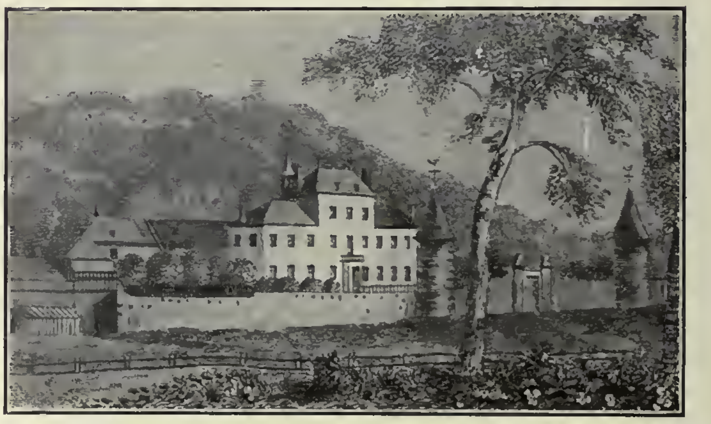
dition was realized the property was too valuable to permit of the adoption of a general widening policy. So it comes that the beauties of many splendid business buildings in this section are lost because of the narrow streets on which they are erected. But the narrow streets in this district are not altogether a disadvantage, for it imparts a compactness to the business part of the city which has decided practical advantages.

There is an intimate connection between the romantic and the prosaic in Montreal. The most practical phases of commercial activity evolve themselves amid the historic scenery, the stage effects and other reminders of a most romantic period and a less practical system. As the years roll by, and as the octopus of commercialism asserts itself, what little remains of the old and romantic diminishes, but some of the more historical landmarks in the very heart of the business district have been preserved. So, squeezed in among the outbuildings of busy factories and great modern warehouses are to be found some of the modest but massively built residences of the French regime, with their generous, open fireplaces and elaborately ornamented mantels, built as long ago as 1680. In Vaudreuil Lane still stands the modest old warehouse where John Jacob Astor, in the palmy days of the Montreal fur trade, laid the foundation of the Astor millions. Quaint old Roman Catholic chapels and convents exist in the very centre of blocks, which at a cursory glance are given up to twentieth century commercial activity; as quaint and sweet a monastery garden as existed in fourteenth century Europe flourishes within easy stone throw of the Montreal Stock Exchange. But the street fronts in this wholesale district are occupied by great modern warehouses, which, from the architect's' point of view, would be worthy of places in the City of London. The show streets of this downtown business section are Notre Dame and St. James. The latter street has during the past quarter of a century undergone a marked transformation from the chief retail business street to a banking and general business office street.

In prolongation of the central business district, on the lower level, both up and down stream, are great, grimey manufacturing districts extending for miles either way, the residential and newer retail districts being located on the lower slopes and plateaus of Mount Royal.

This beautiful eminence, which in general outline bears a striking resemblance to a lion couchant, towers well over the city. Its summit is crowned with the variegated verdure of the city's principal park, but nestling among the shade trees round its base lie the palatial residences of Montreal's merchant princes.

Conspicuous features of any view of Montreal, no matter from where obtained, are the domes, spires and minarets of the city's places of worship. Montreal is a city of churches, having one for every 2,500 of the population, about 100 in all. Conspicuous in the view from the harbor stand out the lofty twin towers of Notre Dame Church, often miscalled the Cathedral. Notre Dame is the largest church in America, next to the



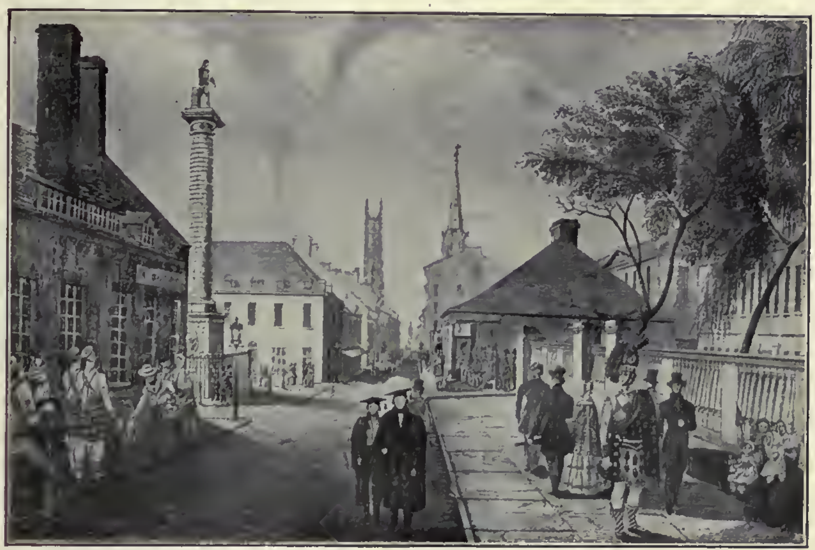
The Priests' Farm on West Sherbrooke Street. From a drawing made in 1845.

Cathedral of the City of Mexico, and is built after the model of Notre Dame, Paris. It has seating accommodation for 10,000 people, but has accommodated 15,000. The two main towers are 227 feet in height, and in one of them is swung the largest bell in America, the "Gros Bourdon," which weighs 24,780 pounds.

Another imposing feature of the view over the city is the graceful dome of St. James' Roman Catholic Cathedral on Dorchester Street, designed after the model of St. Peters at Rome, of which famous building it is about half the size. The top of the cross surmounting the dome of St. James is 258 feet above the level of the ground.

More splendid and well-adapted college buildings than those of McGill and Laval universities do not exist anywhere, while any city would have good reason to be proud of such an array of hospitals as the Hotel Dieu, the Montreal General, the Royal Victoria, Notre Dame, the Western and the Grey Nunnery.

While Montreal is extending her foreign trade by bounds, and developing her domestic industries rapidly, she is not neglecting to beautify herself and to provide for the pleasure and health of her people. The improvements of her thoroughfares has been systematically taken up; new public squares are being added to the many breathing spots left as green oases in the busy parts of the city, and existing ones are being embellished with monuments, fountains, etc.



Nelson's Monument and Notre Dame Street, looking West from in front of the Court House. Drawn about 1830.

Of the Protestant churches of Montreal, the most noteworthy are Christ Church Cathedral and St. George's, Church of England; St. Paul's and Erskine, Presbyterian; and the St. James, Methodist. Christ Church Cathedral is admitted to be the purest specimen of gothic architecture on the continent of America.

Once in the city, the visitor is impressed with its substantial and finished aspect, characteristics missing in most American cities. The public buildings are massive and elegant in proportion rather than in detailed ornamentation. And so generally with business structures and private residences, solidity rather than ginger-bread decoration is the main characteristic.

The visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the number and extent of the city's educational and benevolent institutions.

Some of the monuments erected in the city squares are worth more than a passing notice. The Nelson Monument on Jacques Cartier Square was erected in 1809 by the citizens of Montreal, irrespective of race, but the movement which led to its being built was inaugurated by French Canadian citizens in December, 1805, when news of the British victory at Trafalgar was received. The monument in St. Patrick's Square, on the canal bank, consists of a huge boulder raised from the bottom of the St. Lawrence in the preparation of the bed for one of the piers of the Victoria Bridge, and set up as a memorial to the victims of the ship fever epidemic, which raged among the Irish immigrants in 1847, and carried off a number of philanthropic Montrealers who attended to their wants, including the then Mayor, Mr. John E. Mills. This unique monument was originally erected by the contractors and workmen engaged in building the bridge, near the Montreal shore abutment, and was removed to its present site some thirteen years ago, as its old site was needed by the railway company for an extension of its shunting yard. So the prevailing commercial spirit has proved superior to the historical and sentimental all over the city. Dominion and Dufferin Squares were thirty-five years ago public cemeteries, the human remains and monuments having since been removed to the big cemeteries behind Mount Royal.

The statue of Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, the English sculptor, on Victoria Square, was erected by public subscription, and inaugurated by Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General, in 1872. The monument to Sir John Macdonald, for so many years the Premier of Canada, on Dominion Square, and that to Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, on Place d'Armes Square, were also raised by popular subscription. The Maisonneuve monument, the work of Hebert, the great Montreal sculptor, who also produced the splendid monument to Bishop Bourget, which adorns the square in front of St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral, is considered, from an artistic point of view, to be one of the most noble monuments on the Continent of America. The artistic statue of Queen Victoria, in front of the Royal Victoria College for Women, on Sherbrooke Street, itself a monument, having been erected and endowed by the late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (then Sir Donald A. Smith) in commemoration of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, was executed by Her Majesty's own daughter, the Duchess of Argyle. The monument on Viger Square commemorates the life and death of Dr. Chenier, one of the militant leaders in the rebellion of 1837, who, at St. Eustache, gave his life to the cause.

Two great monuments are being erected at the time this work is being prepared for the press and will probably be complete at the beginning of 1915. They are those to King Edward VII. by Hebert, located in Phillips Square, and to Sir George E. Cartier by Hill, situated on the most commanding site of any of our monuments, on Fletcher's Field.

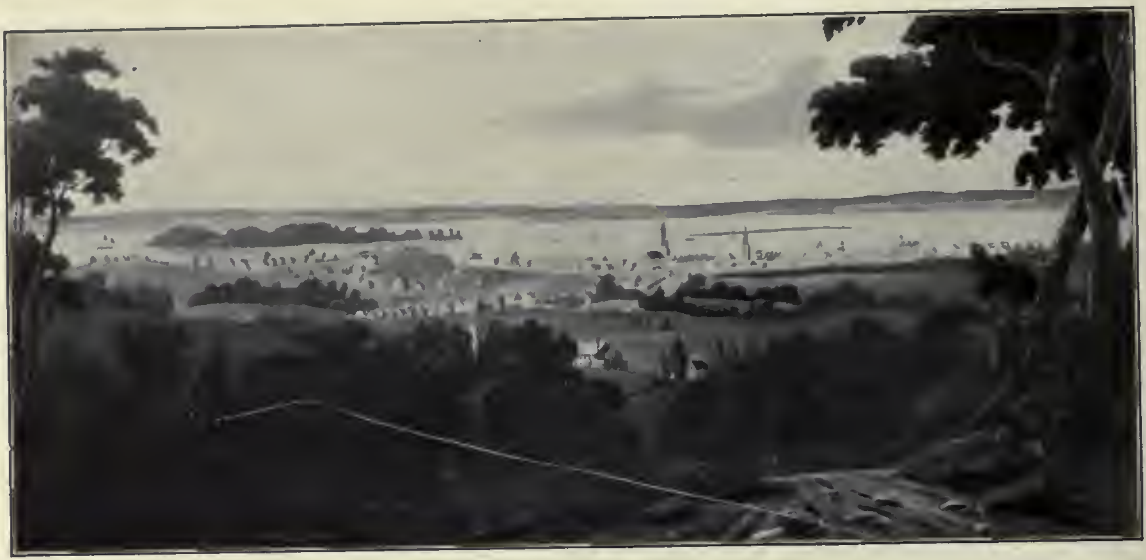
Montreal's great parks, the pride of every citizen, are being steadily, if somewhat slowly, improved. The ruling principle in laying out the Mountain Park was that it was only by following in the lines which generous nature had already laid down, and by bringing its half hidden but characteristic beauties fully to light by the resources of art, that the most could be made of the possibilities of the magnificent property. Many thousands of dollars have been carefully expended in building a superb winding roadway to the Mountain's lofty summit.

St. Helen's Island is maintained as a popular river park, and the city is now transforming into a handsome park, with gravelled walks and artificial lakes, a piece of land, many acres in extent, known as La Fontaine Park. And when this work is done, the city will look for other opportunities to beautify herself, just as her enterprising merchant princes will look for new opportunities to turn their enterprise, their energy and their accumulated capital to the advantage of themselves and the busy community in which they live.

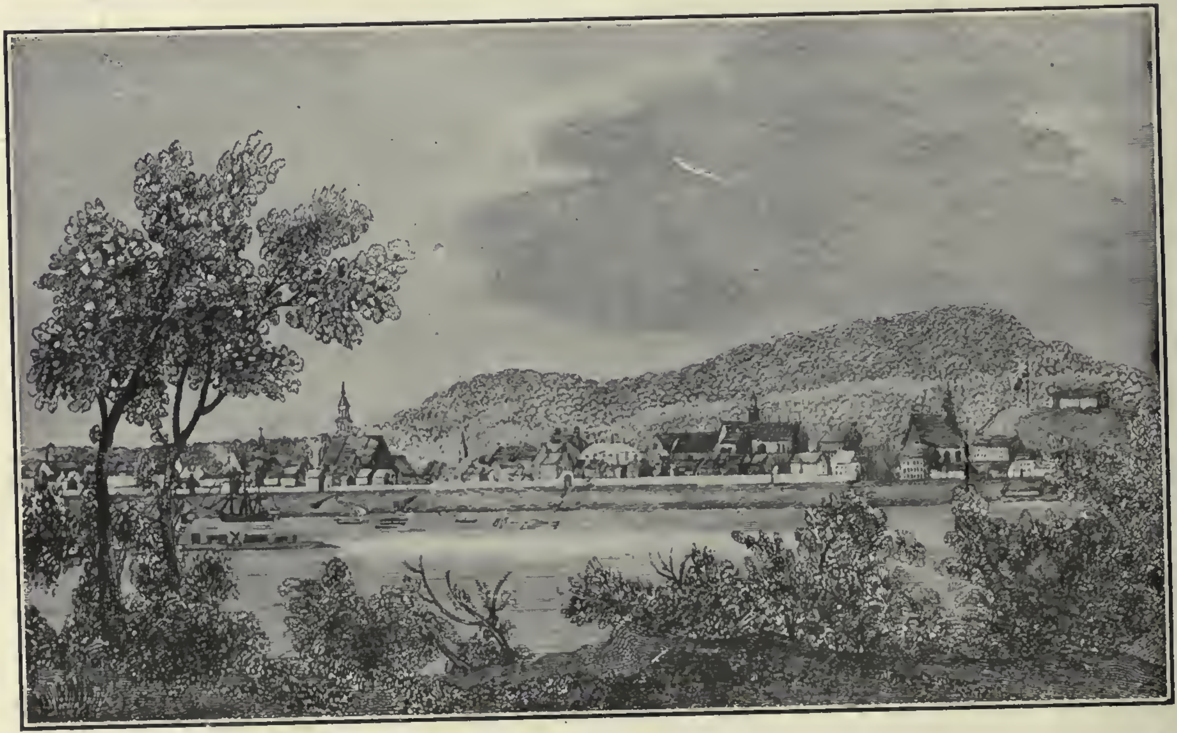
* * *

MEDERIC MARTIN

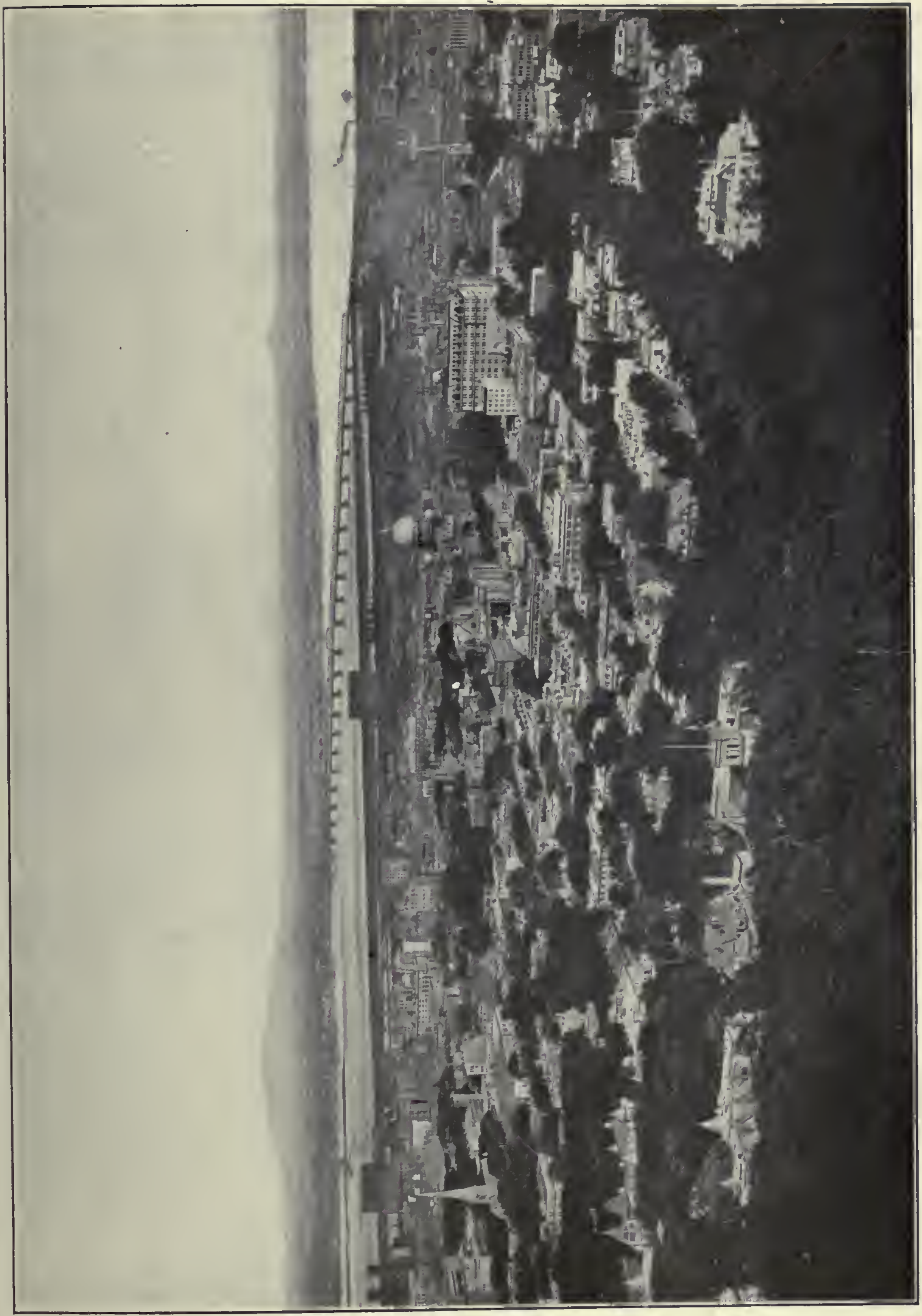
Present Mayor of Montreal and Member of Parliament
for St. Mary's Division.



One of the most interesting views of old Montreal of the several now in existence. It represents some artist's conception of the town in the early years of the last century, or in the late years of the preceding one. It is of especial interest to us to-day for the reason that it so plainly shows the original hills and valleys that made up the present site of the city.



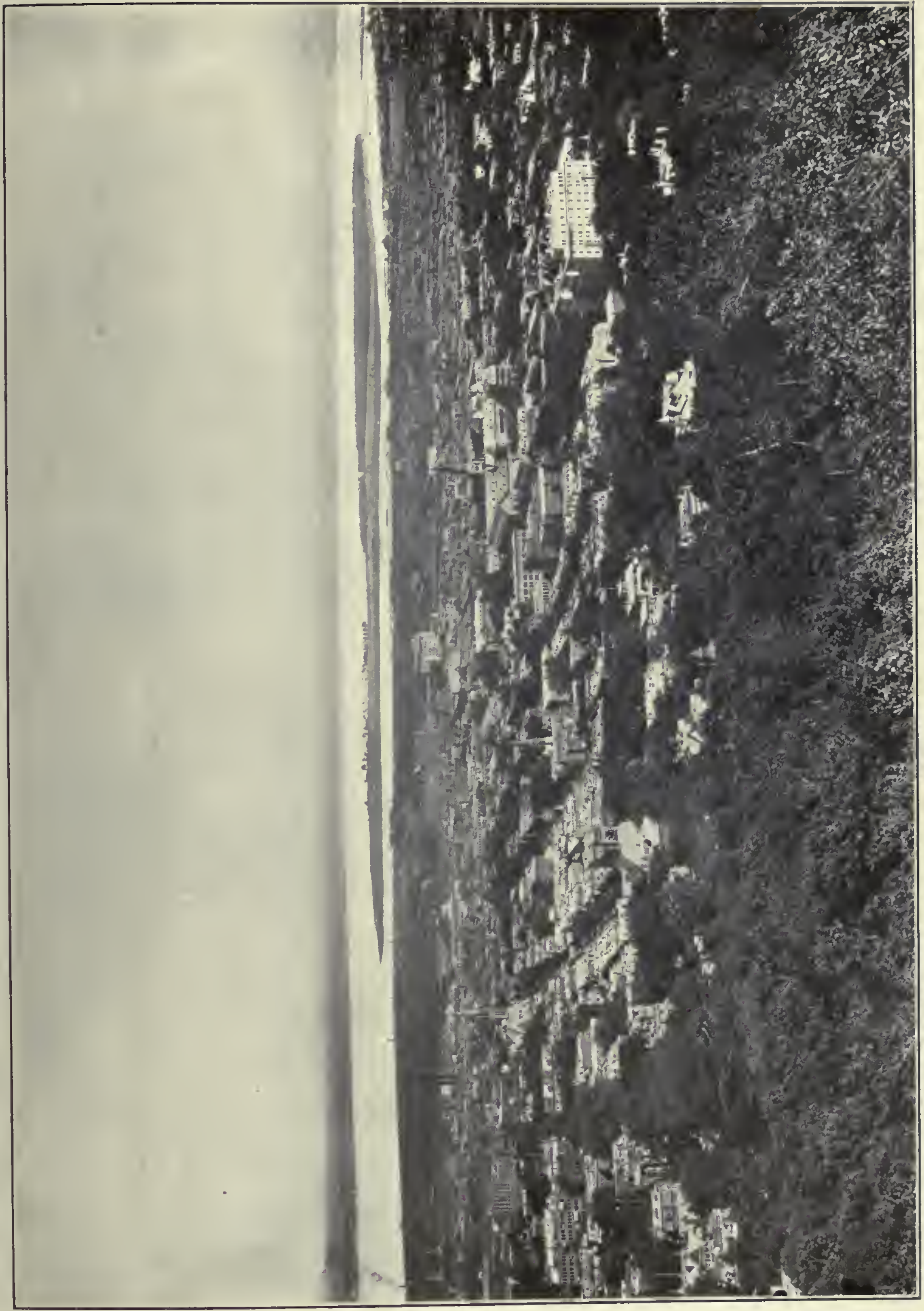
Montreal from St. Helen's Island at the beginning of the last century. Said to be a reproduction of a drawing made by a British soldier stationed on the Island at that time. The buildings are probably correct.



A section of Montreal from the Mountain to-day, Victoria Bridge, the connection with South Shore, plainly in evidence. A faint outline of the Green Mountains of Vermont in the distance. (See Mr. Chambers' article.)

Montreal from St. Helen's Island, drawn sometime in the thirties of the past century. Notre Dame now rears her massive form and towers over the city like a protecting mother. Steamboating, thanks to the late John Molson, Esq., has come to the St. Lawrence, and an era of development is just beginning.

A birdseye over the city from the mountain in 1855, in which more landmarks of to-day are beginning to appear. McGill College, in the foreground, is interesting when compared with the University of the present. It consisted of two buildings—the Arts Building and a residence for the Principal, about sixty feet away. Sir Wm. Dawson had just accepted the principalship.



Another section of Montreal from the Mountain to-day, showing the newer part of the city and Westmount. In the lower land is the principal manufacturing district of the city.

Montreal from St. Helen's Island sixty years ago. The original drawing is in the McCord National Museum.

A mid-century drawing of the River-front. Original in McCord National Museum.

The Imperial City of the Dominion

Montreal of Yesterday and Today

By Julius Chambers, F.R.G.S.

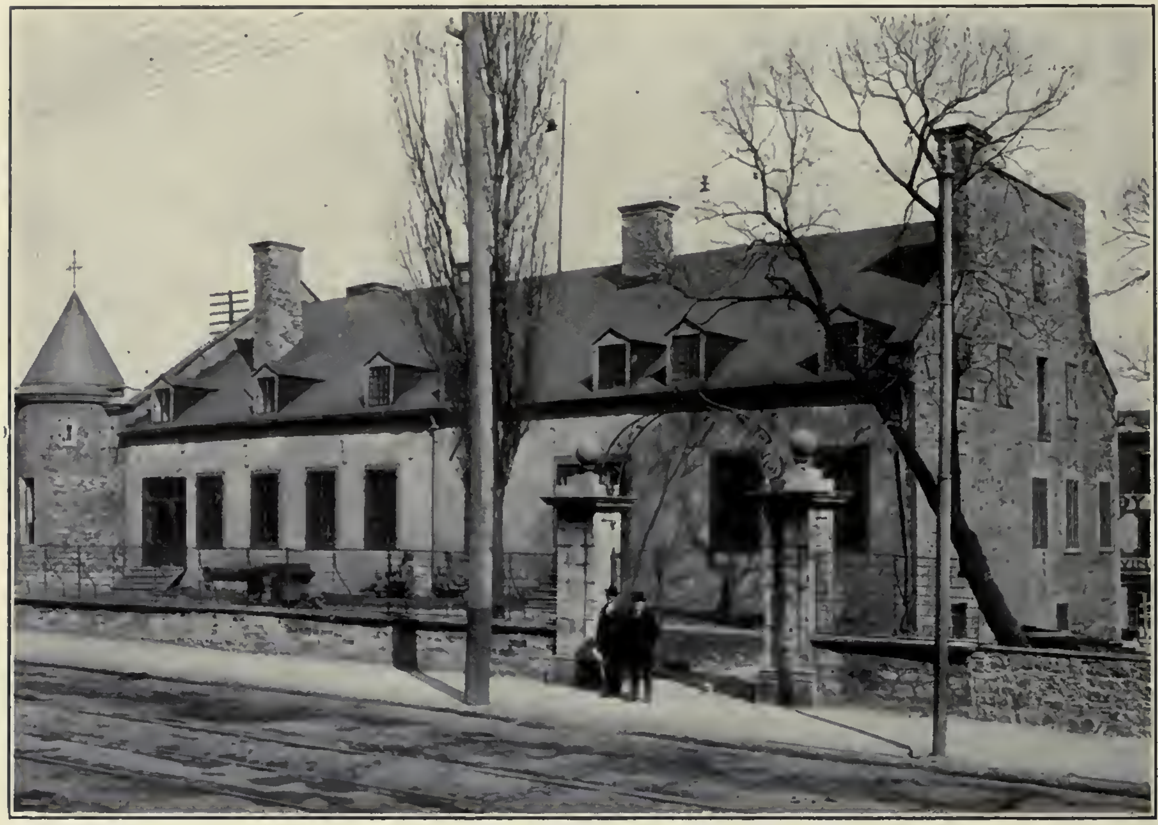
MONTREAL is a marvel of modern civilization. In the achievements of her wonderful commercial pre-eminence, her merchants not only conquered the silent wilderness but tamed the noisy, turbulent waters at Lachine. They succeeded in doing what never had been accomplished before when they created a great sea-port one thousand miles from the ocean. Since the days of the Phonicians, the sea has been the imperial highway of nations. Cities like New York, London, Hamburg, Antwerp and others owe much to their proximity to the sea, but more to the vast populations behind them—their "hinterlande," as the Germans so aptly describe it. The commercial majesty of New York, for example, is not due to the concentration of nearly five million people at that point but to the ninety million restless, money-earning and money-spending inhabitants between its harbor-gate and the Pacific.

As long as Montreal relied solely upon the sea, it did not grow; but when the wilderness awakened, when the vast wheat fields of Manitoba and Alberta began to pour their agricultural treasure into her lap, a marvellous growth began. Her population has doubled since I was here fifteen years ago. There need be no feeling of jealous rivalry among other cities of the Dominion, for today she is most representative of them all. She is New Canada—throbbing, energized and vitalized with modern commercial life.

At Montreal, The River is King! It has made possible the impossible. In the States we have the Mississippi, a stream of mightier volume than the St. Lawrence, but its course to the sea is not like an arrow's flight. Excepting the Nile, which, for 500 miles, lazily meanders from side to side of a deep cañon, no more tortuous stream exists than the "Father of Waters."

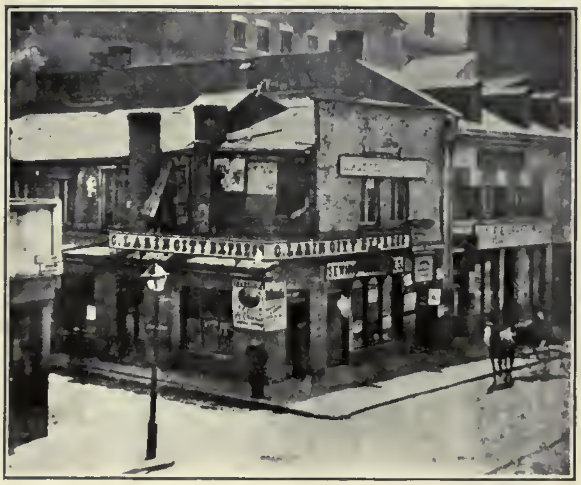
The majesty of the St. Lawrence is unequalled; it is justly the pride and glory of the Dominion. Unlike rivers of the Western States, it is regular in its habits, almost kittenish in its treatment of mankind dwelling along its banks. It appreciates the human race! It doesn't work itself into a fury when the snows melt in the Spring and destroy life and property. It is steadfast in fidelity to Canada. "Toujours fidèle" is its motto. Outlet of the largest system of inland seas found upon the map—Hudson Bay having its own communication with the Arctic pole—it placidly leaves Ontario amid a veritable "Thousand Islands," and from thence to the Gulf only loses its temper at Lachine.

In Jacques Cartier's day, these rapids were assumed to be an unconquerable bar to further navigation from the sea. They are responsible for the location of the city that is my theme. Reverence that all Montrealese pay to them is due and proper—it is more than reverence, gratitude is a better word! The obstacle that checked the pioneer's advance in his ocean craft, and caused some Spaniard to exclaim "Aca nada!" nothing beyond! was responsible for the selection of

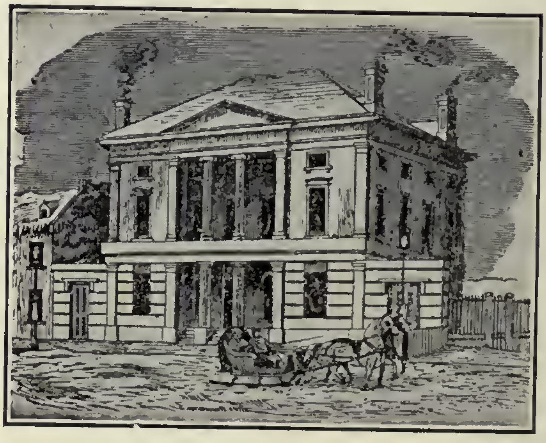


CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

This most interesting building in Montreal is located on Notre Dame Street immediately across the street from the City Hall. It was the home of Canadian Governors and the centre of Canadian social and political affairs for many years of the young country's life. The building to-day houses many priceless relics of former days and is visited annually by thousands of tourists.



The corner of St. James and St. John Streets before the erection of the City and District Savings Bank Building, which now occupies that site. For illustrations of the old and new buildings of that bank see another page.



This building located on the ground now occupied by the Royal Trust Company's new structure, was built in 1846 for the old City Bank, when it removed from St. Paul Street. The building was later occupied by the C. P. R. for general offices. The Alliance Building succeeded and that in turn gave way to the splendid Royal Trust Co. Building shown on other pages.

an island site for the future metropolis of the Dominion. Many important cities of the world began their careers upon islands. Pepin chose an island in what is now the Seine for Paris; Manhattan, Bombay and Hongkong are notable examples. What matter that man's ingenuity has digged a canal round the Lachine rapids, so that steamers from Duluth and Port Arthur voyage directly from the farthest confines of "The Big Sea Water" to the Atlantic? Montreal was not and is not doubtful of holding her own with every city on the Great Lakes!

When the dream of the Georgian Bay Canal is realized—dropping ocean-bound steamers from that stagnant pond to Nipissing Lake and thence into the Ottawa—more than a thousand mile detour through Huron, "le Detroit," Erie and Ontario will be eliminated. Everything is possible now-a-days. This Ottawa-Nipissing route is not new; it was followed by the earliest traders and dauntless missionaries who succeeded them. Footprints of these willing martyrs to the faith are traceable at Mackinaw and Ashland. One may hear in the whispering winds of the Wisconsin and Minnesota forests, struck in different keys upon boughs of hemlock or aspen, their rude, unaccompanied chanting of the mass! I have travelled afoot their portages and in canoe their river routes among the still unopened fastnesses of "les Hauteurs de Terres" that surround the watershed of the upper Mississippi, and I can visualize the sacrifices of Allouez, Groseilliers, Radisson, La Salle, Marquette, Hennepin and others unnamed in the "Relations" of the Fathers of the Faith. While these good men received their instructions from Quebec, their inspiration came from God and their enthusiasm from Montreal.

We know that Montreal was first a religious colony under Maisonneuve; second, that it was a military post of supreme value coveted by British, French and aborigines; third, that it is to-day the commercial "entrepôt" of a broad and splendid Dominion, created only a few years ago out of provinces representing conflicting interest and cherishing contentious aspirations.

The idea of Sieur de Maisonneuve was to make it a city of God. Glorious idealism! Speaking as a believer, the only possible criticism of this truly sincere man is that he failed to recognize the fact that for fifteen centuries too much time had been directed to the saving of souls and too little to the intellectual and social elevation of man. Crusades against mere differences of religious opinion had retarded the development of the human race. Had not Montreal cast off the shackles proposed by Maisonneuve, she would be like other communities in which every one believes and no one inquires—she would still be living in the past and not abreast of the present. The seventeenth century still lingers upon the breezy heights of Quebec. Superstition even submerges loyalty!

The interests of civilization always have proved to be the interests of knowledge, of liberty and of wealth. Montreal renounced the no longer debatable doctrine that it was better for a people to be devoutly orthodox and indifferent to the world's progress than not to be orthodox. Her merchants shook themselves loose from the traditions of New France and the times of "Le Chien d'Or." The old France of Richelieu, Louis XIV and Mazarin was dead to them, although it still commanded reverence in eastern provinces of the Dominion. She surrendered the capital to Ottawa, assured that the people make a country great, not administration or legislation. To prove this one has only to confront the history of legislation with that of opinion. Hence Montreal is what she is.

She has had the church with her from the first; but religion is a civilizer, not a developer of commercial strength. The monks of Chartreuse produce an excellent cordial, the same they have been making for two centuries; but France sent them away because they had not improved its character.

I have said that The River is King; well, the Railroads are Princes of the Royal House! They have joined with The River in achieving the greatness of Montreal. They bind her with cords of steel to the Pacific and to the great republic across her borders. Theirs is the bond of commercial unity betwen the two peoples! Although three-fifths of the citizens of Montreal speak the French language, loyalty to the Union Jack is firmly rooted. St. Lawrence Boulevard is not a frontier line! Early historians believed that a common language was the strongest assurance of a nation's homogenity. We in the United States know to the contrary; with us of New York, it is a common incident to hear half a dozen tongues spoken in one trolley car. Mere language is a frail bond to national fidelity. The American Colonies did not hesitate to revolt against intolerable persecutions of a stupid British king, who spoke German, merely because the English people had furnished to them the vernacular they daily used.

When the railways came all was changed. Montreal grew as by magic; someone had rubbed "the Wonderful Lamp!" The Cana-

GREAT FIRE OF 1852.
BURNING OF HAYS HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

Notre Dame Street, looking East in 1842.

Costumes to be seen in Montreal Streets in 1800.

MONTREAL HARBOUR—1818.

dian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific have made it their headquarters and to-day a third trunk line, the Canadian Northern, has driven a tunnel under Mount Royal, in order to enter the heart of the town. That means another large terminal building and suggests regrets that the enormous sums expended in three such structures had not been combined for raising a mammoth union station that would be a pride of the Western World.

Alas, the same criticism may be made, however, of the railroad management at my own city of New York.

Montreal possesses many sublime religious edifices, more in proportion to population than any American city known to me. Rome has 400 churches and Bagdad 100 mosques. The population of Montreal and Rome is about the same.

Mingling of the religious and military spirits is noticeable. Lord Nelson glares from the top of his column, like a pillar saint, in Jacques-Cartier Square; and not faraway, in the Place d'Armes—no “place” for invoking blessings from the Most High. One figure suggests the smoke of battle; the other a man of peace—Maisonneuve is represented typifies war to the death against either argument or disbelief. The Nelson shaft is insignificant compared with that which marks the centre of London and the British world, but it evidences sincere appreciation. Most Britons forget that if Napoleon never had lived, Nelson and Wellington would have no place in history.

Of all statues in Montreal I like best that of Edward VII, recently erected. I frequently saw H. R. H. Albert Edward, when Prince of Wales—memorably on his return from India, in 1876—and twice after he ascended the throne. Never did the assumption of kingly station work greater change in the face of human! He aged rapidly and surely. Buoyancy of manner that characterized the Heir Apparent, as familiarly known at the opera or on the race-course, faded away, never to return. It is this aging period I detect in Hebert's excellent delineation of the once jolly monarch's features. It is no joke to be King of England and Emperor of India! The job is no sinecure. King Edward's bronze face uttereth that truth in every lineament.

A complacent statue of the Great Queen, bearing features made familiar by the postage stamps but not recognizable to those who saw Her Majesty in latter days, adorns Victoria Square and attests the deserved loyalty of all Canadians. She was a mother to her people.

Of all the churches, I like most that of Notre Dame: although quite modern, it is the largest ecclesiastical structure in America, easily holding 12,000 worshippers. William Dean Howells wrote a delightful description of the interior of this edifice in “Their Wedding Journey.”

I never believed in replicas and the opinion applies to buildings as well as pictures or statues. Therefore, I cannot grow enthusiastic over the Cathedral of St. James, more frequently called “St. Peters,” because it is a reduced copy of the grand basilica at Rome. The best features of Michaelangelo's work have been accentuated in the reproduction of the statues of the Twelve Apostles over the façade. The tall Corinthian columns are very impressive, but the colossal bronze figures of the saints appealed most to me. The interior, not yet finished, is spacious and the dome will be fine. I have spoken of the general disappointment one feels in gazing upon an attempted reproduction of an architectural masterpiece. The Oliver memorial replica of Notre Dame de Paris, in reduced scale, at Pittsburg, recurs to mind. It is a beautiful creation in stone to anyone who never has seen the grand original upon l'Ile de la Cité, Paris.

Christchurch Cathedral of the Episcopal faith is an effective structure to the eye, but is too modern to make appeal to sentiments architectural.

Blessed be the Gray Sisterhood! Since 1738 they have cared for thousands of foundlings, orphans, aged and infirm. This hospice is greatest of its kind in all Christendom. No tragedy like that of the child or helpless aged man or woman who has no home. The gentle sisters tell Americans that one of their order was a daughter of Ethan Allen—he who demanded surrender “In the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress.”

In speaking of Montreal and the arbitrary division of the two populations by St. Lawrence Boulevard, Kipling might have said, “East is French, as West is English, and never the two will mix.” Frank and Anglo-Saxon remain curiously distinct. Somebody has called Montreal “a microcosm of the composit Dominion of Canada!” Even business runs parallel with the river, as witness Notre Dame, St. James and St. Catherine Streets. The saints have been very helpful in supplying street names.

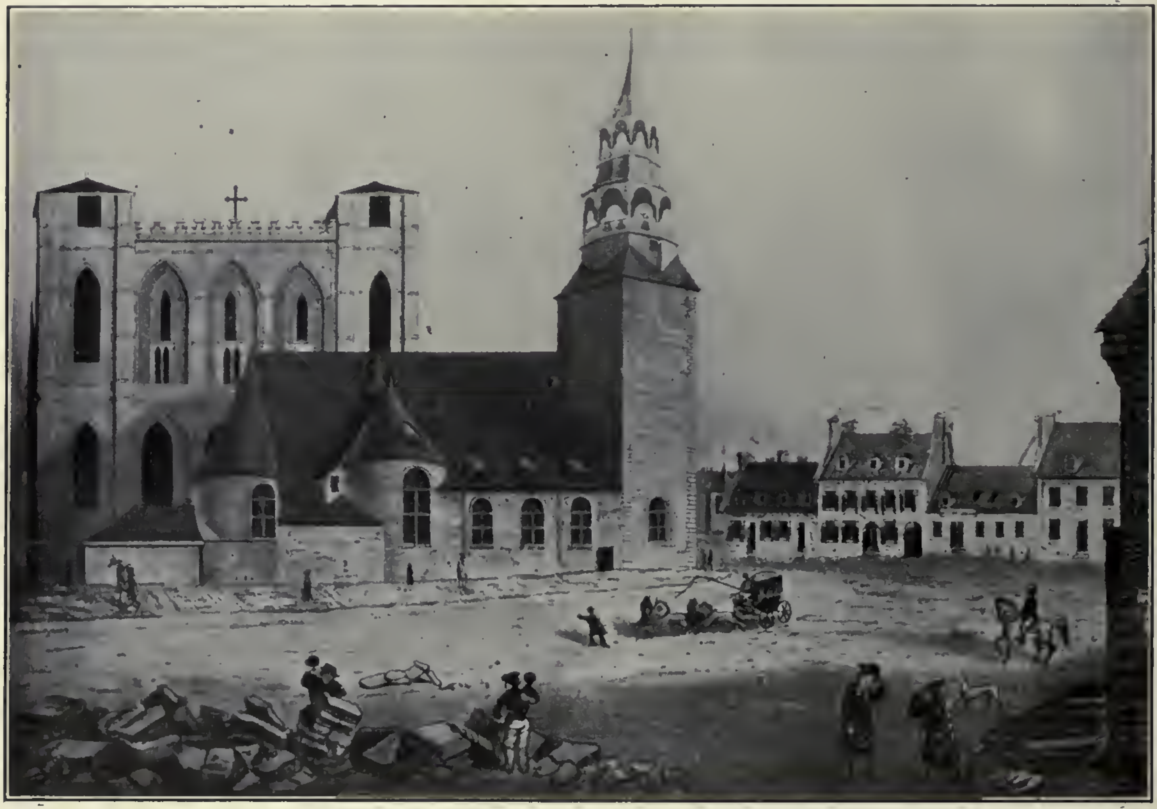
The southern slopes of Mont Royal are the sites of many handsome residences; the immediate neighborhood supplies the gray lime stone for these and most of the public edifices.

ATOP MOUNT ROYAL.

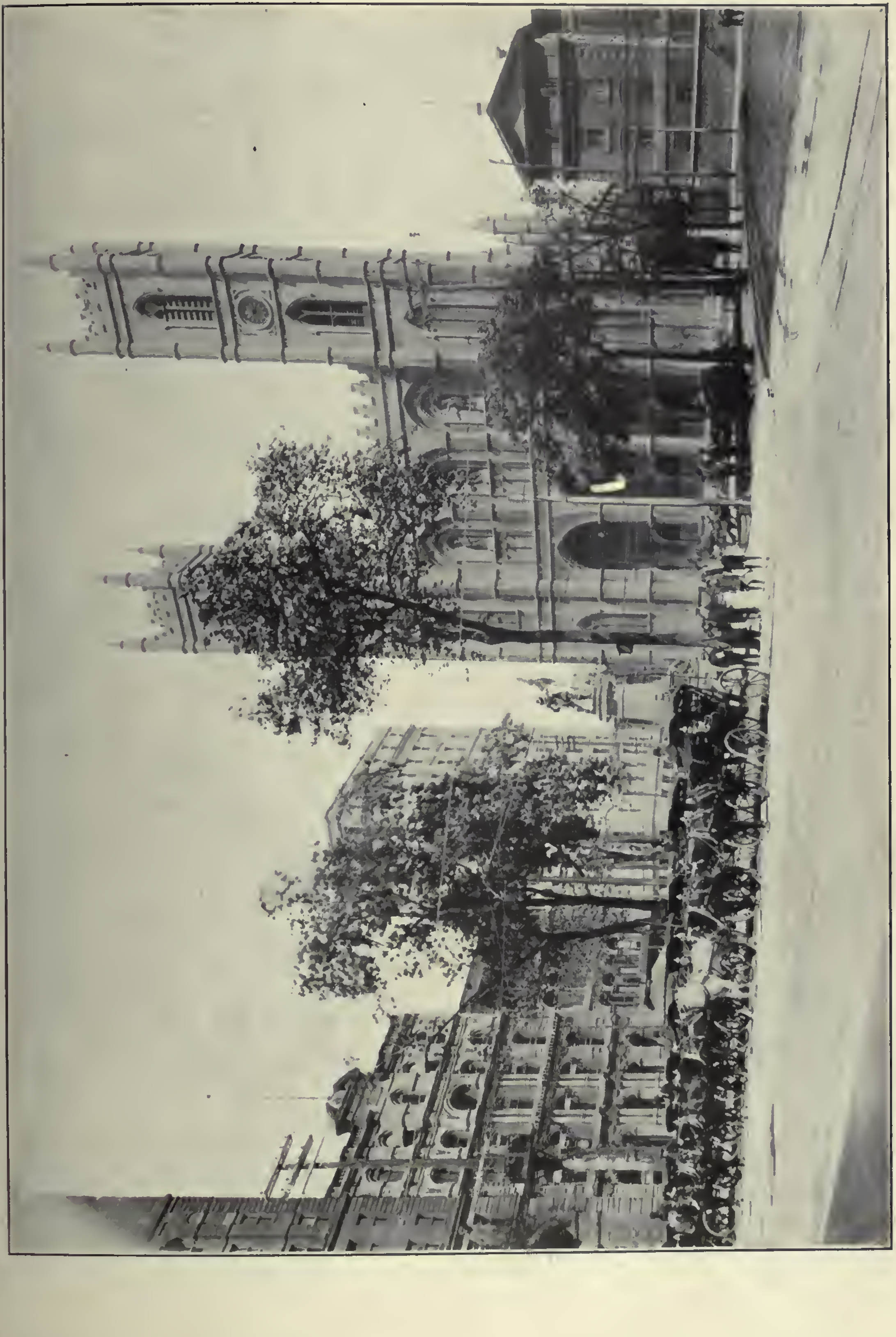
Ascending Mount Royal, let us enjoy one of the most charming landscapes in America. The east and west wings of the new city enclose the royal mountain, much as the dream-town of Granada forms a crescent 'round the jutting spur upon which stands the Moorish castle and palace of the Alhambra.

This is not my first visit to the top of Mount Royal. Never am I likely to forget one bright February night of twenty years ago, when, as guest of the late Senator Ogilvie, I was taken there in a sleigh, with merry jingling of bells, to be tossed in a blanket, twice shot down an icy toboggan slide—always in "the boot"—and then honored with a two weeks' card by a jolly Coterie of Good Fellows. The moon was very full that midnight, and I sincerely hope the gentle lady who rode behind me on the toboggan and entwined my waist with her supple limbs has pardoned the panic of fear that caused me to lose hold upon the rope handles and to cling to what appeared more substantial support. When one is descending an icy declivity at the rate of a mile in forty-eight seconds, thoughts moral or immoral, sacred or profane, have no place. Since that wonderful night I have revisited the royal mountain, but it does not appear to possess the same glamour. Especially is recalled the solemnity with which, when the toboggan was filled and passengers securely placed, the "door of doom" was raised—the guest in "the boot," whose death was sure in case of accident—disclosing the sparsely lighted but glistening path that had an initial descent of 45 degrees!

Now, however, we are atop Mount Royal in the bright sunlight of summer and stand upon its Terrace, overlooking a city of massive business structures, of tall, pinacled churches and of universal arborial beauty. How easily I imagined Jacques Cartier standing at my side and explaining why Montreal had to be exactly where she is. Again, as always, The River; and looking due east, the Island of St. Helen, destined for a park. Then, the Victoria railroad bridge, leading to my home, and far away to the south-eastward our own Green Mountains. Forty different localities, hither and yon, literally ooze historical reminiscences!



Notre Dame Church and its predecessor, which sat squarely in Notre Dame Street. From a drawing made in the year 1830. See opposite page for the same view to-day.



Place d'Armes of to-day. Maisonneuve Monument facing the great Notre Dame Church. The carriages are typical of Montreal. They are for hire at a very reasonable price. The Duluth Building, a new office structure, is shown at the left of the church, a portion of the Quebec Bank at the extreme left. The picture was taken from the steps of the Bank of Montreal.

Mount Royal contains 460 acres, slightly more than one-half as large as our Central Park; but there is a warm common tie, because the landscape architect who laid out this exquisite public garden was Frederick Law Olmstead, who had performed memorable services for New Yorkers.

This outlook is like nothing in Switzerland, because snow-capped mountains are wanting, but it recalls to a traveller memories that had become faint but are vivified by the panorama spread before his sight. It is one never to be forgotten. At once the view takes place beside those of Florence, from San Mineato; of Genoa, from the lofty Rigi; of romantic Granada, from the Vermilion Tower of the Alhambra; of glorious Paris, from Montmartre; of New York, from the New Jersey Palisades; of Cairo, from the citadel upon the Mokattam hills; of Naples, from Castle St. Elmo; of Athens, from the Akropolis; of Jerusalem, looking across the Valley of Jehoshapat, from the Mount of Olives; of Toledo, from its Alcazar; of Marseilles, from Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, where a mistral always blows; of Edinburgh, from Arthur's Seat; of Budapest, from the Szechenyi hill; of Moscow and the Kremlin, from Varabyovi Gori (the Sparrow hills); and of Salt Lake City, from the EasternWahsatch range.

At the base of the Mount is the Royal Victoria Hospital, with free accommodation and treatment for 250 patients, a gift of Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona. The latter has recently passed to the great majority, but his benefactions are many.

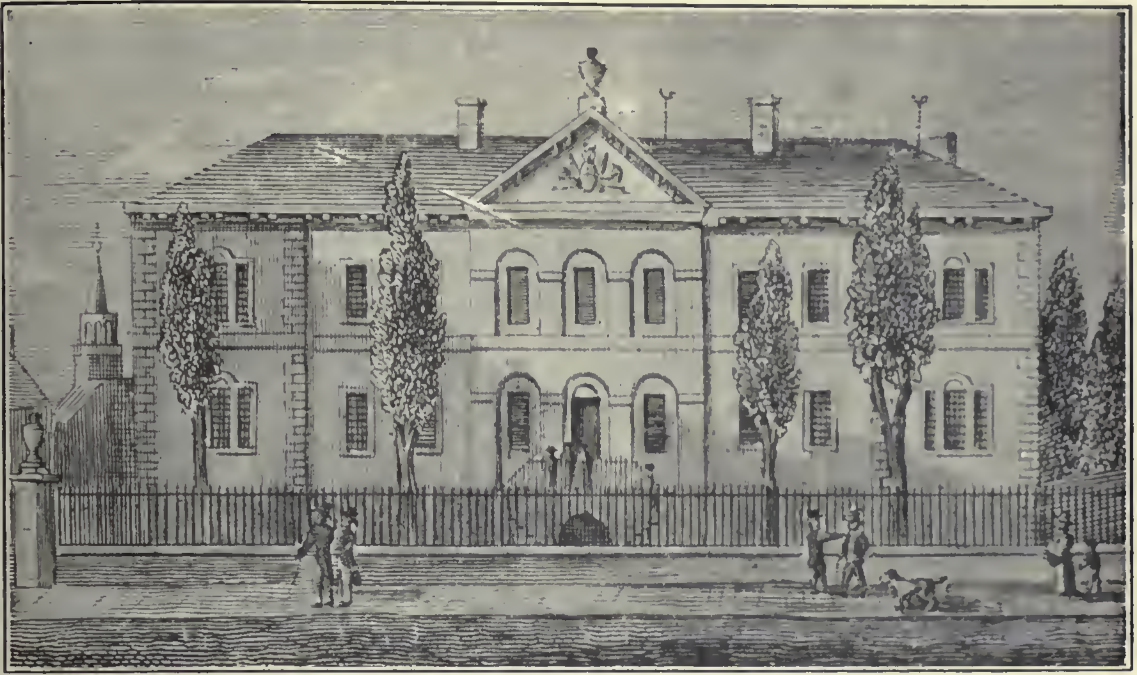
The next object to attract the eye is the massive buildings and shaded campus of McGill University, where 1,500 students crowd its lecture rooms. There is a woman's college associated with McGill.

On all sides, from out the trees, rise the spires of churches, some of brown stone and others of native limestone. The public market is one of the most benficient institutions of the city, in these days of high cost of living; its management prevents the prices of meat foods from soaring to the dizzy heights so common in New York.

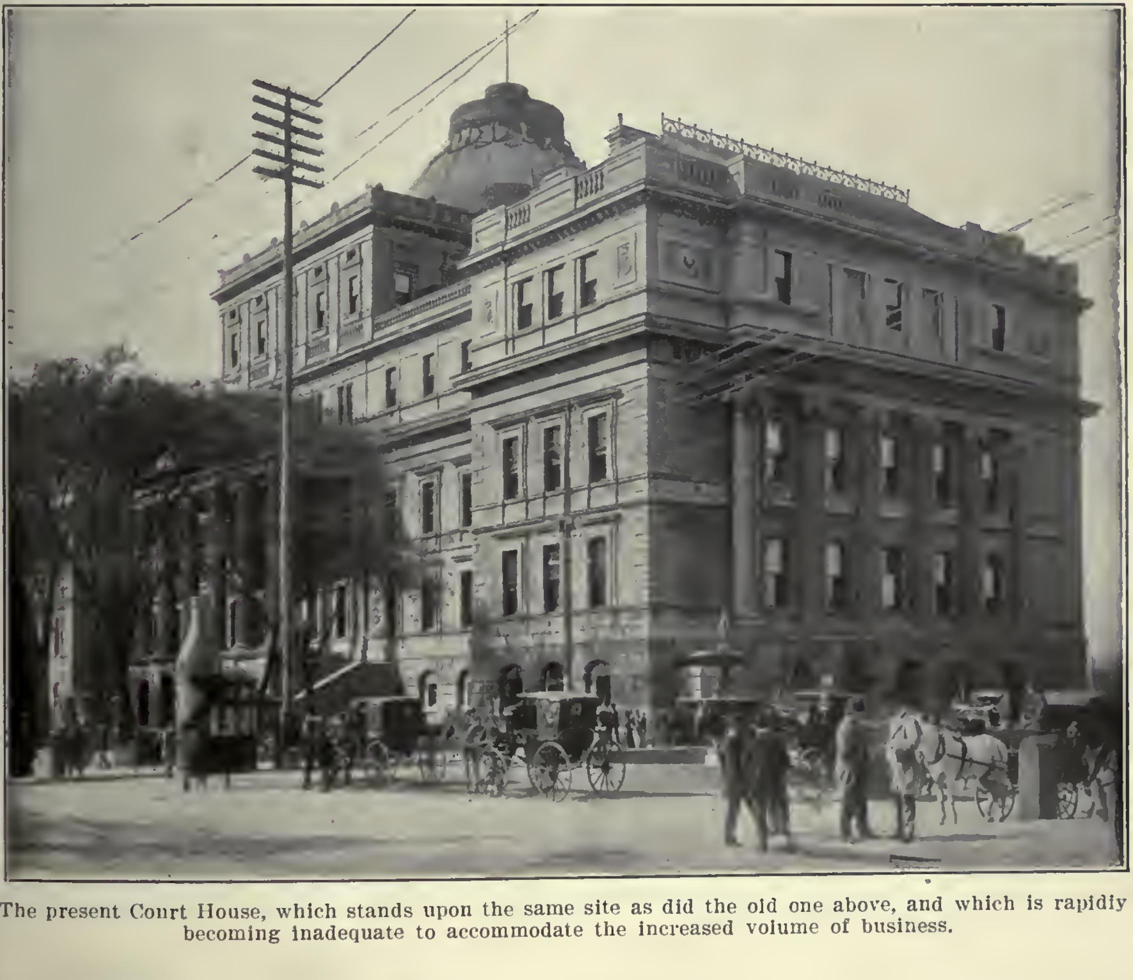
Again The River. It cannot be kept out of any panorama of Montreal. In its docks lie steamers from beyond the main; its wharves are crowded with the commerce of every European country and its tall grain elevators are gorged with the agricultural products of the Western prairies of the Dominion.

A modesty with which I hardly expect to be credited has delayed me from speaking of the one feature of Montreal nearest to my heart. I refer to her newspapers. Those I have visited are progressive and absolutely up-to-date. One would find difficulty in deciding betwen the quipment of the "Herald" and "La Presse." Both are admirable. In the two offices, the linotype machines are operated by individual motors, the stereotyping devices are of the latest pattern, and the perfecting presses are Hoes and Gosses. The surge of their machinery was music in my ears! There was an air of compactness in the editorial rooms of "La Presse," the most popular French daily journal in the Dominion, that particularly pleased me. The "Herald" is a Liberal organ. The "Star" has an enormous advertising patronage and is strictly independent. It never discriminates in religion or politics. The oldest paper is the "Gazette," dating back as a daily to 1795. Two other French dailies "La Patrie" and "Le Canada," both Liberal, are prosperous. Courtesies shown to me in many of these offices were highly appreciated.

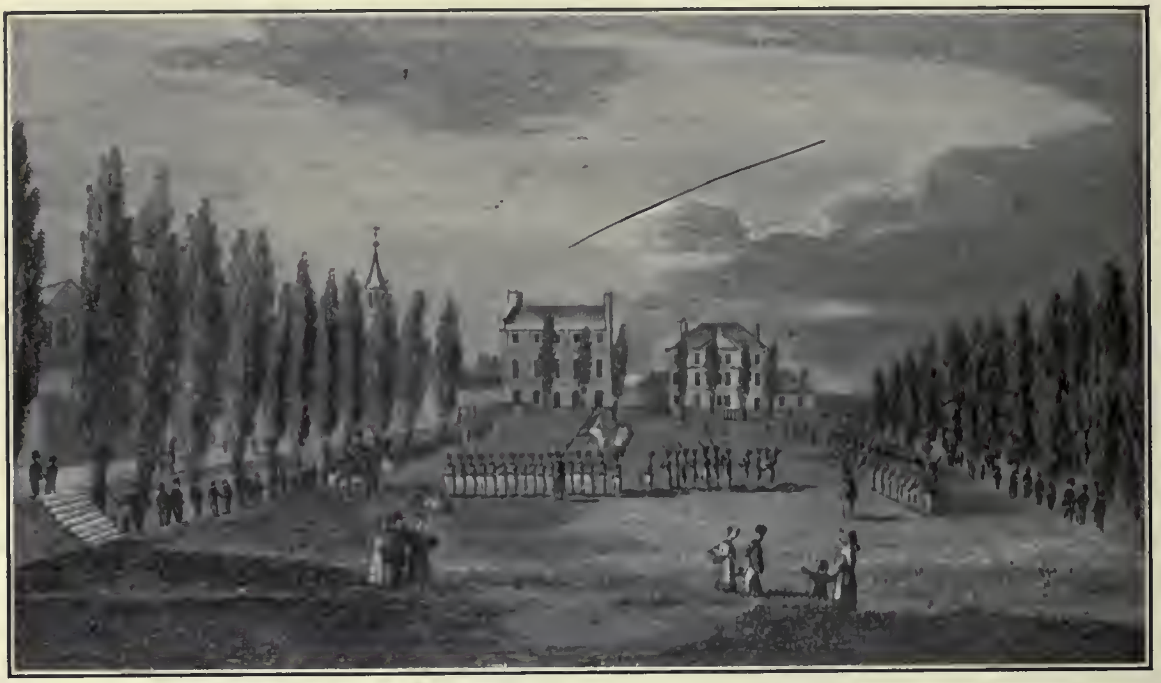
The French boast that Paris is France: every citizen of the Dominion may affirm that Montreal is Canada.



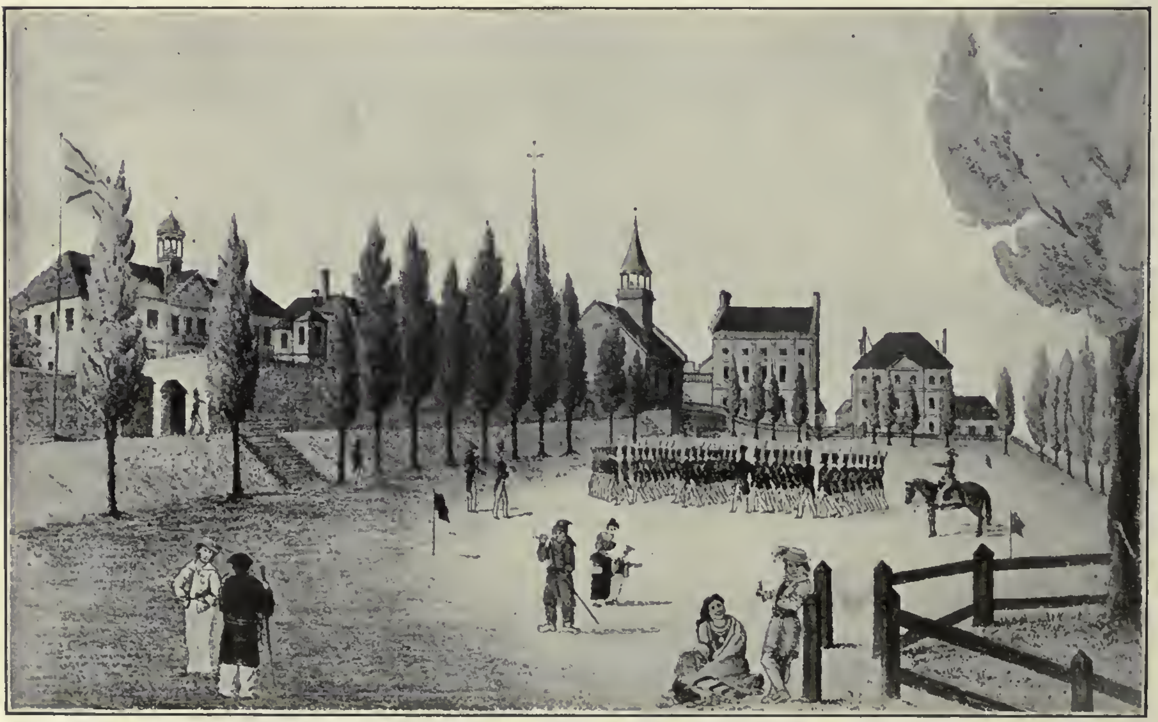
The old County Court House, erected in the year 1800 at a cost of $25,000.



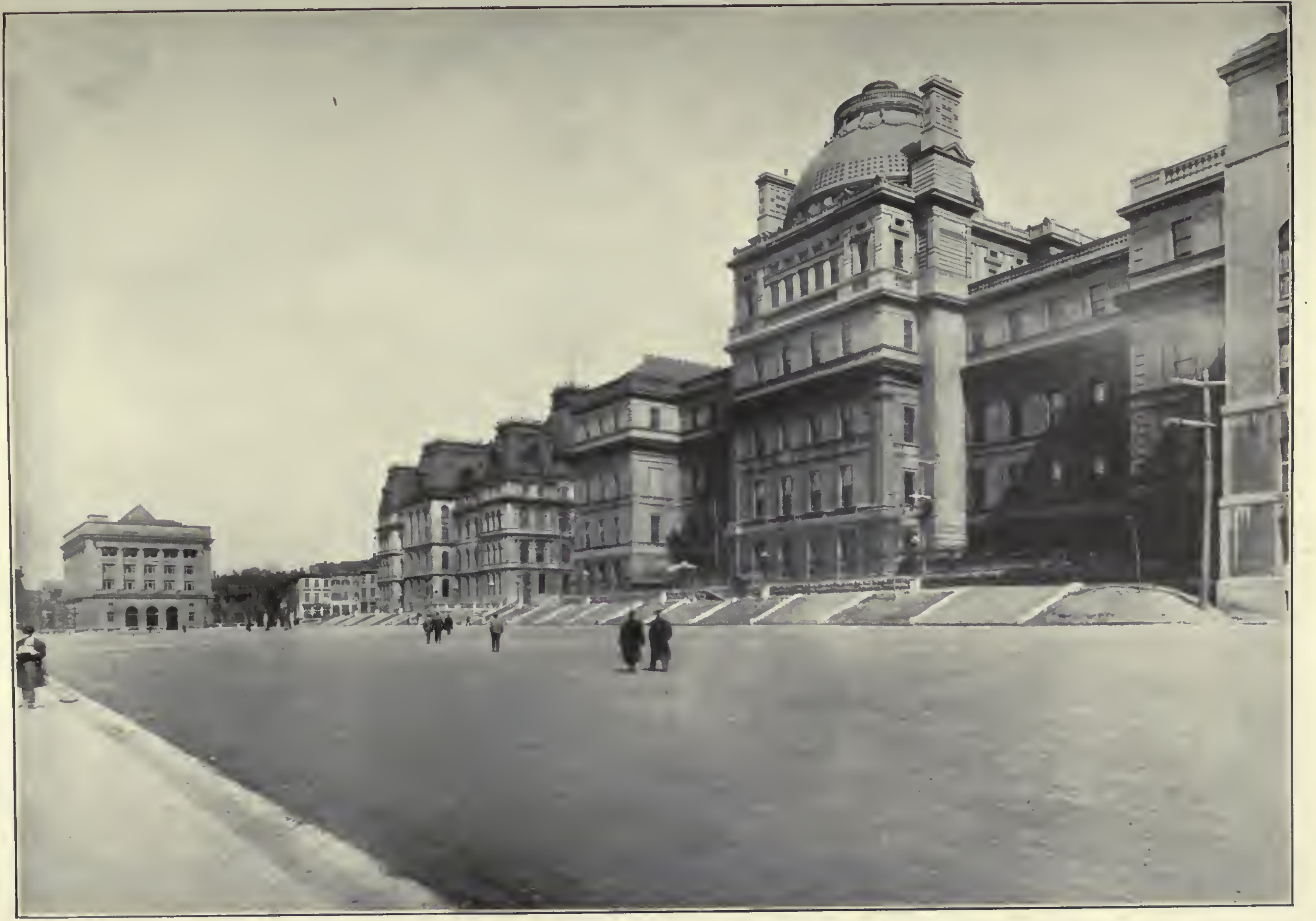
The present Court House, which stands upon the same site as did the old one above, and which is rapidly becoming inadequate to accommodate the increased volume of business.



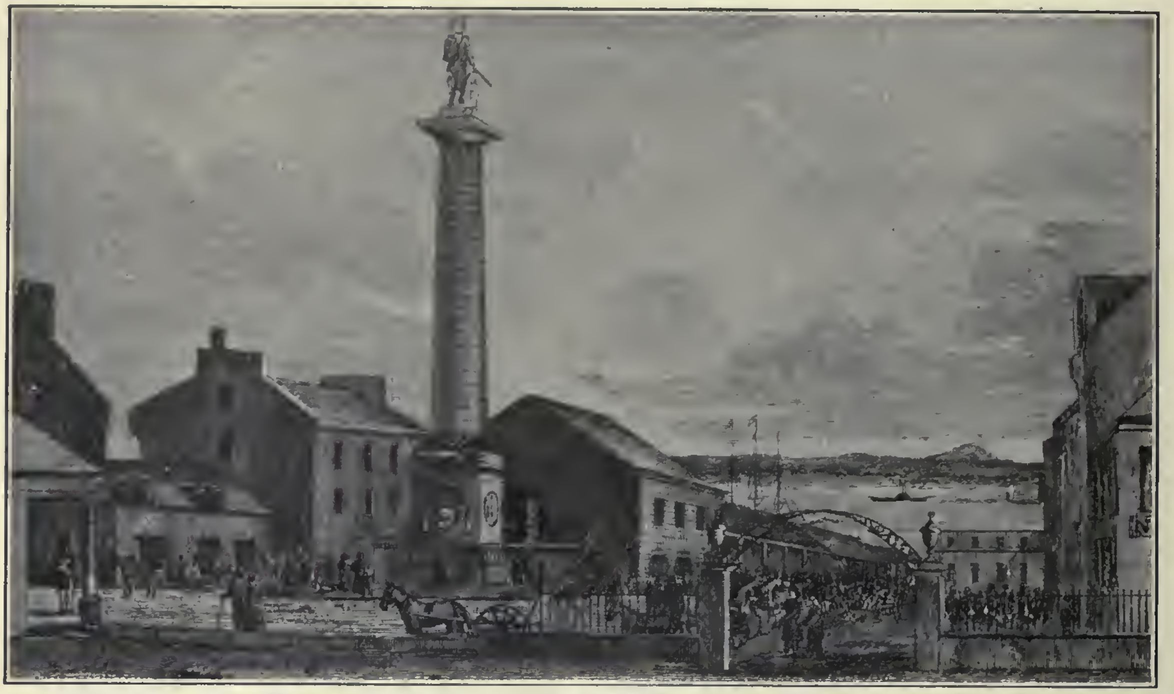
Champ de Mars in 1840. Taken from the N.W. corner. Then a promenade for the city as well as a parade ground for the soldiers. "From this spot there is a fine view of the grounds, beautiful orchards and country houses towards the Mountain." Extract from a description at that date.



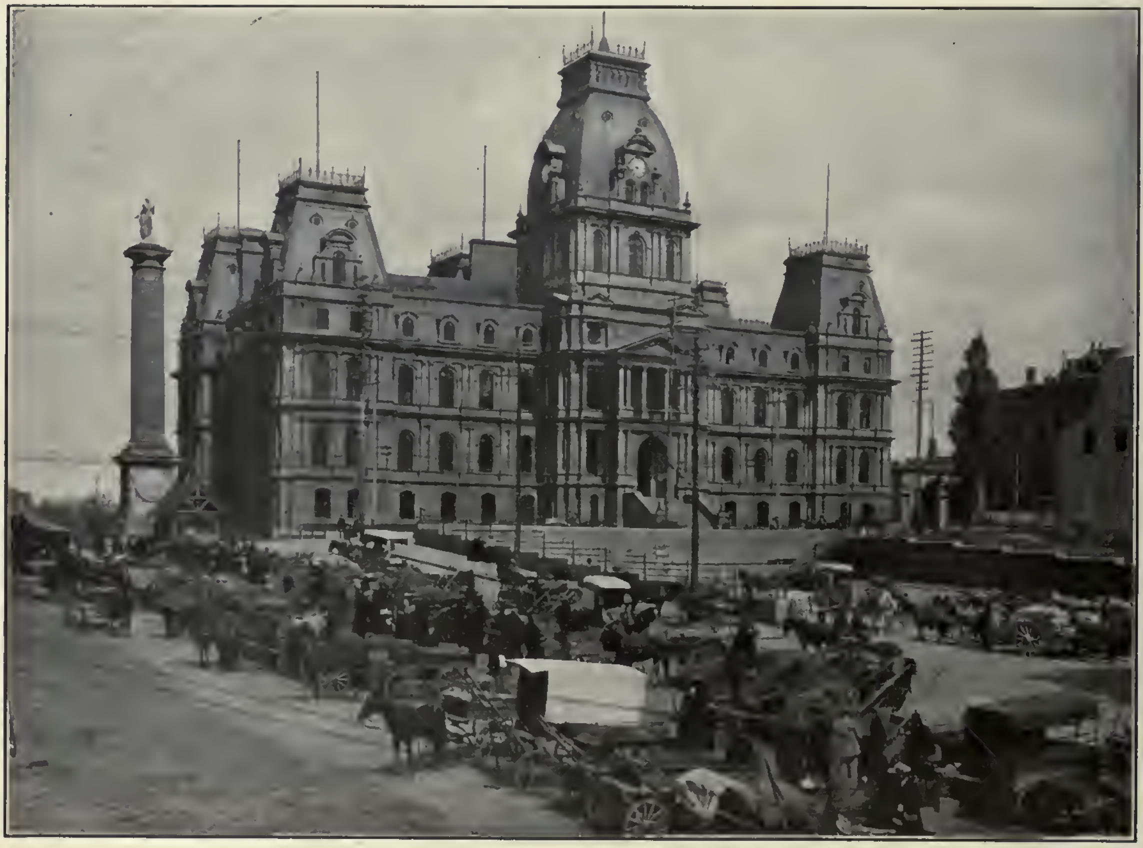
Another interesting drawing of Champ de Mars made at the time when barracks were maintained in the rear of the old Court House, as plainly shown in the engraving. No vestige of these soldiers' quarters remains to-day, even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.



The Champ de Mars to-day, showing the Court House, City Hall and the City Hall Annex at the extreme left.



Jacques Cartier Square, known then as the New Market Place, and the Nelson's Monument, which was begun in 1809. Picture taken soon after that date.



Present view of the City Hall, Nelson Monument and Jacques Cartier Square. At the extreme right is seen one end of the Chateau Ramezay, a store house of history.

A Story of the Streets

How many of our most important thoroughfares came by their present names.

In dealing with the history and origin of the streets of Montreal we must go back to the early days, when the present city was nothing more than a mere encampment of wooden huts and cabins, around which was built a strong wall of stakes cut from trees. Indians were a great menace to the early inhabitants of the small trading station that was in time to become the metropolis of the Dominion, and the wall was erected for protection. It was afterwards replaced by stone, which was not completely demolished until well on in the nineteenth century.

The first streets of Montreal and those which have the greatest historical value, are situated in what is to-day known as "the down-town section," but which was then the entire area of the town. Year by year, as civilization and progress took possession of the affairs of the inhabitants, new streets and roads were opened up and the city grew in all directions. Each street has its own historical interests. The majority of the first streets laid out in Montreal remain to-day, and little do we think as we daily traverse them what scenes and changes they have witnessed, what great and noble men have trod the rude earth over which are now laid side-walks and pavements.

In the year 1642, Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, landed on the island and, locating the trading post "Place Royale," established by Champlain, he took possession and laid the lasting foundation of the city. At this time, as has been said, Montreal was a mere encampment and in shape a parallelogram. It was bounded as it still is by the River St. Lawrence on the south, it extended north as far as what is now called Fortification Lane (near Craig Street) and running from near McGill Street on the west to the Citadel (Dalhousie Square on the east).

Thirty years after the landing of Maisonneuve, one Dollier de Casson, or Canon, a Sulpician priest, on the 12th March, 1672, traced out with his pair of rough compasses as near to the centre of the town as possible Notre Dame Street or "La Grand Rue." In early years it was divided into three parts, St. Joseph Street, Notre Dame Street, and Ste. Mary Street, but at the beginning of the nineteenth century they all merged into one. These names, as will readily be seen, were all taken from the Church Calendar.

Notre Dame Street then was the first street in Montreal and was the scene of many early struggles. The Iroquois Indians were persistently attacking the inhabitants of the small trading post and under Maisonneuve were more than once repulsed. The Place d'Armes Square of to-day was the scene of one such victory—hence its name and the monument erected to Maisonneuve. In 1760 the soft earth of this street was kicked into clouds of dust by the English soldiers under General Murray, whose expedition resulted in the capitulation of Montreal. In 1775 the British troops again marched along Notre

Dame Street to meet the American forces, and again in 1838 the American prisoners from the Battle of Chateauguay were brought under escort of the Lachine Guard to the jail. At this period in the city's history, while the limits of the town had been extended and the eastern gate on Notre Dame Street was where Dow's Brewery stands to-day, the streets were still unlighted and those who would venture out at night had either to carry a lantern or a torch. Craig Street and Notre Dame Street met in those days at the Champ de Mars and at the corner stood the jail. Punishment was severe and lashes were handed out freely. To give but one instance of the severity of justice, a boy 13½ years of age was charged with stealing a cow and was executed.

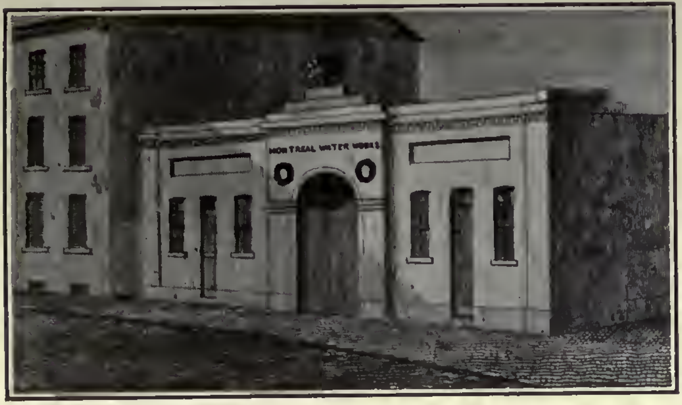
St. Mary and St. Joseph Streets were the eastern and western extention of Notre Dame Street respectively. Great and wonderful changes have taken place since the beginning of this street. The Citadel and the old Quebec Barracks, once situated on Dalhousie Square, have entirely disappeared. From the middle of St. Mary Street, at the present Place Viger Station and the site of the old Barracks to McGill Street remains much the same, except for the new and modern buildings, as it did fifty or more years ago. After St. Joseph Street was opened up houses began to be built and extend westwards, but in the early times beyond McGill Street there was nothing but swamps, woods and wilds. Point St. Charles, Ste. Cunegonde and St. Henri were all open and desolate country. Chaboillez Square was named after a well-known citizen and notary of his day and was opened up at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In passing it is interesting to note that Notre Dame Church was designed by an Irish architect named O'Donnell, who is buried in the vaults. After the city had become laid out to some extent Place d'Armes Square was used as a burial ground.

St. James Street was the second street opened up by Dollier de Casson. In 1674 it ran from where the Court House of to-day stands to the end of the town, which was near McGill Street. He named it not only after St. James the Apostle, but also in honor of M. Jacques Olier, one of the first founders of the city and one of the first Sulpicians in the Seminary. In after years, when McGill Street and Victoria Square became accomplished facts, it was extended westwards and named Bonaventure Street, but in later years St. James Street absorbed it and one name sufficed. On this street in the early part of the last century stood the American Presbyterian Church, on the present site of Bonaventure Station; the Methodist Church also added to the importance of the street. Tattersall's Horse Market with its ring occupied a great space between McGill and the present Windsor Street but was swallowed up in the march of progress. Little St. James Street and St. Gabriel Street were the "Tony" streets of that period and many fine citizens had their residences on these by-ways. The Post Office has always been situated on St. James Street and in 1779 stood on a part of the ground now occupied by the Transportation Building. In those days four months elapsed between the posting of a letter to England or France and the reception of the reply.

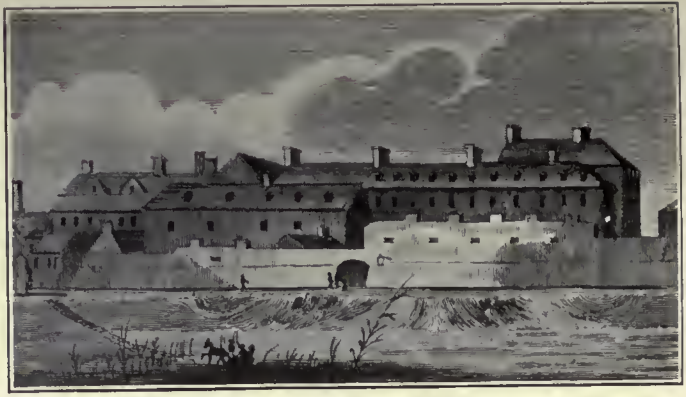
Having established two avenues running the entire length of the old town, Dollier de Casson next turned his attention to the third and last in this direction. The result was the opening up of St. Paul Street. This third avenue was named not after St. Paul of the Bible altogether but after Paul de Maisonneuve, the heroic founder of Montreal, time has undoubtedly added the prefix. This street remains much the same as it was in bygone times, it is still narrow and more or less on the half circle. Almost immediately after the settlement of Montreal, Maisonneuve erected a citadel at the extreme west end and called it Pointe a Calliers. This fort or stronghold withstood the attacks and onslaughts of the Iroquois Indians for upwards of 35 years. In the course of time, and as there became a need of them, a hospital, chapel and barracks were built on to the first building. In the year 1651, the then Governor of the town ordered a pasturage for the cattle to be made around the fort. This open land remained until the early eighties when it was cut across and the Common Street of to-day was established.

At the other end of St. Paul Street in early time was built Bonsecours Church, a very rude wooden hut. To-day, while half hidden amid the markets and warehouses, it is a fine building and the oldest church in Montreal. It was built in the year 1673 by the celebrated Soeur Marguerite Bourgeois. In the year 1650 Maisonneuve built his residence where now stands the warehouse and offices of Frothingham & Workman. A clear test of its sturdiness will be seen in the fact that not until 200 years after, in the year 1850, was it finally demolished. The Chateau Vaudreuil was another fine old residence that once had its entrance from St. Paul Street.

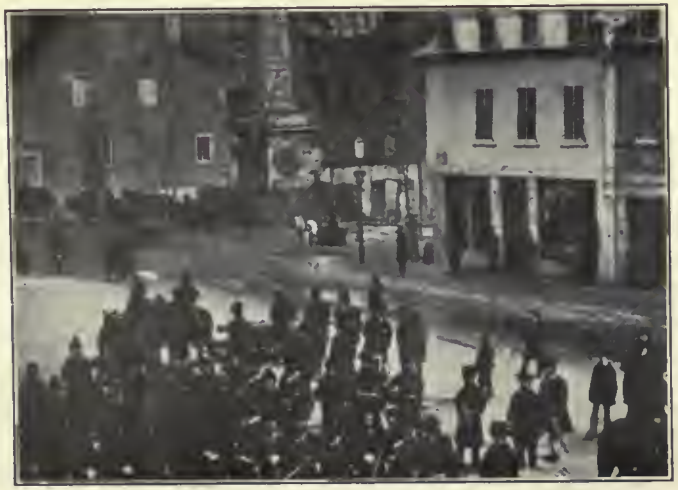
Three main avenue were now constructed through the old town, but the streets were



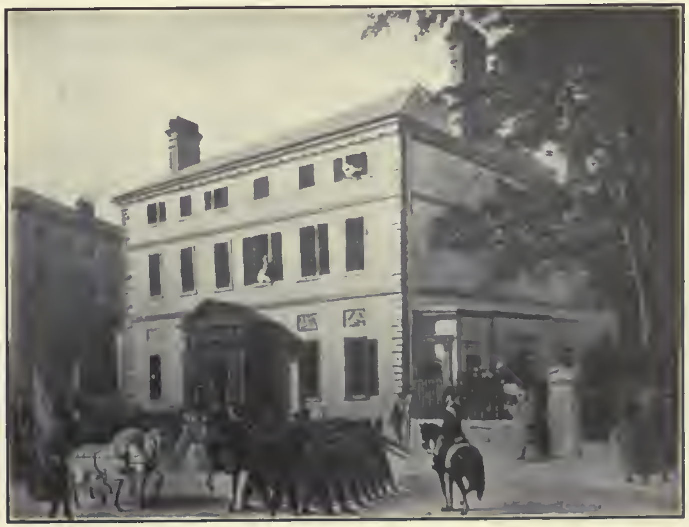
Original office of the Montreal Water Works in Notre Dame Street. The year 1832 was the first to see a reliable service.



The Barracks in Water Street. Sometimes referred to as the Quebec Gate Barracks. 1,000 troops were accommodated there. Have been entirely removed.



Election day in Montreal in the sixties. Troops are in attendance to preserve the peace. Taken in front of the Court House.



The present Post Office site in 1850.

separate and had no connection with one another. Dollier de Casson next commenced to lay out six intersecting streets—St. Francois, St. Sulpice, St. Lambert, St. Peter, St. Gabriel and St. Vincent. We will deal with these one by one.

St. Francois was the first name of this street which was afterwards changed by Bishop Laval to St-Francois-Xavier, in honor of one of the most distinguished Jesuit Missionaries to China and the east in general. It has always been the Wall Street of Montreal.

St. Sulpice derived its name from the order of monks in the Seminary of Notre Dame Street, and on account of its nearness to the building. It was originally called St. Joseph Street.

St. Lambert was named in honor of Lambert Closse, an early citizen, who was killed at the corner of this street and Notre Dame by the Indians.

St. Peter was dedicated to the memory of Peter de Faucoup, one of the earliest settlers of Montreal.

St. Gabriel Street was named after the first curé of Montreal, Gabriel Queylus, and his immediate successor, Gabriel Sourat. About the middle of last century it was one of the most fashionable residential streets of the town.

St. Vincent, originally named St. Charles, has long since been utilized for commercial buildings. It first derived its name from Charles Lemoyne, a conspicuous figure in the early days of Montreal, and one who rendered valuable service to the town.

St. Sacrament and Hospital Streets were laid out by Dollier de Casson at a later date. The former obtained its name from the Sacred Host and Pyx, which were lodged in an out-building of the Seminary abutting on this street. Hospital Street took its name from the hospital built as an adjunct to the Seminary by the founder, Maisonneuve.

On St. Helen or on old Recollect Street stood some of the first English churches in Montreal. The old Baptist Church, St. Paul's and Recollect Church once lined the sides of this street and were then the very heart of the town.

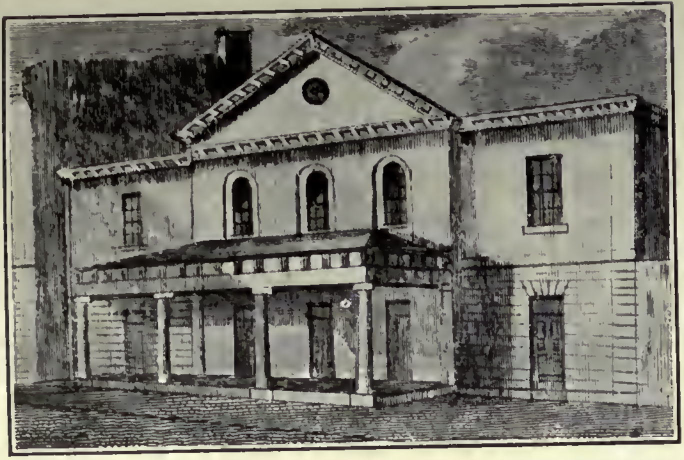
We have now dealt with all the streets laid out by Montreal's first civic surveyor. At the time of the death of Dollier de Casson Montreal had three principal streets or avenues running the entire length of the town, from somewhere about Dalhousie Square to near McGill Street, and some six or nine intersecting and connecting streets.

The first three-quarters of the 18th century saw further expansion in Montreal practically at a standstill. The wooden palisade was replaced by a stone wall; the town as laid out by Dollier de Casson remained the same in general principle but yearly was undergoing a process of perfection. The houses and the streets were rendered more or less permanent and civic affairs evolved into a state of efficiency, far enough at any rate to cope with the business of those early times. The real expansion of the present city began to take place from the beginning of the 19th century onwards. The opening up of the swamps and fields that lay to the east, west and north, into streets all seem to date from the beginning of last century.

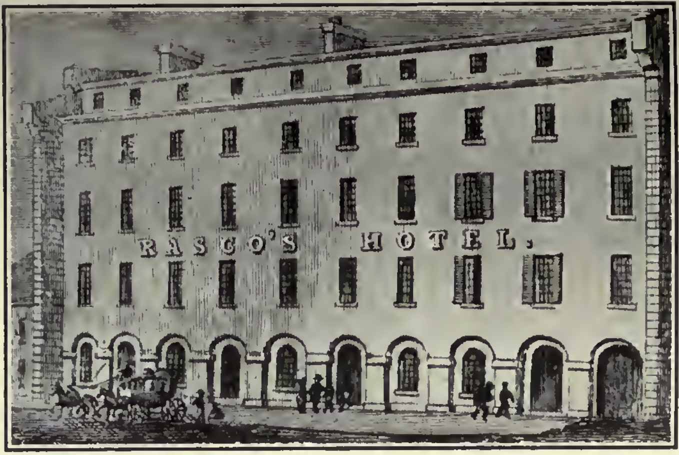
We must deal with these new streets more or less at random, taking first those still in the "down town section" east and west and north, following as close as we can the actual expansion of the town.

When McGill Street was opened up, at the beginning of the 19th century, quite a controversy arose as to whether it should be named after McGill or Chaboillez, two prominent citizens of that time. A vote was taken in the matter and resulted in the favor of Hon. James McGill, J.P., M.P., and one of the founders of McGill University. At the foot of McGill Street to the east, Youville Square was afterwards laid out and was very appropriately named after Madame Youville, the founder of the Grey Nunnery, built in 1753 at the southern extremity of the old town. The Grey Nunnery has long been associated with the care of orphans and foundlings, as well as the aged and suffering, and a word as to how this policy originated will not be out of place here. In the year 1775 Madame Youville was going into town on certain private business of the institution, it was winter and snow lay thick upon the ground. When she came to what was then known as "The Little River," now a part of the city drains, she beheld an infant frozen into the ice, a dagger protruding from its throat and one of its little hands raised through the ice as though in supplication and calling for justice from Heaven against its murderer. The child was decently buried by the Sisters and so shocked were they that henceforth it was determined that their charity should be for the care of orphans and foundlings. Not so many years ago the Grey Nuns removed their institution to the corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets, but still retained the property at the foot of McGill Street, from which they derive a very handsome revenue.

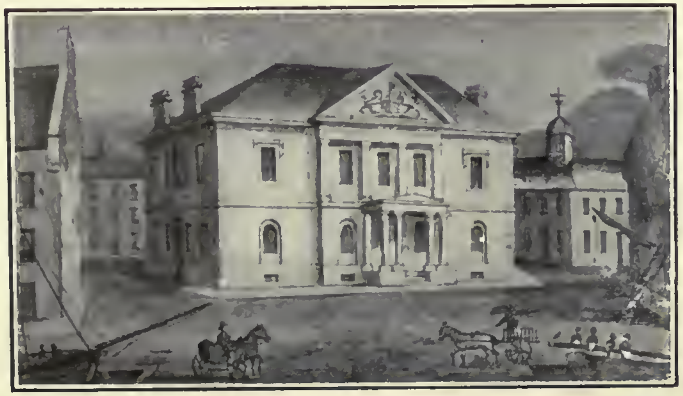
At the north end of McGill Street, as the town limits were extended further west, Commissioner's Square, now Victoria Square, was laid out. The first name, Com-



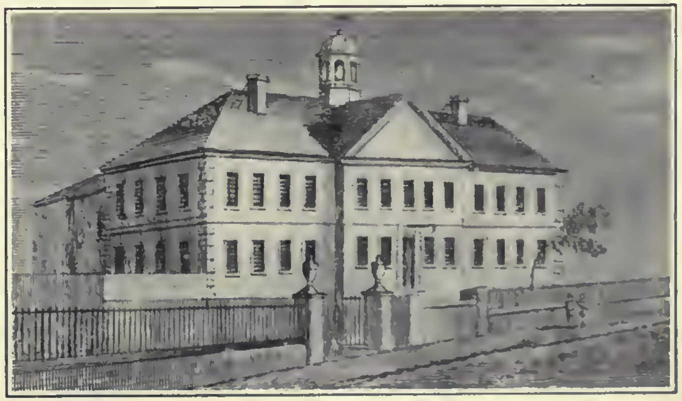
Theatre Royal, at eastern extremity of St. Paul Street. Built by subscription in 1825, afterwards owned by Mr. John Molson. It was the leading theatre of its day and presented the best attractions that came to Montreal. See article on "Amusements."


RASCO'S HOTEL.

Rasco's Hotel opened in 1836, St. Paul Street. The leading hotel in the thirties and stands on site of former palace of Gov. Genl. Vaudreuil. This building, with original name on it, can be seen to-day although changed on lower floors.



View of the Custom House in 1846, showing the surroundings at that time, and how the vessels came practically to its doors.



The Old Goal (Jail) which stood near the Court House, and was built in the year 1806, at a cost of $45,000.

missioner's Square, was given on account of the commission established to regulate the traffic passing through this space to the wharves and water front. Here also we have the origin of the street later opened up along the water front—Commissioner's Street. When the monument was erected to Queen Victoria, the name of the square was changed. Many notable events have been enacted in this square. During the early years of last century it witnessed the Garazzi Riots and the Orange Riots. St. Patrick's Hall once stood where now stands the Eastern Township Building and a few days after the Rifle Brigade had given their last concert here the roof fell in. The Y. M. C. A. and the St. James' Hotel once faced this square also.

Another mark of the progress of the early 19th century was the opening up of Craig Street, named after Governor Craig. It was then a mere sluggish creek spanned by little wooden bridges at points where to-day are the beginnings of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Bleury Street, and beyond this, as one historian has it, "were sporting regions." In 1816, we are told, it was still a creek and Place Viger Square or Gardens was then a veritable swamp. In 1897 Craig Street ran from the old jail to Victoria Square where it met St. Antoine. While it has never grown westwards its extension east has been tremendous. The oldest buildings on this street are undoubtedly those of the Laurentian Baths, the Drill Hall, the old Witness Offices and the Street Railway offices.

We have stated that Craig Street has not extended westwards, that is not under its own name. St. Antoine Street is, of course, the western extension of Craig Street. St. Antoine Street, west of Victoria Square, was once regarded as a suburb but was in fact little more than quagmire or stagnant stream with a creek at the east end. Bridges crossed the stream at intervals up as far as Mountain Street, leading off to small narrow lanes. The name, according to historians, was taken from the Church Calendar. While St. Antoine Street is old in a certain sense yet it has no real historical value. The Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, a historian of the 19th century, in writing of Richmond Square, off St. Antoine Street, says: "It is one of the blots on the city. I do not think there is another such miserable square in Montreal." It has not improved very much since then.

We will now turn our attention to some of the principal streets running off Craig and St. Antoine Streets.

Delorimier Avenue, once called Colborne, was renamed about 1850 in commemoration of the death of Chevalier Delorimier, the last of the twelve patriots to be hanged in 1838-9.

Papineau Road or Avenue received its name from the famous Montreal family, the various generations of which have done a great deal for the good of the city. Soon after it was opened up, about the middle of last century, it became the resort of many worthless creatures and was held as a road of bad repute in general. Times have changed all this and it is now one of the best residential streets of the east end.

Coming westwards along Craig Street we next come to St. Denis, named after the titular Saint of France. This great street was laid out towards the latter end of last century, and beginning at Craig Street ran north as far as the city limits. To-day it remains more or less unchanged and citizens or inhabitants are not so proud of it as they appear to have been thirty years ago. The Rev. Borthwick, speaking of St. Denis Street in his history of Montreal streets, says: "We are proud of St. Denis Street and so are its inhabitants. The lower part below Sherbrooke Street is finely bordered both sides with healthy trees and in summer, looking down, you seem to be entering a long avenue of some sylvan forest or a grand entrance to some ancient castle." While we are basking in the shade of this sylvan forest let us consider one or two streets that turn off St. Denis.

One of the oldest streets crossing St. Denis is Cherrier, called so after one of the best known and most respected citizens of Montreal in the early part of last century. M. Cherrier was one of the "Immortals" who were imprisoned in the Montreal jail in 1837 and when he died was the oldest member of the Montreal Bar.

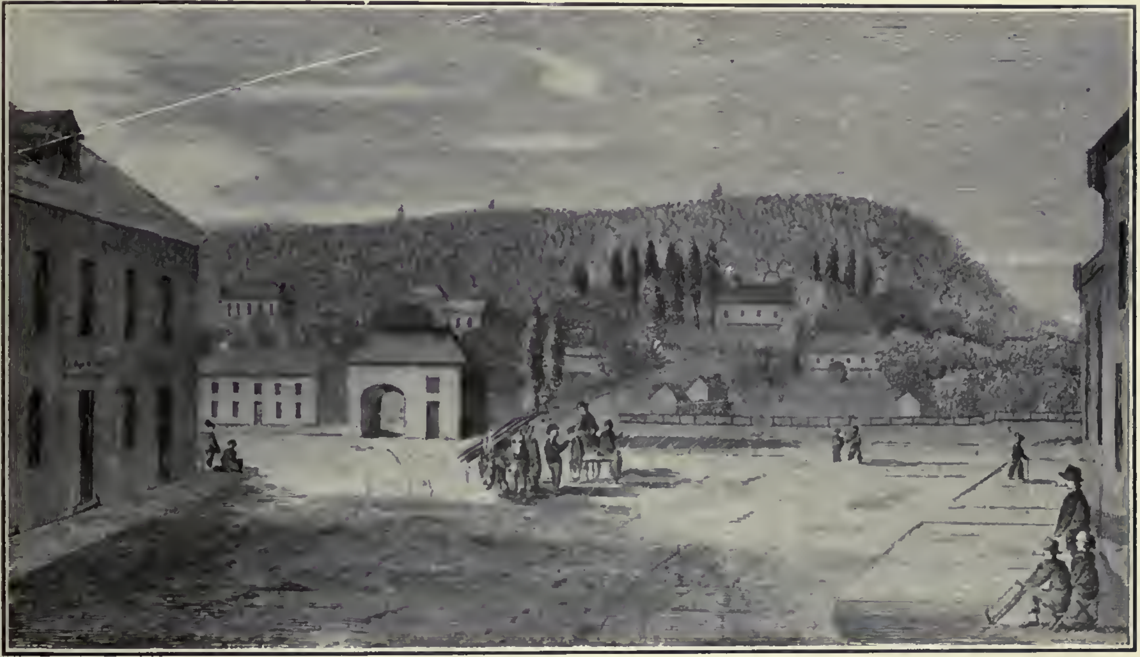
Prince Arthur Street was named after the third son of Queen Victoria, who at one time was a lieutenant in the Rifles stationed in the old town. Afterwards he became Duke of Connaught and is the present Governor-General of Canada. When first laid out Prince Arthur Street was divided into two sections and both bore different names. From St. Lawrence Main to the present St. Louis Square it was called Courville Street and west of St. Lawrence Main —Bagg Street.

Roy and Drolet Streets were named after prominent citizens. The origin of the name Pine Avenue is a mystery, as states Rev. Borthwick: "It is a mis-nomer as there is not a single pine tree to be seen along its sidewalks."

We next come to the street that is to all practical purposes the dividing line of the city—St. Lawrence Main or Boulevard. This street was created in the year 1816 and commenced at a bridge over the Craig Street creek. The same year saw its sides thickly crowded with wooden houses as far up as the present Ontario Street. Above this street and as far as the Mile End Tavern were but two houses and these belonged to farmers. The street was named after the river, and, in passing, we might mention that the river was given the name St. Lawrence owing to the fact that Jacques Cartier, the famous navigator, entered its mouth on the anniversary of this saint's day.

Bleury Street next claims our notice. It was named after a well known citizen of Montreal and until the latter end of last century was known after his full name—De Bleury. When the street was first laid out in the early eighteen hundreds, it was nothing more than a narrow grass grown lane and was known among the young people of that time as "flirtation lane." At the foot of this street also was a footbridge crossing the Craig creek, now a part of the city sewer. The old lane ran up as far north as Dorchester Street, but there were only some half-dozen small wooden houses lining it at that time. In the fifties a change took place and in addition to the numerous other residences there were two fine terraces, known as "Tecumseh" and "Waverly." The railings in front of these terraces were a sight of admiration to the passerby. The tops were of wrought iron and took the form of battle axes and spears.

Lagauchetière and Vitré Streets are the two oldest streets that intersect Bleury. Lagauchetière Street is supposed to have derived its name from an officer who held a commission in "Carignac's" regiment of the French regime and who, after the regiment was disbanded, built a house on this street. The origin of Vitré Street is a little doubtful but is thought to have originated from a man by the name of Vitré, the only one in Montreal at the time, who was the pilot pressed into service by the English army and fleet commanded by Wolfe and compelled to pilot them through "The Traverse" below Quebec. The story goes that the whole fleet hoisted the French colors, thus deceiving him and others so that they were under the impression that the French fleet was bringing relief to Quebec, but once past the danger mark in the St. Lawrence the French colors were hauled down and the British Union Jack hoisted aloft. The story



Taken from near McGill and St. James Streets one hundred years ago, showing the Hay Market, now Victoria Square, Beevor Hall (note the spelling) near the centre, distinguished by its poplars, the Welgh House to the left, and on the extreme right a small portion of the American Presbyterian Church.

continues that Vitré was afterwards taken back to England and lived for several years on a small Government pension. The question as to how his name became so associated with this street is not known but it is supposed that when Wolfe and Montcalm Streets were laid out, someone thought of him as the pilot of the English fleet. Ontario Street, which extends eastward from Bleury Street, is comparatively new, having been laid out in 1890.

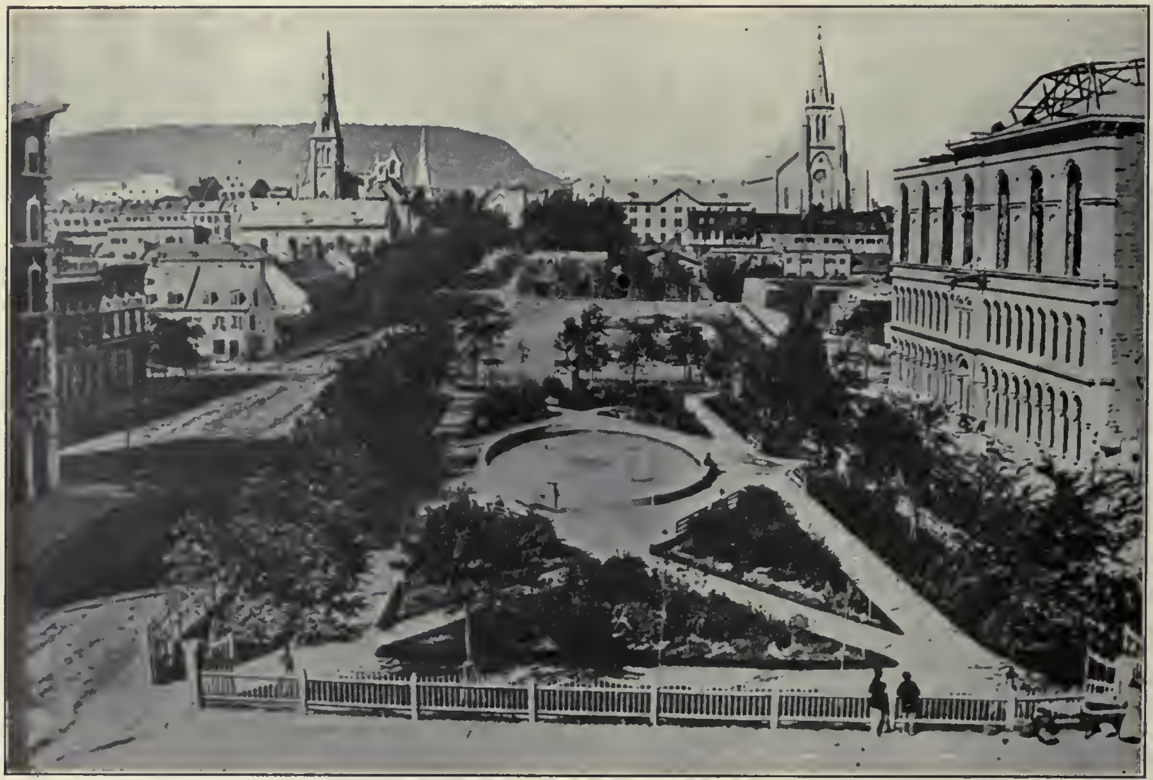
Before passing on from the "down town section" there still remain a few streets we have not dealt with, but they are no vital historical value and a word on each will dispatch them.

Fifty years ago Beaver Hall Hill was lined with residences and afforded a splendid outlook over the town and river. At that time it came to an abrupt end just above St. Andrew's Church, where stood the magnificent residence of a prominent citizen and one of the leading spirits of the North West Fur Company. His house stood across the present roadway and on account of this and his chief business being in dealing with beaver pelts, the hill was named after his residence "Beaver Hall."

We will now revert to the water front again. Here we find William Street, named after William IV of England, and then next door to each other we have King, Queen, Prince, Duke, all named after the Royal family. Wellington Street was called so after the hero of Waterloo, and Hibernia, off Wellington, is taken from the old name for Ireland and also on account of the great number of Irish immigrants who took up their abode in this quarter of the town.

We shall now leave the real old Montreal, and turn our attention to those opened up north of Beaver Hall Hill. The oldest of these are undoubtedly Dorchester, Guy, St. Catherine and Sherbrooke.

Dorchester Street or "Le Grand Chemin du Roi," as it was called in the early days, is older in parts than in others. That part of the street running east from the top of Beaver Hall Hill was the first to be opened up, the western section comes almost within living memory. From the time of its inception Dorchester Street has been mainly a residential street, although to-day we find stores creeping in here and there between private houses, and what the future holds for it can only be surmised by present day

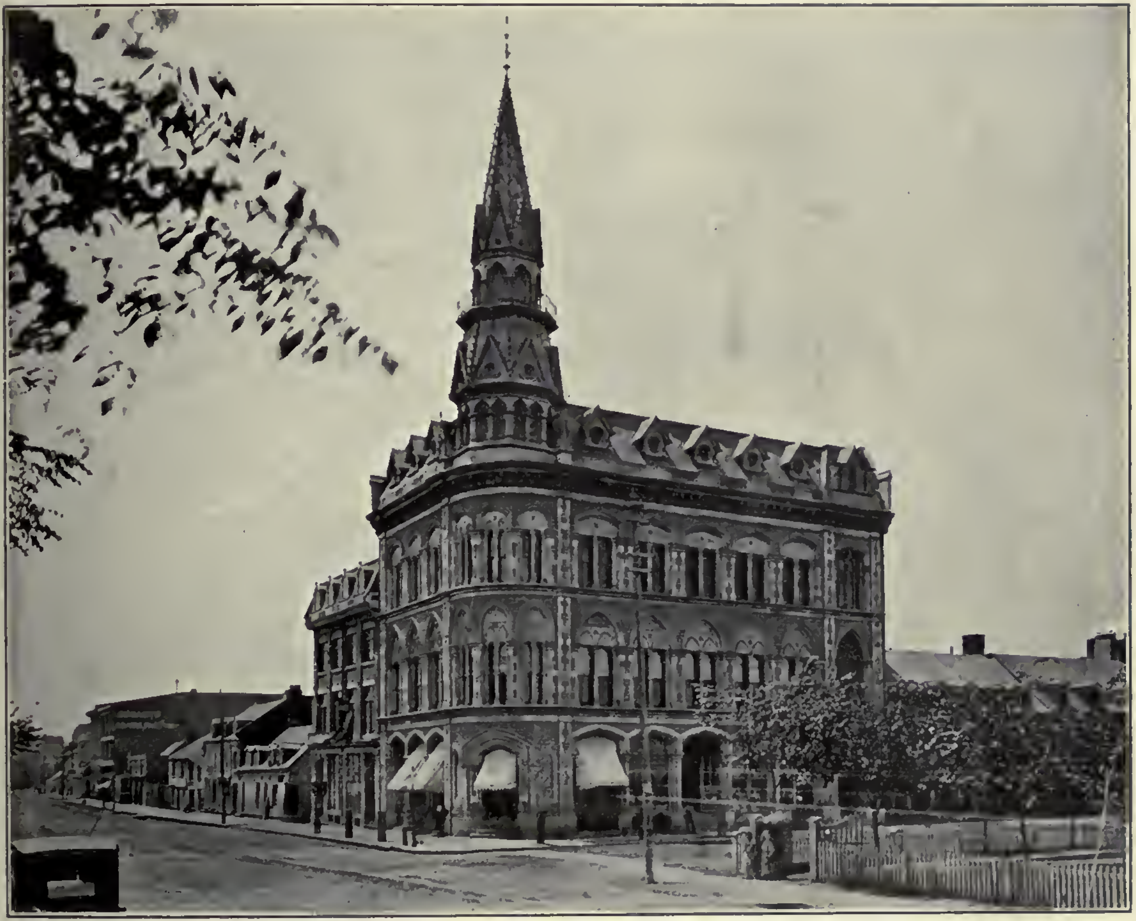


Victoria Square of fifty years ago. St. Patrick's Hall, in process of construction. Note the fence around the Square and the building at the extreme left standing squarely in the street.

progress. At the corner of Guy and Dorchester, in the neighborhood of fifty years ago for well nigh on a century, there had stood a red wooden cross marking the burial place of Belisle the murderer. This man lived on Dorchester near where the "red cross" stood and a little higher up on the other side of the road lived one, Jean Favre and his wife. Favre was reported to have considerable money in his possession and this aroused the cupidity of Belisle. He was a horse-breaker by trade and one night planned to rob Favre of his wealth. He broke into the house and fired a pistol at Favre, wounding him, and then drew a hunting knife and stabbed him to death. He plunged the same knife into the breast of the wife and to make sure of his deed mangled her body with a spade. Belisle was arrested, tried, convicted, and condemned to the terrible punishment of torture and breaking alive. A special scaffold was erected in the Market Place, now Place Royale, and he paid the penalty for his deed, to the tune of a thousand voices gathered about the open square. He was buried at the corner of these two streets and the "red cross" was erected to mark the spot.

Guy Street was named after a well-known notary, who practiced in Montreal at the beginning of last century.

For evidence of the modern progress in Montreal we have only to turn to a review of St. Catherine Street. This street, now the centre of shopping in this city, was up to the middle of the nineteenth century desolate and open country. Even after it had been laid out and private houses lined its sides, all to the north and west were still open fields. Its name is taken from the Church Calendar. On this street thirty odd years ago stood the old Queen's Theatre and the French Theatre in the east end. The old Academy of Music, the Natural History



Corner of Craig Street and Victoria Square in 1865, showing the original Y. M. C. A., building, which has been razed to the first floor and now occupied by the Shedden Forwarding Co.

Museum and Art Gallery also fronted on this street. The old horse trams used to run up Bleury and west as far as Guy Street, the then limits of St. Catherine Street. All has now changed, the old buildings have been swept away and fine modern stores and large office buildings are taking their place.

Sherbrooke Street was named after one of the Governors of Canada and has always been the aristocratic street of the town. Sherbrooke Street might very well be called the street of learning, for it is along here that we find many of the principle schools and colleges. The Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal College, Mount St. Louis College, Victoria College and McGill University among others. During the last fifties or sixties, just past St. Lawrence Main on the south side, stood "Gilbeau's Gardens" and a Zoological and Gymnastic Institute. We are told that there was great excitement in Montreal when the first lion was born. Alas. that such an addition to our city should have departed. The Rev. Borthwick tells us that where McGill College Avenue runs to-day there stood, in the days of Jacques Cartier, the old Indian fortification of Hochelaga.

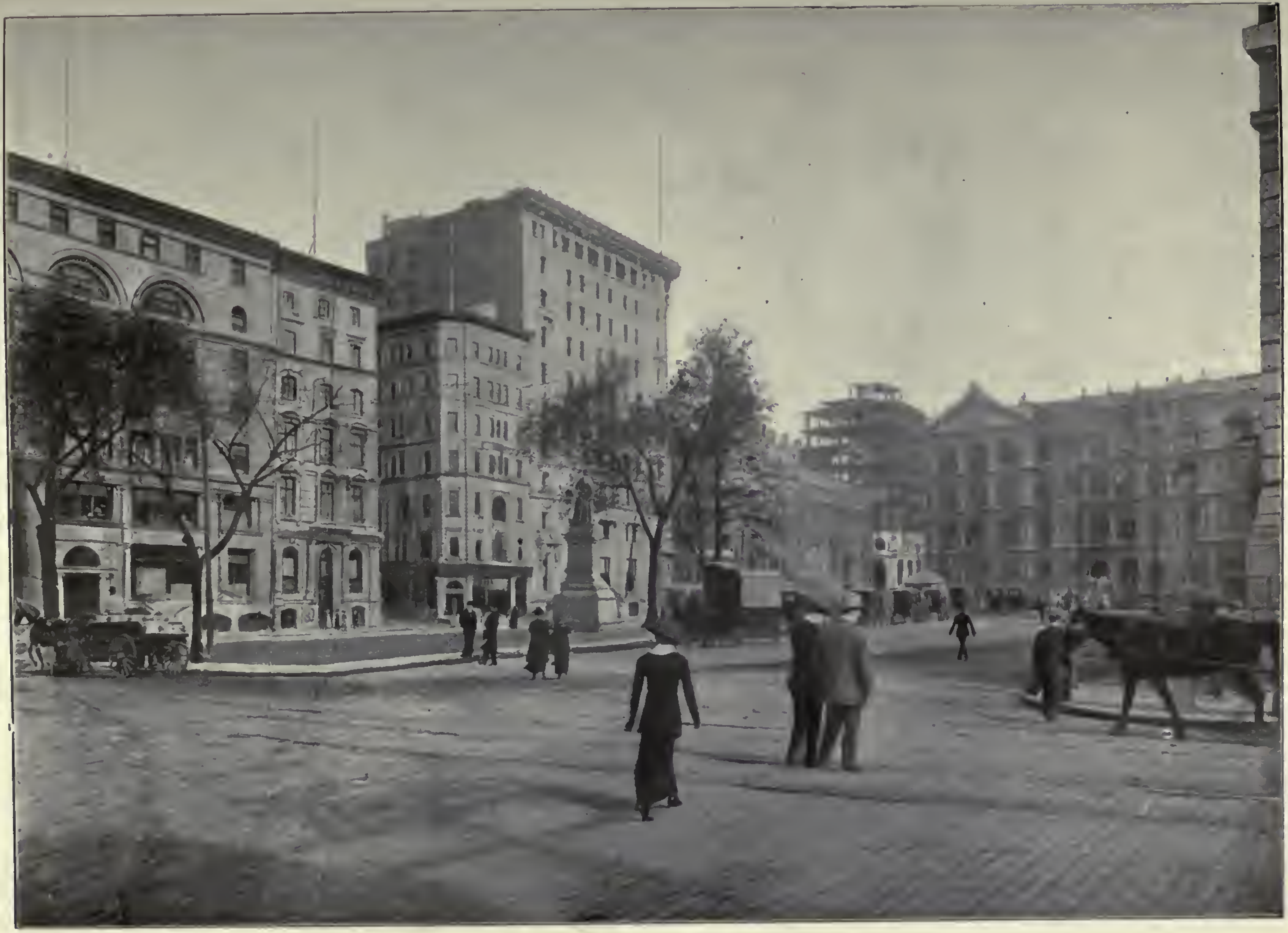
St. Patrick's Hall, which formerly occupied the southeast corner of Craig Street and Victoria Square. It was the centre of many sides of the city's life in its day. The building collapsed one night following an evening of festivities within its walls, thus narrowly averting a tragedy.

Dominion Square was originally a Roman Catholic cemetery and towards the latter end of the last century, when progress demanded the space, the bones and coffins were exhumed. The coffins were burned on the spot and some of the bones removed to the new Cote de Neiges Cemetery, but before the task had been half completed a cry arose that an epidemic of disease was possible and they were taken to Point St. Charles and burned in the fields.

To take each street in Montreal and give its past history and origin, would take more space than we have at our disposal, but apart from this, the streets of any real importance that remain have but little history worth the telling, as all have been laid out or opened up within the last half century. We will, therefore, content ourselves with a short description of their origin, or rather from whom their names are derived.

While we cannot be wholly responsible for the absolute authenticity of the following list we can assure the reader that where they fail, the origin is at least plausible and has been compiled with much trouble and perseverance.

Aylmer, after Lord Aylmer. Albert, after Queen Victoria's Consort. Amherst, after the general. Beaudry, after a property owner of that name. Berthelet, after a judge of that name. Bruchesi, after the present Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Cadieux, after a well-known notary who lived in Montreal in 1813. Coursol, after a mayor. Chatham, after Lord Chatham. Chomedy, after Paul de Chomedy-Maisonneuve. Champlain, after the founder of "Place Royale," and famous navigator. Cathedral, after St. James' Cathedral. College, after Montreal College. Delisle, after a well-known citizen of the latter part of last century, who, together with William Workman, opened up a great part of Montreal, west and below St. Antoine Hill. Drolet, after a citizen who afterwards took up his residence in Paris. Dufresne, after one of that name, a property owner. Dorchester, after one who was connected with the troubles of 1837 and 1838. Dalhousie, after a famous early citizen. De Salaberry, after the "immortal" hero of the Battle of Chateauguay, in 1812-13. Frontenac, after a French Governor of Canada, who built Kingston, which was known for a long time as Fort Frontenac. Gosford, after Lord Gosford, a governor. Iberville, after an early French Governor. Knox, after Scotland's great reformer. Laval, after Bishop Laval, the first Roman Bishop of Quebec. McCord, after large property owners of that name. Mountain, after property owners also. Mullins, after an Irish family and property owners. Montcalm, after the hero of the Heights of Abraham. Murray, after General Murray, who figured at the



A recent photograph of Victoria Square.

THE LATE HON. DENIS BENJAMIN VIGER,
Born at Montreal, August 19, 1774.
One of the most prominent men of his day, and one whose name is attached to many parts of the present city.

time of America's Independence. Marlborough, after the great English general. McGill College Avenue, after the university. Maple, after the emblematic tree of Canada. McTavish, after large property owners and reputable citizens. Napoleon, after the great French Emperor. Ottawa, from the fact that it runs to the canal basin and after the capital of the Dominion. Papineau Road, after the well known family. Richmond, after the Duke of Richmond, at one time Governor-General of Canada, who was bitten by a fox and died of hydrophobia, and was buried at Kingston. Stanley, after Lord Stanley. Sherbrooke, after Lord Sherbrook. Seigneurs, after the old Seminary Seigneurs of Montreal. Workman, after an old mayor of the town. Wolfe, after the hero of the Heights of Abraham. Wellington, after the "immortal" duke.

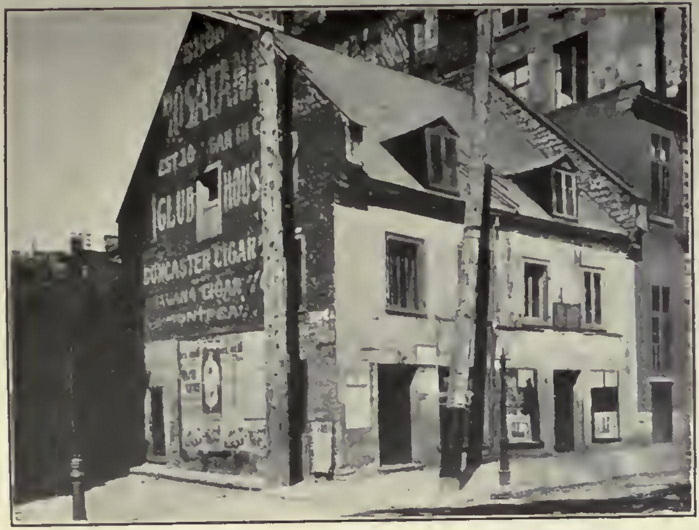
Many streets are of recent origin and their names can be easily traced. Governors, generals, ecclesiastics, professional men, doctors, lawyers, merchants, politicians, and well known citizens and property owners have given their names to Montreal streets. To the student, who knows his Canadian history and has, as well, a knowledge of local men and matters, the names of the following will at once be recognized.

Atwater, Berri, Brunswick, Buckingham, Fulford, Fullham, Fort, Forget, Hanover, Lafontaine, Logan, Lorne, Laurier, Maisonneuve, Metcalfe, Mansfield, Moreau, Osborne, Peel, Prefontaine, Redpath, Rivard, River, Rouville, St. Charles, St. Charles Boromee, St. Dominique, Ste. Famille, St. Hubert, St. Alexander, Sussex, Victoria.

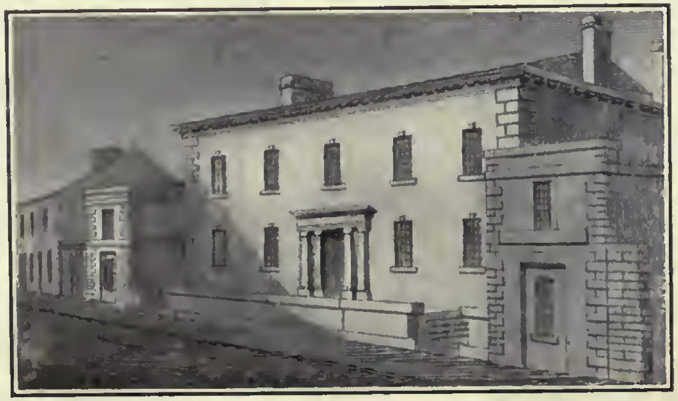
In addition to these we have the names of the four Apostles, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. Then royalty is represented by Albert, Lorne, Prince Arthur, Britannia, Hanover, and Victoria. The municipality is responsible for City Hall Avenue and City Councillors Street.

The parks and squares of Montreal, including St. Helen's Island, have a total area of over 830 acres and the mileage of the streets exceeds 500 miles.

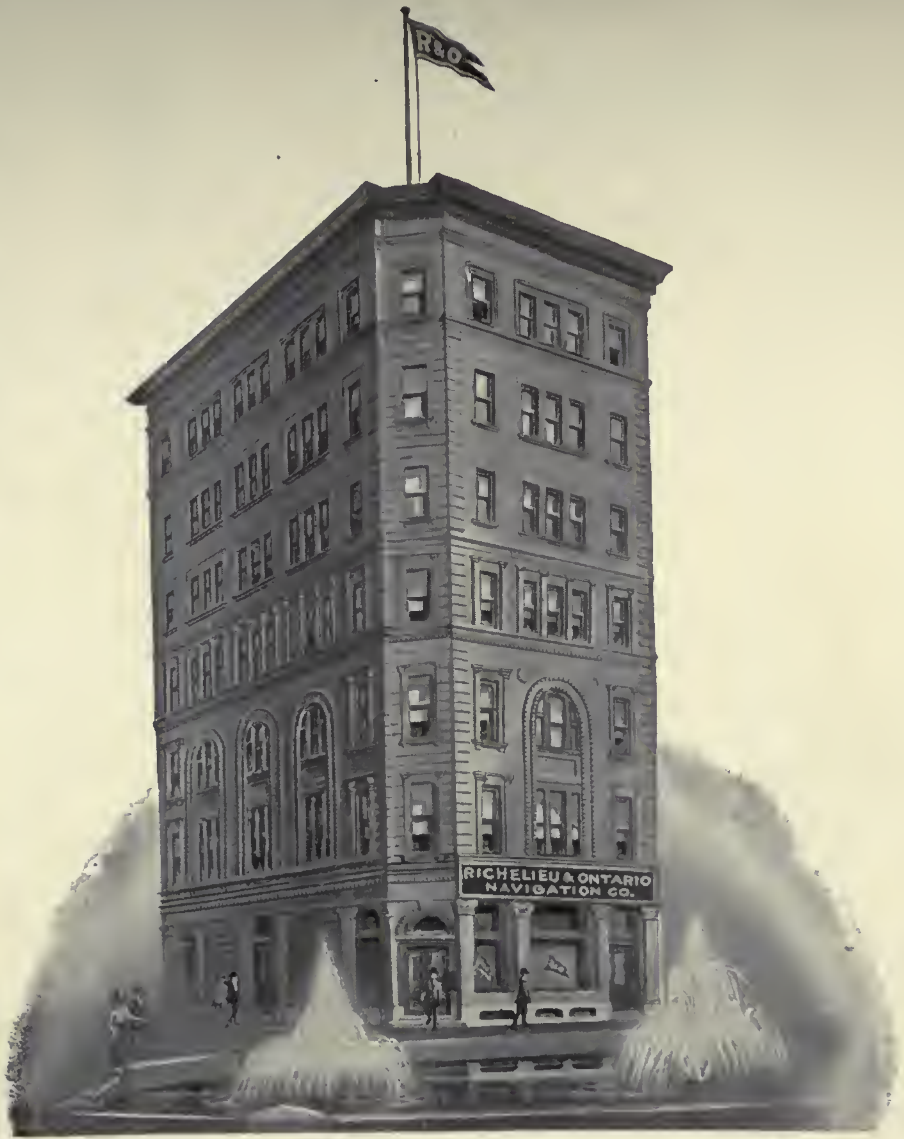
THE LATE HON. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU,
Born at Montreal, October 7th, 1786.
One of Canada's most brilliant sons and leaders.



Old 52 McGill Street, now 11 Victoria Square, corner of Fortification Lane. Built 1810. Used as a school and also as a Unitarian Church for many years. The R. & O. building now occupies this site.



The City Bank in St. Paul Street. Opened 1833 with a capital of £200,000, or $1,000,000. John Frothingham was president at the time this photograph was taken.



Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Building, 11 Victoria Square.

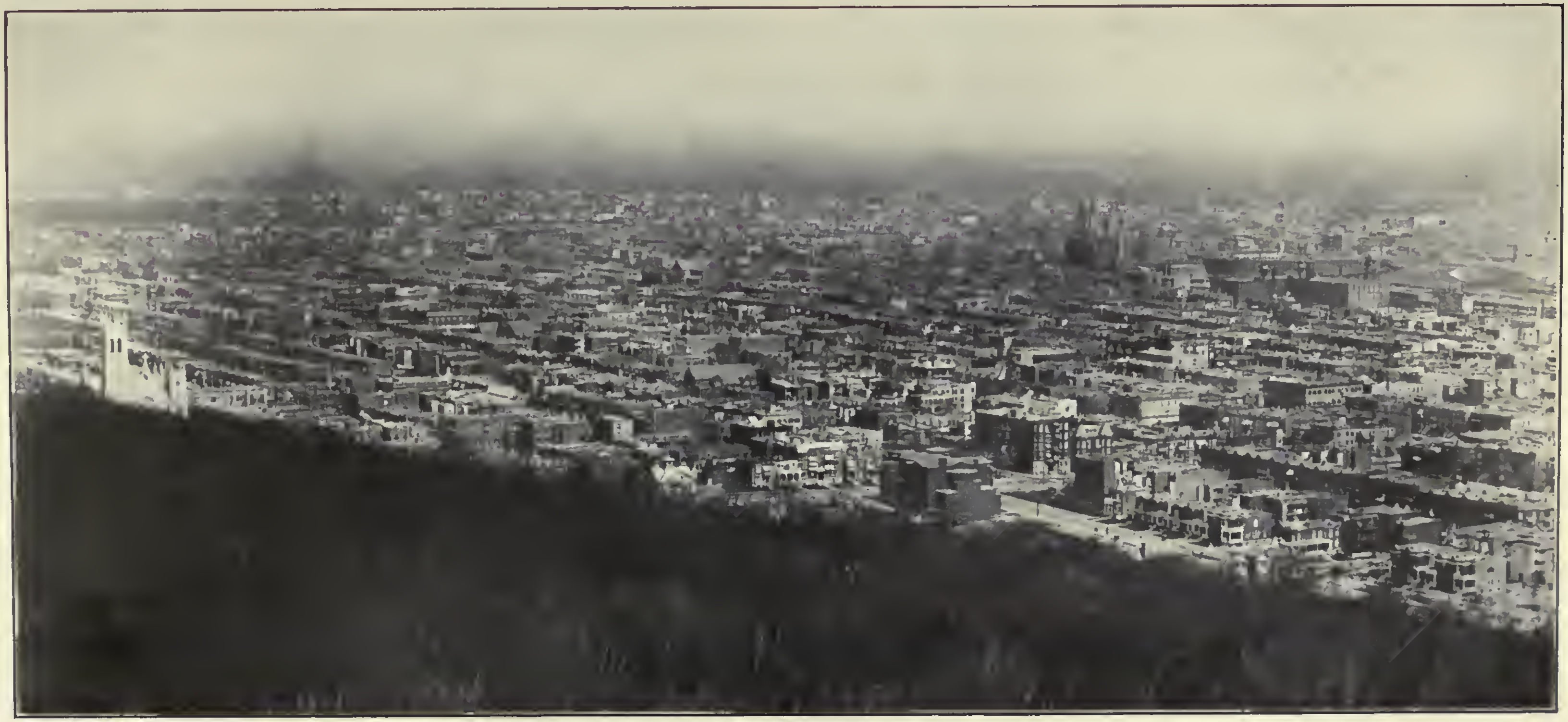
In Fletcher's Field.

The River at St. Rose.

The Drive on Mount Royal.

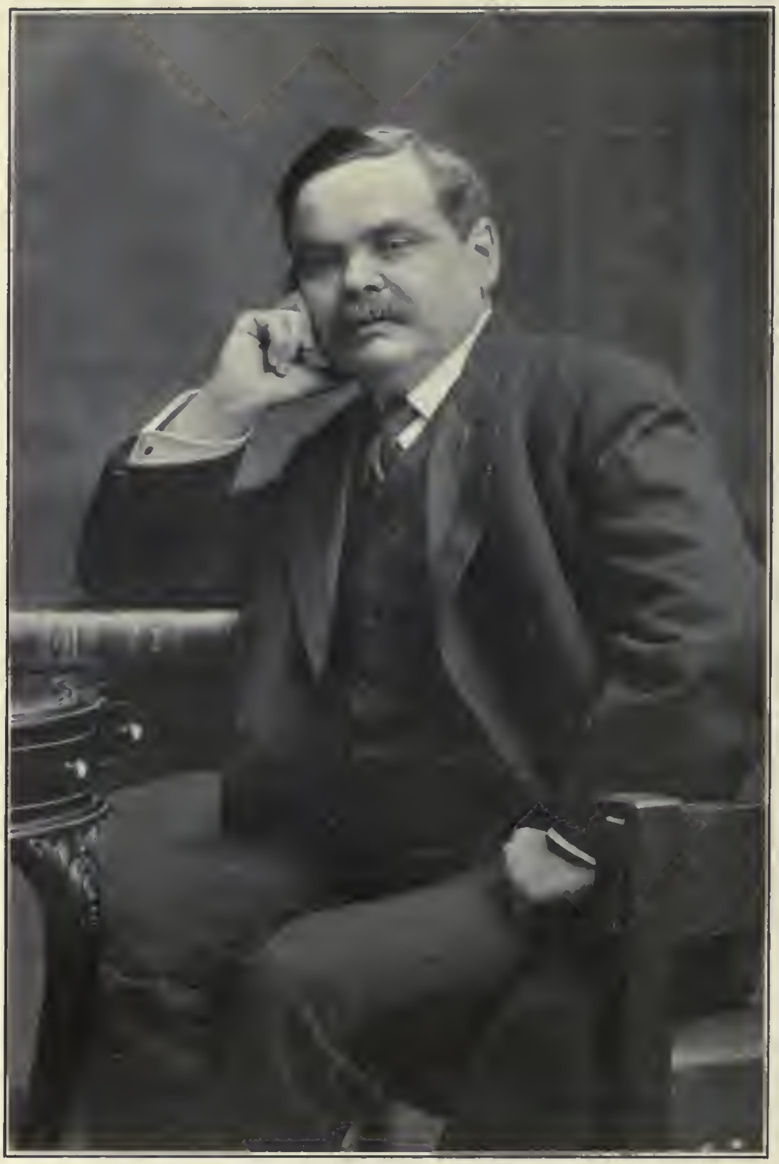
An Excursion on the St. Lawrence.

SUMMER TIME IN MONTREAL.



THE NORTH END OR ANNEX TO MONTREAL TO-DAY.

This view, taken from the top of Mount Royal, represents a section of the city of Montreal which is seldom shown in the photographs used for sale to visitors and tourists to the city; but to the resident of Montreal it is one of the most interesting in this publication, for the reason that it represents a thriving quarter which has come into being within the past few years, and its growth has been watched with interest by almost every person living in the city. The "Annex" has developed from open fields and pasture land within the past ten years into one of the most thickly populated sections of Montreal. It is easily accessible from the business district, and as the picture shows, is covered with comfortable houses and apartments suitable for the housing of a large city within itself. A number of large factories have also located there, and many others have gathered on the railroad further on and out of range of the camera.



HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN.

Prime Minister and Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec.

The Phenomenal Commercial Development of the City of Montreal

Her unparalleled location responsible for the sixth city in size on the American Continent

DURING the rebellion of 1837, one Archibald Ferguson, a wealthy and influential citizen of Montreal, was threatened with violence and therefore was obliged to desert his suburban home, known as "Shaw's Cottage," and secure a dwelling in the centre of the city where he was afforded the security of police protection. Ferguson had been the proprietor of the "Montreal Herald," which, after passing into other hands, had embarked on a fervent campaign of warning of the "disloyalty" of the French-speaking population. Ferguson's name had for years been connected with the paper and he was threatened by the mob.

Ferguson's "country" home was situated on St. Monique Street, on what later became known as the Joseph property. Every morning he drove to his office over a road which wound its way through fields and meadows, with here and there a farmhouse, or the home of some wealthy citizen who preferred the open country to residence within the walls of the town. After crossing the creek which flowed westward along where Craig Street now lies and passing the remains of the old fortifications at McGill Street, Ferguson found himself in the high class residential district of the city. Large houses occupied by the wealthy men of the day lined the street. At Place d'Armes there was a pleasant, open square with high class residences on either side. Passing Notre Dame Street, Ferguson might sometimes stop to make a few purchases. This was the retail shopping district and the street was lined with stores, above which were the dwellings of the proprietors. At St. Paul Street he came into the commercial district. Here the wholesale houses were situated, sandwiched in between the homes of the humbler citizens.

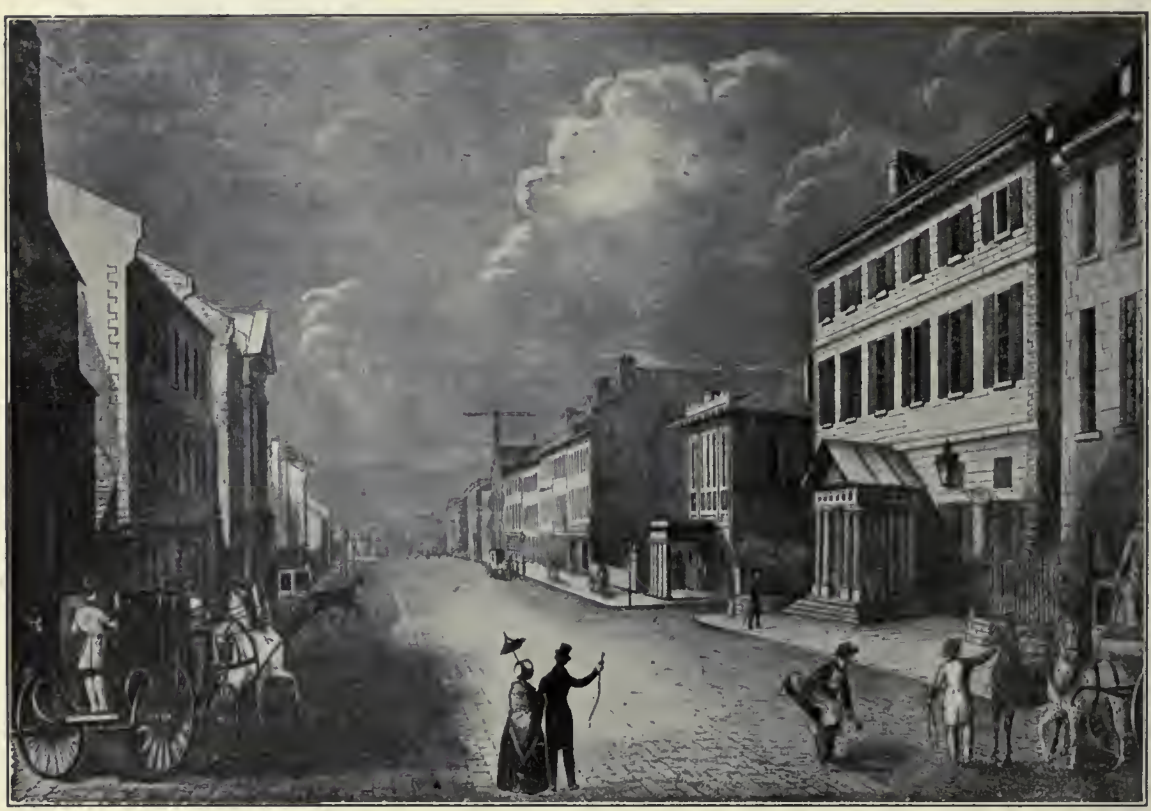
Could Archibald Ferguson to-day revisit the scene of his little daily journey from home to office he would find it all within the throbbing heart of a great metropolis. Where his country residence stood, a big factory has but recently been demolished to make way for the terminals of a great railway, a line of steel which has burrowed its way under the mountain, which in Ferguson's day was far beyond the limit of the city's fringe, but which, in the near future is destined to be but a park in the centre of the community. Tall buildings, which daily enclose thousands of workers, line the "country" road along which Ferguson drove and the residential section through which he passed daily has been driven miles away.

This change has taken place within the span of a man's lifetime. Montreal, from a somewhat sleepy little community of forty thousand souls, has sprung to a virile commercial centre, a city whose population has reached six hundred thousand and each year is leaping forward toward the million mark; the sixth city on the American continent and twenty-eighth in the list of the world's great cities.

Montreal's future is not hard to prophesy. Each year its development becomes more rapid, its importance in the great world of commerce increases steadily and swiftly. Each year sees scores of new and great industries springing up, bringing to the city many thousands of new citizens and adding to the swelling millions of the city's wealth. If the rush of prosperity and progress which has marked Montreal's growth within the past half century continues—and there is every reason to suppose it will—Montreal will some day rival New York as the centre of the continent's commerce. Even now there are indications of nervousness on the part of the residents of Manhattan Isle—little incidents and occasional utterances—indefinite impressions, to be sure, but straws that give us a fairly good indication of the direction of the wind.

Curiously enough, this was the future forecasted for Montreal a century ago. The community was scarcely more than a village at the time, harrassed by dangers on all sides and forced to struggle hard for existence. Yet there were men even then, who, taking stock of the advantages with which nature had endowed the little community, were able to foresee the development of the future. At least one of the predictions of Montreal's coming greatness is preserved in the city's records. It was written in the year 1810, and is ascribed merely to "an intelligent traveller." Of his intelligence there can scarcely be a doubt; whoever the writer was, he must have been possessed of a remarkably acute mind and a keen appreciation of the possibilities afforded by the city's location. This traveller wrote:

"The city is that subdivision which is en-



Great St. James Street, from Place d'Armes, said to have been drawn about 1820.

closed by the ancient fortifications, the ramparts, fosse and glacis, of which are suffered to go to decay. It's form is that of a trapezium, or quadrilateral figure whose sides are unequal. It is situated on an inclined plain, gently descending toward the eastern branch of the St. Lawrence River, in whose ample bosom the island itself, with all its villages, gentlemen's seats, and cultivated farms, reposes.

"The return of men able to bear arms gives an aggregate of 3,392; but, as little or no attention is given to their exercises and discipline, even that number is contemptible in the estimation of a military man, who in war justly considers an undiciplined mob as an encumbrance rather than help. Should Montreal ever be attacked it can only be defended by British troops. Without these the inhabitants would not be likely to irritate a powerful assailant by ineffectual resistance. As a military position, the place would not be worth a contest, as it would remain no longer in the hands of the garrison than they would keep possession of the high level ground that commands the city. But its local advantages for commercial purposes and manufactures are so great and various that it will inevitably become the emporium of the northern world.

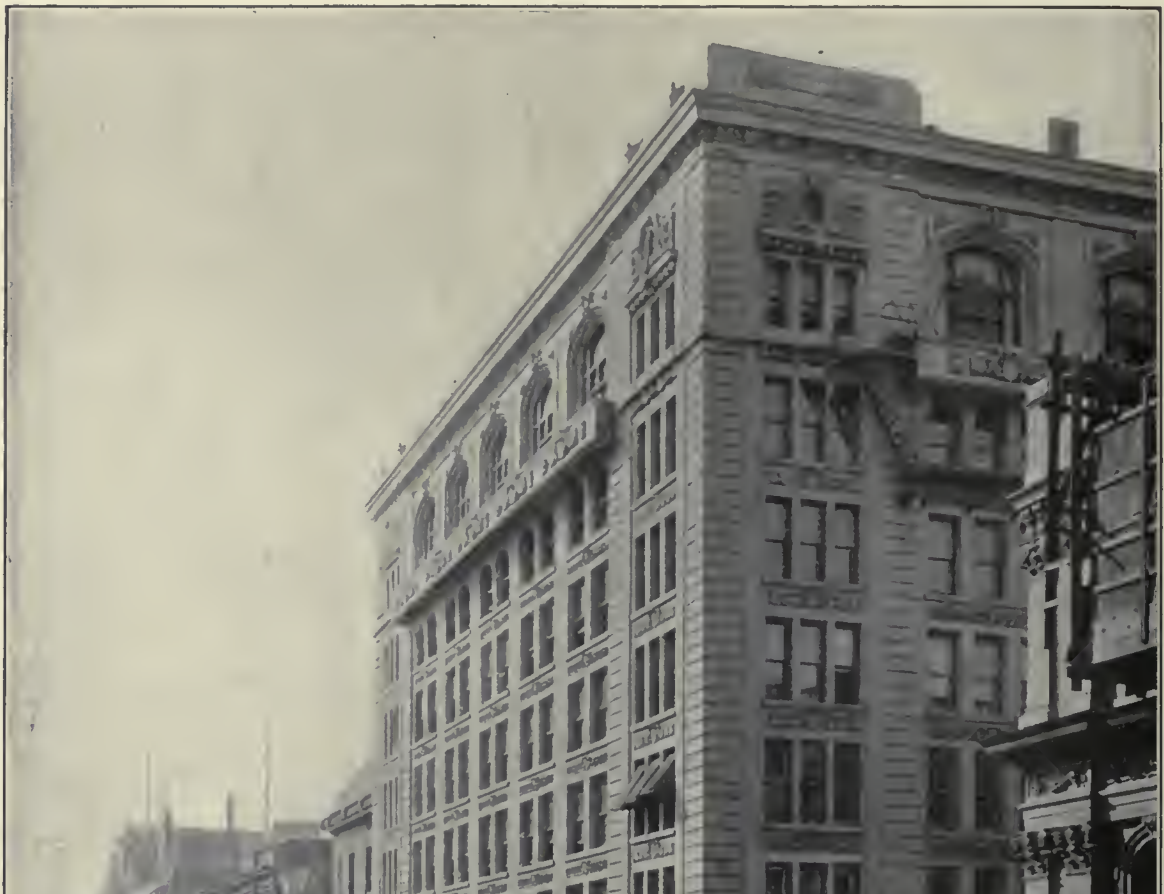
"At the head of ship navigation, on the waters of the majestic St. Lawrence, like the heart in the human body, it will be the grand reservoir into which all the streams connected with that immense river must pour their contents. The inhabitants bordering on these waters, on the lakes in the northern part of Vermont, and western part of New York must necessarily make it the depot for whatever articles of export their labors may produce and take in return whatever merchandise they consume.

"Those countries, particularly New York and Vermont, are populating so fast that the commerce of Montreal must increase rapidly, unless the merchants' inattention to their own interests should neglect to import goods in such quantities and variety as will render it unnecessary for the country traders to have recourse to the markets of New York and Boston. At present the commerce of Montreal is principally confined to the fur trade and collateral relations, under the direction of a company of wealthy, intelligent, enterprising merchants, whose immense capital and judicious arrangements set at defiance every kind of competition. But the other mercantile departments remain unoccupied, and men of industry and property might, with a well-grounded prospect of success, establish houses for conducting those branches of commerce which are less expensive, troublesome and hazardous than the fur trade."

Even a century ago, it would appear, the visitor felt impelled to "sound a note of warning" The "traveller" who wrote the above, though enthusiastic over the city's future, could not risk the temptation to issue a warning to the goodfolk of the town. He found the place in a semi-comatose state and he warned against stagnation. He predicted rapid development, "unless the merchants' inattention to their own interests should neglect to import goods in quantities and variety." Perhaps the gentleman was a "traveller" of a commercial sort and his warning may have been made with an eye to trade.

St. James Street, looking West from Place d'Armes Hill. Taken only a few years ago. Many of these buildings have disappeared to make room for the modern office skyscrapers which now adorn that street.

To-day the "note of warning" is generally sounded in the other direction. We are warned against too rapid expansion; we are told that we may frighten the money-lords who hold the purse strings in Europe. Sometimes this is a timid note sounded by some kindly-disposed individual; sometimes it is a blast from the trumpet of one who himself has some financial bark to launch upon the golden sea of Europe, and finds a disadvantage in the steady stream of good money which comes to accellerate the progress of the Dominion.



North side of St. James Street to-day. The heart of the financial district, showing the Dominion Express Building, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and several other prominent buildings.

One hundred years ago Montrealers were compelled to purchase everything from English manufacturers. The city's only commerce was centered in the fur trade, and no one had thought of making things.

Fifty years ago the city boasted of two small leather working establishments, a grist mill and a few small machinery houses.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, K.C.M.G.,

Known as the "Father of Confederation," and the centennary of whose birth has just been observed. A magnificent monument to his memory is being erected on Fletcher's Field by a grateful nation.

To-day the annual value of Montreal's manufactured products is over two hundred millions; fifty millions goes into the pay envelopes each year at the city's factories, and the value of the buildings and machinery involved is over a hundred and fifty million dollars.

This phenomenal development is largely due to the city's unique position. Other cities on this continent have equally as good railway facilities; other cities have lake transportation; other manufacturing centres are also ocean ports—but none other has the happy combination of all three of these advantages.

Montreal can thus assemble raw material and ship manufactured product with greater facility than any other city on the American continent.

Montreal to-day produces sixteen per cent. of the total manufactures of Canada and pays seventeen per cent of the total manufacturing wage bill.

Montreal handles a quarter of the entire trade of the Dominion.

Customs duties collected at the port of Montreal last year exceeded twenty-five million dollars.

A thousand sea-going vessels dock at Montreal's wharves during the season of navigation, bringing one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of merchandise.

This, the Montreal of to-day. Though the city has always occupied the premier place commercially in the Dominion, its greatest mercantile growth has taken place within the past twenty-five years. The city did not figure as a manufacturing place until some fifty years ago, though from its earliest history it has been famous as the country's great distributing centre. The early days of Montreal's commercial history are replete with interest, and abound with romantic tales of the small beginnings of great fortunes of to-day.

THE LATE HON. JOSEPH MASSON.

Born at St. Eustache in 1791 and came to Montreal in 1814, where he amassed a fortune as a merchant and founded the Masson estate.

Business methods were different a century ago. The merchants were of an easy going, leisurely class as a rule. They were importers, for there were no factories in the city and the citizens were completely dependant upon the English manufacturers.

It was very often a long time between ships, but when a cargo of goods did arrive in the harbor it was an occasion of note. The merchant who had goods on board forthwith announced the fact on the front page of the weekly paper. This was the only form of advertising, and it seems a mild form indeed in comparison with present day publicity methods. Here is a sample announcement from the Montreal "Herald" of March 28th, 1812:

> "The subscribers have received by the late arrivals a consignment of saddlery, consisting of the following articles, viz:
> 2 Sets of Plated Harness, complete
> 1 Set of Tandem Harness, complete
> Saddles and bridles of every description
> Portmanteaus of different sizes
> Saddle bags
> Whips of all sizes
> Spring Girths
> Elegant Plated Spurs
> Currycombs and Brushes
> Double and Single Shot Belts
> also
> two Bales of Superfine and Common Clothes and Cashmere. The whole will be sold cheap for ready money or short approved credit.
>
> THOMAS A. TURNER & CO.

And again:

> "C. BROOKE
>
> "Has received by the BIRKBY and other arrivals, 200 packages seasonable drygoods,
> Part of which were put up for the

John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor fortune, made this building his Montreal home. It still stands at the corner of Vaudreuil and St. Therese Streets, and is owned by H. Fortier, Wholesale Tobacconist.

American market; comprising superfine and common broadcloths; blue, drab and mixture Plains, and Forrest Cloth, Caffinieres, Brunswick Cord, Swansdowns, Flushings, white red and yellow Flannels, Point and Duffield blankets, Chintzes and Callicoes, etc., etc.
The above goods are offered at reduced prices, by the package, for cash, or approved credit. Application to be made to the store lately occupied by Robert Froste or to

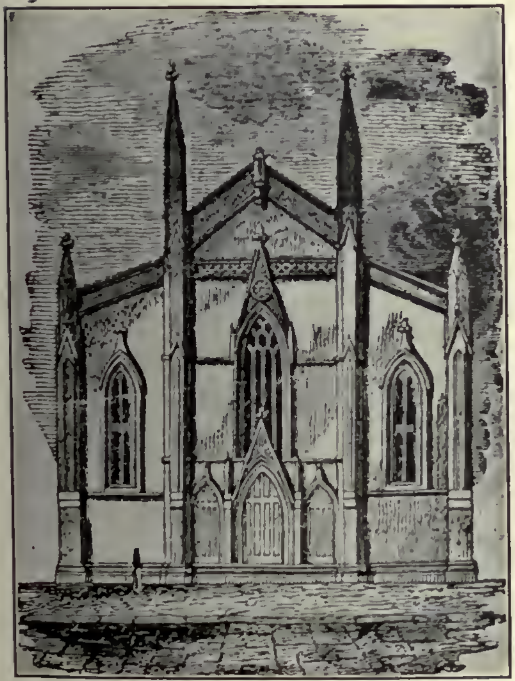
MESSRS. E. AND J. SANFORD.

The commercial district, both wholesale and retail, was then along St. Paul Street. Notre Dame Street and St. James Street were occupied by the finer residences. St. Catherine Street was farm land.

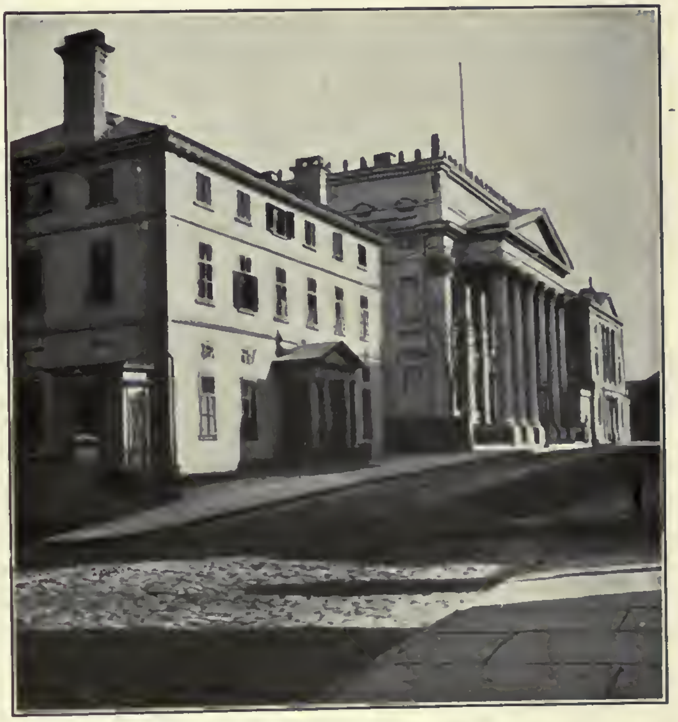
St. Paul Street was very different from Montreal's shopping district of to-day, however. There were no street lights then and the merchant generally closed up when dusk set in. In 1815, after much agitation among the more enterprising citizens, a part of St. Paul Street was lighted by twenty-two lamps, costing seven dollars each. And business began to pick up thereafter. An early record shows that the following wholesale firms were doing business in Montreal in the year following the installation of these lamps: McGillivray, Thain & Co., otherwise known as "The Northwest Company"; Forsythe, Richardson & Company, who were agents of the East India Company; Maitlands, Garden & Auldjo; Gerrard, Gillespie,

THE LATE DR. WOLFRED NELSON.

Born in Montreal in 1792. He was banished as a "rebel" in 1837; later he returned and became an M.P., and was twice Mayor of the city.



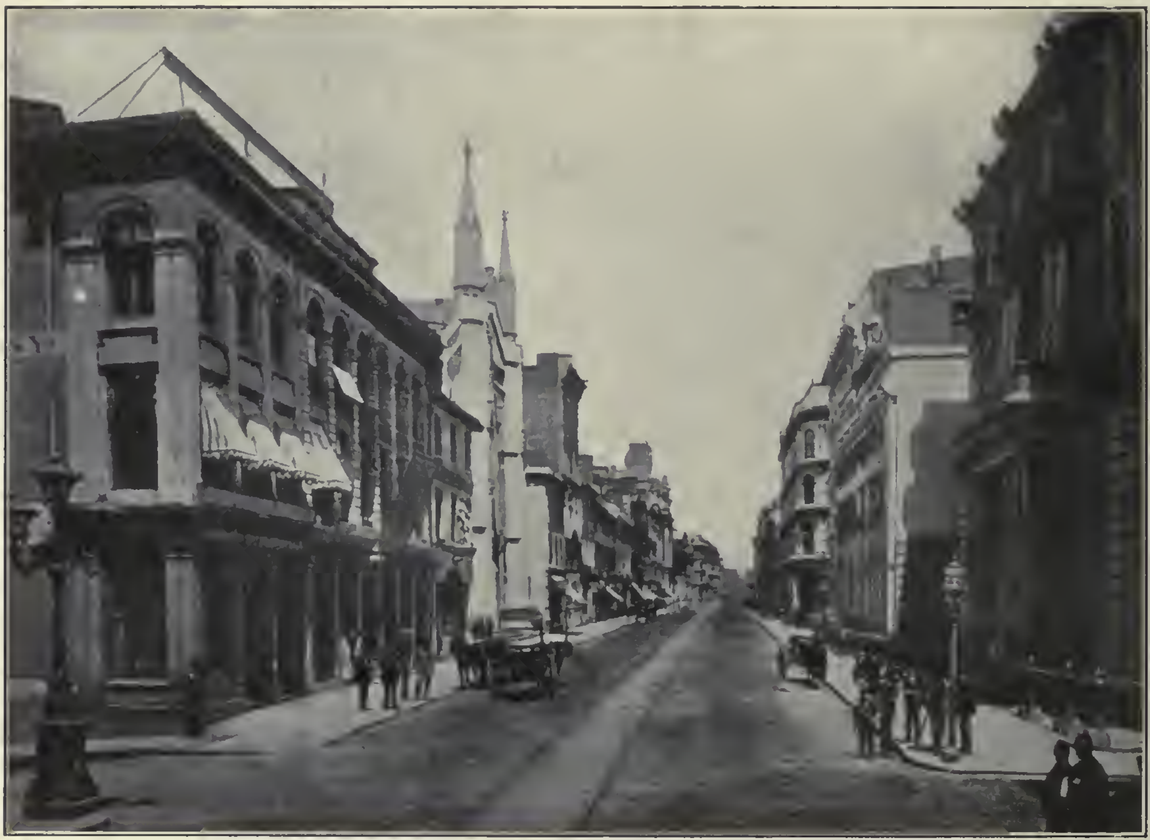
Front view of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which formerly stood on the site of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.



St. James Street, 1861. Present Post Office site. Bank of Montreal, etc. Taken from St. Francois Xavier Street.

Moffatt & Co., then agents of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London; H. Gates & Company; Allison, Turner & Company; Desrivieres, Blackwood & Company; Blackwood, La Rogue & Company; Hector Russell & Company, who besides being importers did a retail business in fancy dress goods, and were the dealers patronized by the fashionable trade of the time; Miller, Parlane & Company; James MacDougall & Company, who in addition to carrying on a general mercantile business, were stock brokers; Hart, Logan & Company; George Platt & Company, who had the biggest hardware store in the town; J. and J. M. Frothingham & Company, founders of the present day firm of Frothingham & Workman; J. T. Barrett; Jacob DeWitt; Lewis Lyman, founder of the big Lyman Drug Company; Day, Gelston & Company, druggists; Wadsworth & Nichols, druggists; Thomas and John Torrance, wholesale and retail grocers; Bowman & Smith, grocers; Zabdiel Thayer, crockery; Toussant Peltier, grain merchant; Felix Souligny, grain merchant; McNider. Aird & White, auctioneers; M. C. Culliver & Company, and Bridge & Penn, also auctioneers.

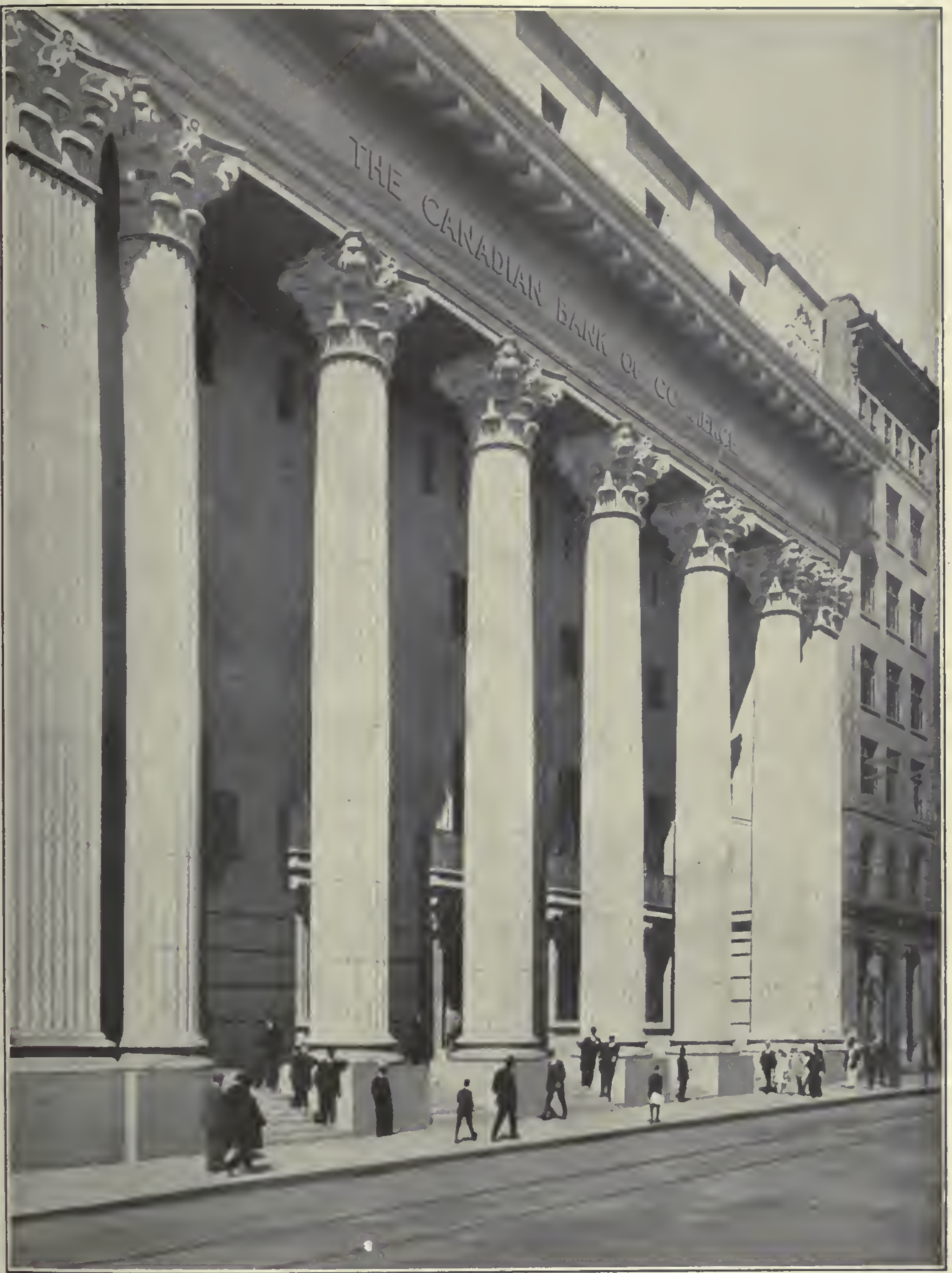
These were the city's most prosperous merchants. Some of them were worth $25,000 and were called rich. One or two were rated at about $100,000, and the community mentioned their fortunes with bated breath. They were the plutocrats. To-day the descendants of some of these men can show a thousand dollars for every dollar which the founders of their present fortunes possessed.



Great St. James Street, looking East from corner of St. Peter Street, in 1845. The Wesleyan Methodist Church on the left side, which was opened in 1845, occupied the present site of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The left hand corner in the foreground is now occupied by the building of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which is illustrated on another page.

Among the great present day commercial enterprises there are several which were founded at this period of the city's history.

One of the city's best known tailoring establishments, the Gibb firm, was quite an old established institution when the St. Paul Street lamps first lighted the way of Montreal shoppers. The firm was founded in 1774 by Benaiah Gibb, who came from London, where he had previously been in the tailoring business. He had for a partner in



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—Main office St. James Street, Montreal. This building occupies the old site of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, illustrated on previous page. The bank, which was established in 1867, is one of the great financial institutions of the world. Its capital is $15,000,000 and its rest fund $13,500,000. Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President; Alexander Laird, General Manager; John Aird, Assistant General Manager; H. B. Walker, Manager Montreal Branch.

THE LATE WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to Montreal in 1829. He was President of the City Bank, a prominent merchant and three times elected Mayor of Montreal.

the venture a Mr. McFarlane, and from the start was financially successful. Benaiah Gibb's descendants are still conducting the business. Every Canadian public man of any note has had his measure taken by the Gibbs.

The firm of Frothingham & Workman, which still does business on St. Paul Street, was founded by John Frothingham in 1809. It was the first to introduce the axe and tool industry in the Dominion, and opened the first factory on the banks of the Lachine Canal.

Lymans, Limited, the big Montreal drug firm, had its beginning in 1801, under the name Wadsworth & Lyman, the senior partner being a George Wadsworth, while the junior partner was Henry Lyman. Five years later Wadsworth withdrew from the firm and started business for himself, having secured a license after an examination before a board of doctors to "exercise the profession of an apothecary." The original business was then conducted by Mr. Lyman, under the name of Lewis Lyman & Co. To-day the Lyman firm, conducted by descendants of the founder, looks after a large share of the country's drug business.

A century ago beer was a popular drink in Montreal, and it was brewed by the Molsons, Dows and the Dawes, just as it is to-day. Molson's brewery was founded in 1786 by the Hon. John Molson, Sr., and is, therefore, one of the most venerable institutions in Canada to-day. The original location has been retained all these years, but the output has increased from 2,000 barrels to 125,000 barrels annually.

Dawes' brewery was founded in 1811 by Thomas A. Dawes, grandfather of A. J. Dawes, who is the present head of the family and of the firm. The Dow brewery opened for business in 1808, though the label bore the name "Dow & Dunn" in those days, which the thirsty shortened to "D. & D." The first brewery was in Laprairie and the

ROSWELL CORSE LYMAN.

Among those interested in "Old" Montreal none was more deeply so than Mr. Roswell Corse Lyman. Educated privately and at the West End Academy, he entered the business of Lymans, Clare & Co., of which his father, the late Henry Lyman, was a partner, in 1868, and was admitted to partnership in 1878. He was a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and on the editing Committee of the **Canadian Antiquarian** to which, as well as to the **Dominion Illustrated**, he contributed a number of valuable and interesting papers, and was for some years treasurer of the society. He made a large number of careful drawings of the old and historic buildings of this city

ROSWELL CORSE LYMAN.
Born 26th June, 1850. Died 21st February, 1892.

and Quebec, many of which landmarks have since disappeared. He urged the holding of a World's Fair in Montreal, in 1892, to celebrate the 250th anniversary of its founding, but was in advance of his time. An ardent Canadian, he was an equally ardent advocate of Imperial unity, and was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, and treasurer of the Montreal Branch. He was a member of the Mechanics Institute, the Art Association, the Y.M.C.A., and of Emmanuel Church. Modest and retiring, upright and conscientious, patient in suffering, generous to a fault, a true Christian and patriot, he was beloved and honored by all who really knew him.

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product had to be shipped to Montreal by ferry, across the river. From the little wharf it was delivered in trucks. In 1826 the firm had two horses for delivery purposes and was proud of this evidence of prosperity. To-day ninety horses deliver the firm's product throughout the city.

In the early years of the last century the growth of the city's population was slow, and Montreal's commercial growth was still slower. One reason for this was the lack of transportation facilities. Only very small ships could come up the river, and communication with the "Upper Canada" towns was difficult.

The opening of the Lachine Canal in 1846 marked an epoch in the commercial history of the city. Not only did the new waterway facilitate the handling of freight, but it also brought about a great forward stride in manufacturing.

The canal, of course, was considered a wonderful piece of engineering enterprise—it is to-day. In 1846, however, it was the biggest progressive step that Montreal had experienced and the official opening was marked by a public fete. The citizens flocked to the locks at St. Gabriel and Cote St. Paul to watch them in operation, and thousands of people walked the length of the canal to inspect the upper end. The canal bank became one of the city's show places.

A few weeks after the opening a little group of merchants was inspecting the canal. "There must be power lying idle here," one man remarked.

This raised a discussion which led to the serious consideration of the possibility of obtaining power from the canal. The merchants who had first suggested the matter, after securing expert advice, formed a company and leased the water power at St. Gabriel lock from the Government. They then constructed the necessary head and tail races, laying off nineteen hydraulic lots which they sublet. Various manufacturing enterprises were organized to take advantage of the cheap power.

The next few years saw the beginning of a

Montreal Harbor as it appeared about 1830.

From an original photograph of Montreal Harbor made by Wm. Notman in 1860.

steady growth in the manufactures and commerce of the city coincident with the enlargement of the scope given to manufacturers and tradesmen for the handling of their goods. The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, the "Pioneer Railway of Canada," which was incorporated in 1832, was in operation between Laprairie and St. Johns and, about the time when the water power of the Lachine Canal had given an impetus to manufacturing, this little seventeen mile strip of iron was connected with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway. This latter line ran from the Canadian border at Norton Mills, Vermont, through a prosperous agricultural country, to Portland, Maine.

This connection meant much to the commerce of Montreal. Not only did it enable the Canadian manufacturers to find a market for some lines in a thickly settled region of the United States, but it afforded connection with a winter port. Before the line was in operation, trade in Montreal slackened off so in the winter that some of the plants were practically at a standstill. When the St. Lawrence was frozen there was no outlet for the city's products. Halifax and St. John were merely small, struggling towns, and between them and the metropolis lay a vast territory of practically unexplored wilderness. When the Atlantic and St Lawrence was built the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was granted a charter by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada which, with sub-

THE LATE WILLIAM PARKYN.

Born at Cornwall, England, in 1807. Came to Montreal in 1824 and was one of the first steamboat owners to use the waters of the St. Lawrence. He was also the promoter of Cote St. Paul.

sequent additions, provided for the construction of the present Grand Trunk line between Riviere du Loup, Quebec and Sarnia, Ontario. The American line was leased for a period of 999 years to the Grand Trunk.

From this time until 1860 the growth of Montreal as a commercial centre was steady, but slow. In the sixties, however, the civil war in the United States brought a great increase in trade and manufacturing to the city. The war, taking several millions of men from the ordinary activities of the country to the battlefields caused a heavy falling off in the production of the neighboring country, and it fell to the lot of Montreal to supply a great deal of the resultant demand. The investment in Montreal industries leaped from eight hundred thousand dollars to eleven millions in the decade from 1860 to 1870.

This remarkable growth was facilitated by the building of the Victoria bridge. This great engineering feat was completed in 1860. It was at first a tubular steel bridge for railway traffic only. It naturally improved the facilities for the sending of the products of Montreal's factories south to the republic in need of supplies.

Following this ten-year "boom" a period of depression set in. The resumption of production in the United States at the conclusion of the war cut off a large demand suddenly and the general depression caused by the heavy financial war loss was felt in Montreal as well as throughout the country south of the line.

These were hard days for the Montreal manufacturer. He found that his rivals in the United States could produce the same quality of goods as he could at much lower cost. His goods were barred from the United States by a high tariff wall, while in many lines his home markets were thrown open to the American manufacturer. After ten years of easy prosperity he was not accustomed to fighting for trade and the fierce competition from the southern republic drove many a firm to the wall.

With the inauguration of the National Policy in 1878 conditions began to improve. Prosperity once more appeared to be in sight and a gradual expansion was begun. Within three years business was again booming.

A corner of Montreal Harbor in 1915.

The next twenty years saw a steady progress; the products of the city's manufacturing plants doubled in each decade. Then came another remarkable period in which each year saw scores of new plants opened and many new commercial enterprises launched. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910 the production increased from about eighty-five million dollars to about two hundred million.

THE LATE WILLIAM DOW.
Born at Perthshire, Scotland, in 1800. Came to Canada in 1820. Founder of Dow's Brewery, Director of the Bank of British North America, and associated with Sir Hugh Allan in the steamship business.

The opening up of Canada's vast and fertile western provinces by the Canadian Pacific Railway had an important influence upon the commercial prosperity of the city. The road was commenced in 1880, just when the turn in the tide of prosperity commenced. The promoters were regarded as dreamers and blue ruin was freely predicted for the scheme. At that time Canada, from the head of the lakes to the Pacific was regarded as a vast barren waste covered with ice and snow.

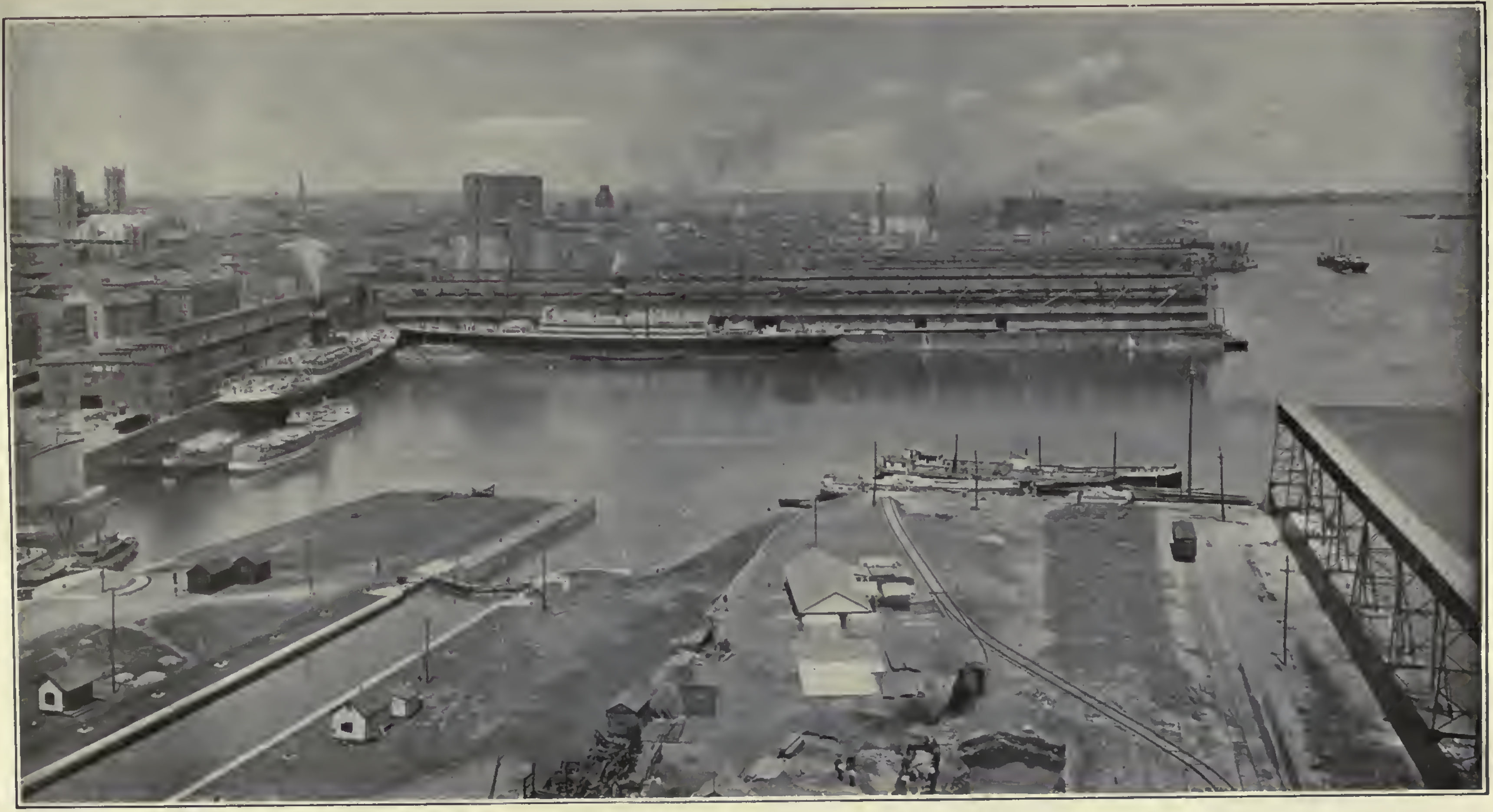
In a little dusty, dingy office on St. James Street, just east of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Van Horne sat and ran the road which was steadily stretching out westward. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—then just plain Mr Shaughnessy—was the purchasing agent. Together they wrestled with the problems of the new-born railway, and the problems were many and difficult. When pay day came around there was always a scraping and scrimping to get the money to fill the envelopes; salaries were cut; dividends were unheard of.

To-day the C. P. R. paymaster hands out five million dollars each month to ninety thousand employees. And the growth of the company has meant the growth of the city, for it has opened up the big western trade of which Montreal has always secured a more than generous slice.

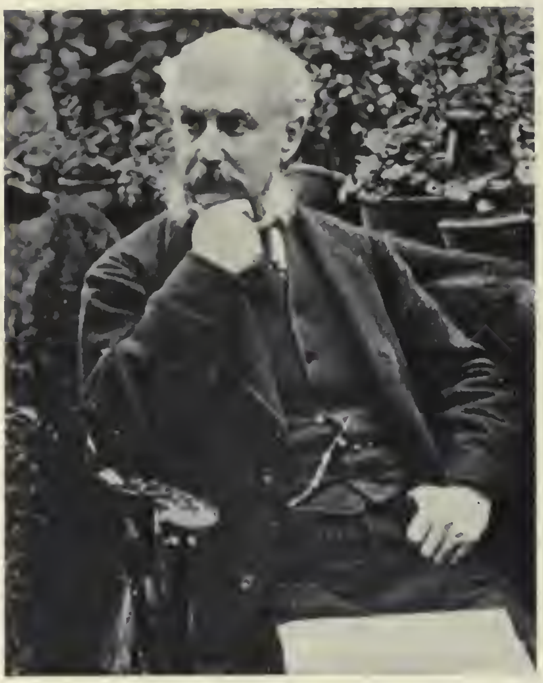
Montreal's commercial growth has been dependant upon the development of the harbor to a great extent. And the growth of the shipping business to this port has been little short of marvellous. The merchandise which passed through Montreal during a whole season eighty years ago could be loaded into a single one of the big liners which visit the port to-day.

In 1824 Montreal's harbor facilities consisted of a small wooden wharf, some two hundred feet in length opposite to the present Harbor Commissioner's office, and another small, irregularly shaped wharf between the harbor office and the customs

THE LATE SIR HUGH ALLAN.
Born at Saltcoats, County Ayr, Scotland, in the year 1810. Came to Montreal in 1826 and engaged in the steamship business, out of which grew the present Allan Line of European steamers.



The most recent photograph of Montreal's harbor. At this point all of the railways of Canada converge with the ocean traffic for the Dominion. Great developments have taken place during the past few years, but the facilities are still inadequate and cannot keep pace with the demands upon them. Fourteen steamship lines make regular sailings from this port. There is storage capacity for nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain and facilities for handling one-half that amount per day.



THE LATE ANDREW ALLAN.

Born at Saltcoats, County Ayr, Scotland, in 1822. Long associated with his brother, Sir Hugh Allan, in the Allan Line of steamers.

house. These wharves provided a depth of water of only nine feet. The channel was only 11 feet. To-day a thirty-foot channel, which by a thoroughly modern system of lights, has been made available for vessels both night and day, leads to Montreal's harbor—extending for over six miles, and equipped with concrete wharves, grain carriers, permanent steel sheds and every modern equipment for facilitating the handling of freight.

The past decade has seen most of these improvements inaugurated, no less than thirty-eight millions having been expended during that period in deepening and widening the channel and bringing the harbor facilities to their present state of perfection.

It is not difficult to foretell Montreal's future as a commercial and industrial centre With the long-dreamed of Georgian Bay Canal plan now in prospect of becoming a reality, with a steady stream of capital pouring into the city to found hundreds of new industrial establishments each year and with a constant influx of sturdy citizens to swell the ranks of her workers, Montreal is not only assured of maintaining her position as the leading commercial city of the Dominion, but it may be safely predicted that she will rival the largest seaboard cities of the United States within the span of a lifetime.

THE LATE HARRISON STEPHENS.

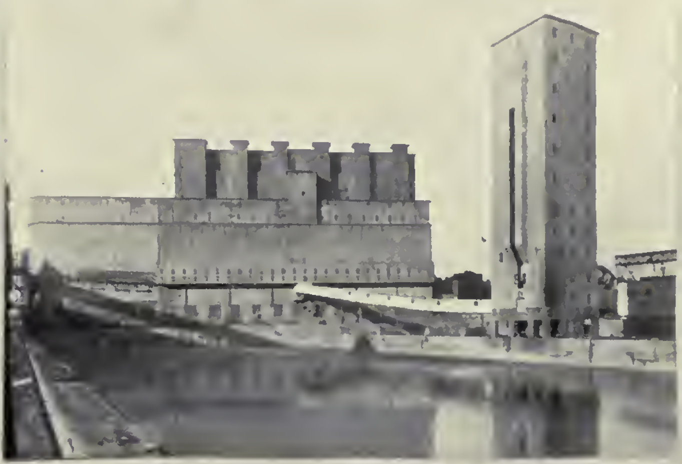
Born at Jamaica, Vermont, in 1801. He was the founder of the Stephens family in Montreal, and grandfather of Major Geo. W. Stephens, and of F. Chatton Stephens. He came to Montreal in 1828 and established the firm of Stephens & Kellogg.

View in Westmount Park.

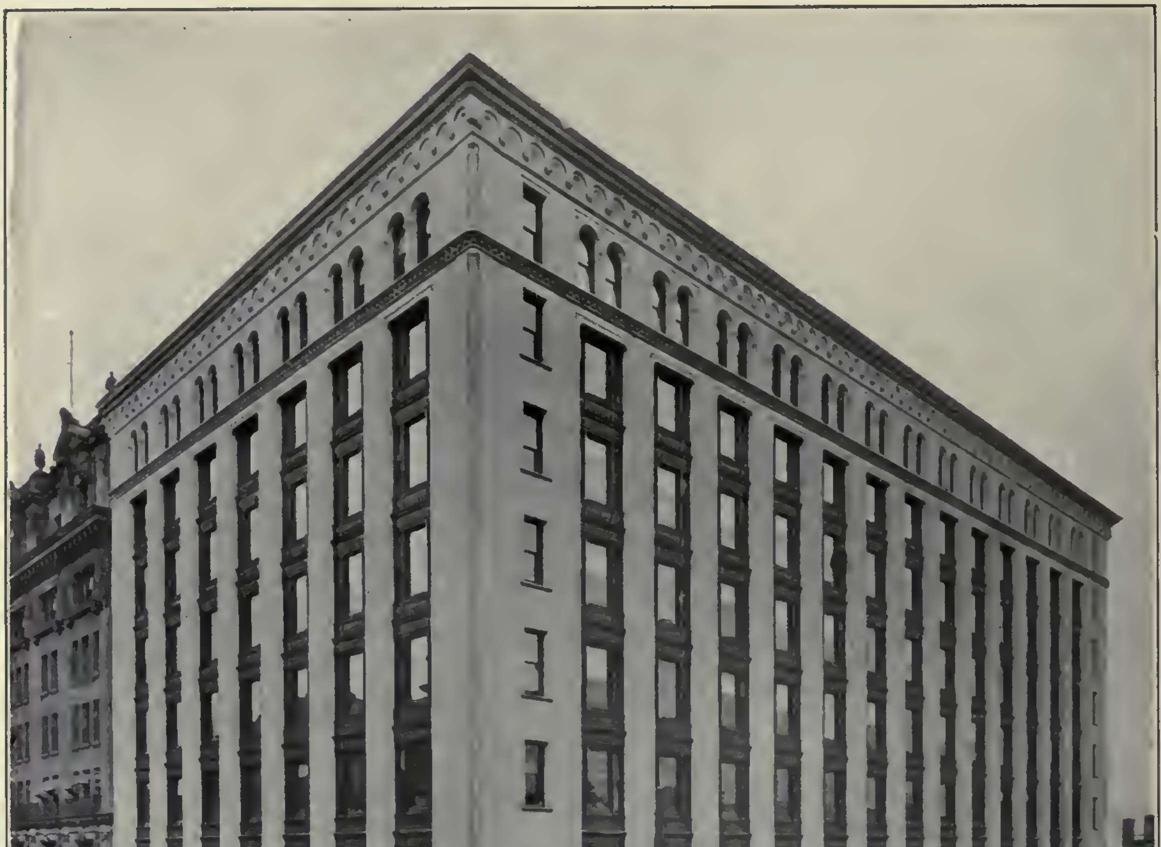
Residence of Mrs. McIntyre.

Sacred Heart Academy
at Sault-au-Recollet.

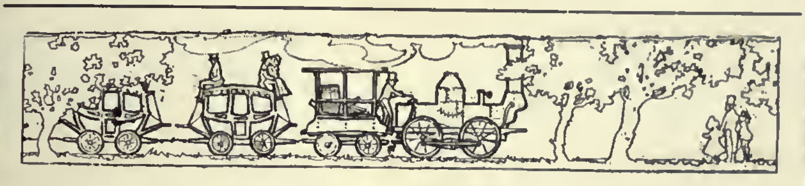
CHARACTERISTIC VIEWS IN AND AROUND MONTREAL.



Commissioners Elevator No. 2.
just completed.



Transportation Building. Erected in 1912. Said to be the largest office building in the British Empire. It is the home of many large business and professional interests in Montreal.



Montreal---One Hundred Years Ago

From "The Standard"

LET the records be ever so complete and the historian ever so diligent, the past cannot be wholly reconstructed; because the past was once such as the present—a thing of life and action, and history is only a record of some of the life and action that have ceased to be. Some of the conditions under which that life was lived and those actions taken can be recalled, and some estimate made of the worth of the times and its men. And that is about all that history can accomplish. In this looking backward even less is attempted, for all that is here accomplished is to throw a few sidelights upon the Montreal of one hundred years ago, and by means of these sidelights obtain a view—partial and imperfect and yet possibly interesting and even useful—of our city in the summer of 1813.

First, something about the place itself. A few years later, but before sufficient time had elapsed to permit sweeping or even important changes, Montreal was visited by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, the Hon. F. Fitzgerald de Roos, who has left an account of what he saw and learned, and his account of his visit to Montreal is here reproduced in his own words. He came up from Quebec by boat.

The Montreal of Long Ago.

"Towards evening," writes Lieutenant De Roos, "we descried the mountain which gives its name to the town, and at about nine o'clock we anchored within a mile of Montreal. We were unable to reach the city in consequence of the increasing rapidity of the current, and therefore landed.

Upon entering the city we were agreeably surprised to find a magnificent hotel, the appearance of which would bear a comparison with any that I have seen in England. Adjoining the hotel is a very neat little theatre, capable of holding seventeen hundred people.

"Montreal is situated between the St. Lawrence and the mountain, which stands behind it at a distance of about two miles, which constitutes an object the more remarkable from being the only high ground within many leagues.

In the town no wharves or accommodation for shipping are to be seen. On the contrary, ships and brigs are obliged to lay off the filthy beach between the houses and the water. To account for this is difficult, Montreal being admirably situated for commercial purposes.

"From the lower extremity of the town we proceeded to the upper," and this 'upper extremity' was in the vicinity of Windmill Point, where the Lachine canal now enters the harbor. He visited St. Helen's Island, which, he says is strongly fortified, and is in charge of a British Ordnance officer, "and like all places in the colonies under the care of that department, is in the most perfect order. We found fine fruit and some of the best grapes I ever saw growing in the open

THE LATE CHAS. JOSEPH COURSOL.

Born at Malden, Ont., in 1820. Succeeded William Workman as Mayor of Montreal. He was an Advocate and Judge of Sessions.

THE LATE HON. CHARLES WILSON.

Born at Coteau du Lac in 1808. Mayor of Montreal, 1851-1853. Member of the Legislative Council, 1852-1867. Senator until death.

THE LATE FRANCIS CASSIDY.

Born in the year 1827 and Mayor of Montreal in 1872, dying in office. He was also a member of the Provincial Parliament.

THE LATE ALDIS BERNARD.

Mayor of Montreal in 1873 and 1874. He was also Harbor Commissioner and member of other civic boards.

air. A botanical garden has been partially laid out, but I was given to understand that the Government had lately reduced the salary of the principal gardener. This will be highly detrimental to the horticultural interests of the country, and diminish the resort of travellers, and of the people of Montreal to this charming island."

Another Old Picture.

Such was Montreal when Lieutenant De Roos was here. The city extended but a short distance back from the river front, for he speaks of the mountain being two miles distant, which was rather an exaggeration; there were practically no wharves and the river shore he calls a dirty beach.

From other records it can be learned that one hundred years ago Viger Square was a swamp, out of which ran a sluggish creek, which, flowing along what is now Craig Street, and, after a considerable detour, emptied into the river near where the Custom House now stands. At high water canoeists could come up the creek as far as McGill Street.

Between Bonsecours Street and St. Mary's Street, now Notre Dame East, was Citadel Hill, sixty feet high, occupied by the militia, having on its summit a large blockhouse, where cannon were fired at sunrise and at noon, and where a sentry paced continuously. The extension of the hill was removed in 1812 to construct the plateau of the Champ de Mars.

Roads to the Country.

Five roads, corresponding to St. Mary (Notre Dame East), St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, St. Joseph (Notre Dame West), and Wellington Streets, ran out of the city to the country, four of them passing through groups of houses forming four small suburbs.

The Quebec suburbs formed the choice residential quarter. They consisted then of a score or two of buildings scattered along both sides of St. Mary Street—now Notre Dame Street East—from a gate at the east end of St. Paul Street to beyond Molson's brewery. Papineau Road—now called an avenue—had just been opened, giving the farmers from the north and east a shorter route to market. In Hochelaga were a few farm houses and a tavern or two.

St. Lawrence suburb, the most populous of the four, commenced at a bridge over the creek at the foot of St. Lawrence Street. The street as far as where Ontario now intersects, was quite thickly lined with low wooden buildings. Between what is now the corner of Sherbrooke Street and the Mile End tavern, there were only two houses, both of stone, and up as far as Dorchester Street, along which staggered about a dozen small houses. This was called "Flirtation Lane," and was a favorite promenade for romantic couples during the long twilight of the summer evenings.

Suburbs to the West.

The St. Antoine suburbs began at the east side of St. Antoine Street, which was a road with several cross lanes pretty closely built up as far west as Mountain Street. There was only one first-class house on it.

Over the creek at Dow's Brewery was a bridge crossed by the Upper Lachine road; at the foot of McGill Street, near St. Ann's market—now Youville Square—was another bridge, over which ran the Lower Lachine road, both roads being much travelled in those years before the existence of the canal.

Point St. Charles was then a common, Beaver Hall Hill was then a field, with a low, long wooden building at the foot of it, called "Frobisher House," after the well-known Northwestern fur trader. The mountain was covered with trees. All the rest of the country round about, now cut up into miles of streets, lined with the best residences of the city, was then orchards, gardens, and open fields dotted here and there with farm houses.

The Montreal Post Office was a room about twelve feet square in St. Sulpice Street, near St. Paul, standing on the left hand side of the street. There were no letter boxes: it was all "general delivery" in the crudest form. The few letters lay scattered about on a table, and had all to be looked over at each application made at the door. The mail to Upper Canada was weekly, and it could all be collected in one small bag. That to Quebec was oftener and larger. The Old Country mail, carried in sailing vessels, arrived during summer at periods of from a month to three months apart. In winter it was landed at New York and thence brought north by stage. It was then longer on the way. The rates of postage were high—nine pence on a letter to Quebec, one shilling, six pence to the western part of Upper Canada, and the same to the Lower Provinces.

Officials of that Time.

During that long ago time there was published at Quebec, by J. Neilson, printer, a

THE LATE CHAS. ALEXANDER.

Born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1816. Founder of "The Boys Home." For sixty years a prominent citizen and philanthropist.

THE LATE CHAS. ANDRE LEBLANC, Q.C.

Born in Montreal in 1816, was Batonnier of the Bar in 1863. President of St. Jean Baptiste Society and Sheriff of the County.

THE LATE RODOLPHE LaFLAMME, Q.C.

Born at Montreal in 1828, was a member of Parliament in 1872 and one of the most famous advocates of his generation.

THE LATE SIR WM. H. HINGSTON, M.D.

Mayor of Montreal in 1875, and one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons the city has ever had.

work known as "The Quebec Almanack and British American Royal Kalendar." The issue for 1813 contains much official information—the names of the members of the Government, of the Legislature for Lower Canada, of the judges, and of the Provincial officials. The seventh Provincial Parliament was then in existence, and the members of the House of Assembly for Montreal were Stephen Sewell and Joseph Papineau, the latter being the father of the "patriot" leader of rebellion times, who ran away from St. Denis when the guns began to shoot.

Among the members of the Executive Council were Hon. Chief Justice Monk—for judges then could be legislators and members of governments—the Bishop of Quebec, the Hon. T. Dunn, the Hon. J. Irvine, and so forth.

The "trustees for improving, ordering and keeping in repair the road from the city of Montreal to Lachine through the woods" were Hon. James McGill, Hon. John Richardson, Jos. Papineau, Isaac W. Clark, Louis Guy, and Jean M. Mondelet.

About this time the old wall around Montreal was removed, and the commissioners appointed to carry out the work were: J. McGill, J. Richardson, J. M. Mondelet, and L. Chaboillez.

The Professional Men.

One hundred years ago there were only thirty advocates in Montreal, twenty notaries, ten doctors of medicine, and five "bleeders and drawers of teeth," to translate into English the French title of men whom to-day we call dentists.

N. H. Percival was collector of customs, and Hugh O'Hara, deputy collector.

An illuminating sidelight on the state of society in our city one hundred years ago, is afforded by the records of the criminal courts, that the late Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, LL.D., with painstaking effort, collected in his historical works. Here, for instance, are the tragic sentences imposed by the Court of King's Bench at the summer term in 1813. The names of the convicted persons are omitted. The following criminals were men—stealing an ox, to be hanged, executed; horse stealing, to be hanged, executed; larceny, 39 lashes; manslaughter, to be branded in the hand and six months in prison; murder, to be hanged, commuted to transportation; a boy of thirteen years, stealing a cow, to be hanged, executed.

Think of it! a boy of thirten hanged for stealing! The difference between that sentence and the sentences of our Juvenile Court marks to a considerable extent, the progress we have made during the past one hundred years.

During the campaign of 1813, Montreal was the objective point of the military operations of the American generals, for could this city be captured a wedge would be thrust in between Upper and Lower Canada, and thus isolated, each would be separately reduced. In fact, the Upper Province would have been cut off from all succor from the motherland, and the conquest of Canada, which was the real purpose of the war, would have been made possible. The enemies of Canada saw this, for the United States Secretary of State of that time had said: "That Montreal was the apple of his eye. Why waste men and money upon distant frontiers? Strike at the vitals; then you will paralyze the extremities. Capture Montreal and you starve de Rottenburg and Proctor (commanders to the west). In Montreal your troops will find winter quarters and English Christmas."

Throughout the greater part of the year 1813, Montreal was the objective point of the American operations—the goal earnestly sought but fortunately never reached. The blows struck at Montreal failed—failed miserably at Chateauguay and at Chrystler's Farm; and the invaders, who would capture Montreal, sought safety in flight to their own country. They found neither winter quarters nor English Christmas in Montreal. Those victories came later than the time of which we are now writing—they came in the autumn, and in due course their stories will be retold.

Let just a glimpse be taken at the military life focussed in Montreal during the months preceding those autumnal successes that saved Montreal from the American invaders.

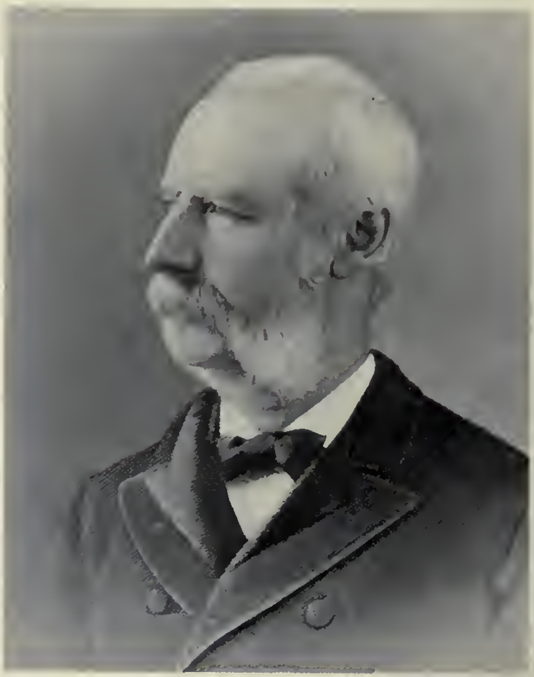
It was known that the invasion of Lower Canada, with Montreal as the objective point, was intended, for the authorities were aware that a force of more than six thousand men were collected at Burlington and Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, ready to move northward and strike the blow.

During all this time drilling was going on incessantly in Montreal. Men of all ranks and nationalities pressed for service. The names of all the officers of that loyal, and, as events proved, most efficient militia, cannot here be given, for the roll is as long as it is honorable.

A few will be selected from the list. In the first battalion of Montreal, the Hon. James McGill was Colonel: Alexander Auldjo, Lieutenant-Colonel; Daniel Sutherland, Major. The Captains were Alexander

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

Born in England, 1830. Came to Montreal in 1861. General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway for 17 years. Knighted in 1890.



THE LATE CHAS. F. SMITHERS.

Born at London, Eng., 1822. Came to Canada in 1847. General Manager and President of the Bank of Montreal at time of death.

THE LATE HUGH McLENNAN.

Born at Glengarry, Ont., in 1825. Came to Montreal in 1845. A leader in transportation by water, and in exporting grain.

THE LATE HECTOR MACKENZIE.

Born in Montreal in 1843. Head of the wholesale dry good house of J. G. Mackenzie & Co. at his death. A patron of art and music.

Henry. Francis Desrivieres, Francis Badgely, David David, and Samuel Gerrard. In the second battalion Jacques Hervieux was Lieutenant-Colonel, Jean Bouthillier, First Major, and Dominique Rousseau, Second Major. In this battalion, as well as in the third, practically all the officers were French-Canadians, who had taken up arms in defence of their homes, their institutions, and British connection.

Besides these battalions there were the Canadian Voltigeurs, of whom Lt.-Col. Charles De Salaberry was the "Commandant and Superintendent." He had seen many years of service in the British army, both on this continent and in Europe, and his wide experience he turned to good account in rallying and training the militia and in winning at their head the fight at Chateauguay in the autumn of that year.

THE LATE HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Born in Quebec in 1820. An M.P., 1844-55. Senator in 1873 and Speaker of the Senate same year.

THE LATE GEO. W. STEPHENS.

Father of Major G. W. and F. C. Stephens, an advocate, a distinguished citizen and philanthropist. The second in line of the well known Montreal family.

THE LATE A. H. DAVID, M.D.

Born in Montreal in 1812. Dean of Medicine at Bishop's College, and a physician and scholar of note.

In the Montreal Troop of Cavalry George Platt was captain, and the Captain of the Company of Guides was Jos. Ignace Hebert. These gallant officers and their brave men gave Montreal a martial air during the months of that critical summer and autumn one hundred years ago.

* * *

THE LATE SAMUEL CARSLEY.

Born in England and came to Canada in 1857. Was one of the leading Montreal merchants of his day.

THE LATE HON. SIR GEORGE A. DRUMMOND.

Born in Scotland in 1829 and came to Canada in 1854—a Senator, President of Bank of Montreal, manufacturer and philanthropist.

THE LATE DR. WM. H. DRUMMOND.

Born in Ireland in 1854 and came to Canada in 1864. Had world-wide fame as a writer on Canadian subjects.

THE LATE DR. ROBERT CRAIK, M.D., LL.D.

Born in Montreal. Long connected with McGill. Was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of that institution of learning.

WHY MONTREAL IS GREAT.

From the "Evening News."

These questions are often asked: "Why is Montreal a metropolis? Why has Montreal outstripped her rivals, who but a century ago were her superiors?" There is but one answer, and that answer, "the geographical location of Montreal."

In two respects has the geography of Montreal been responsible for the tremendous growth and importance of the city. The geographical formation of the northern part of the continent made it a natural gateway to the highways of the world's commerce. The products of the fertile region around the Great Lakes and the Prairie Provinces beyond found a natural outlet down the St. Lawrence. Outlets to the southeast were barred by ranges of mountains and by the international boundary. Thus the products of the whole Dominion reached the seaboard at the port of Montreal, which, thriving on this trade, attained the position it now holds.

Harbor Development Astounding.

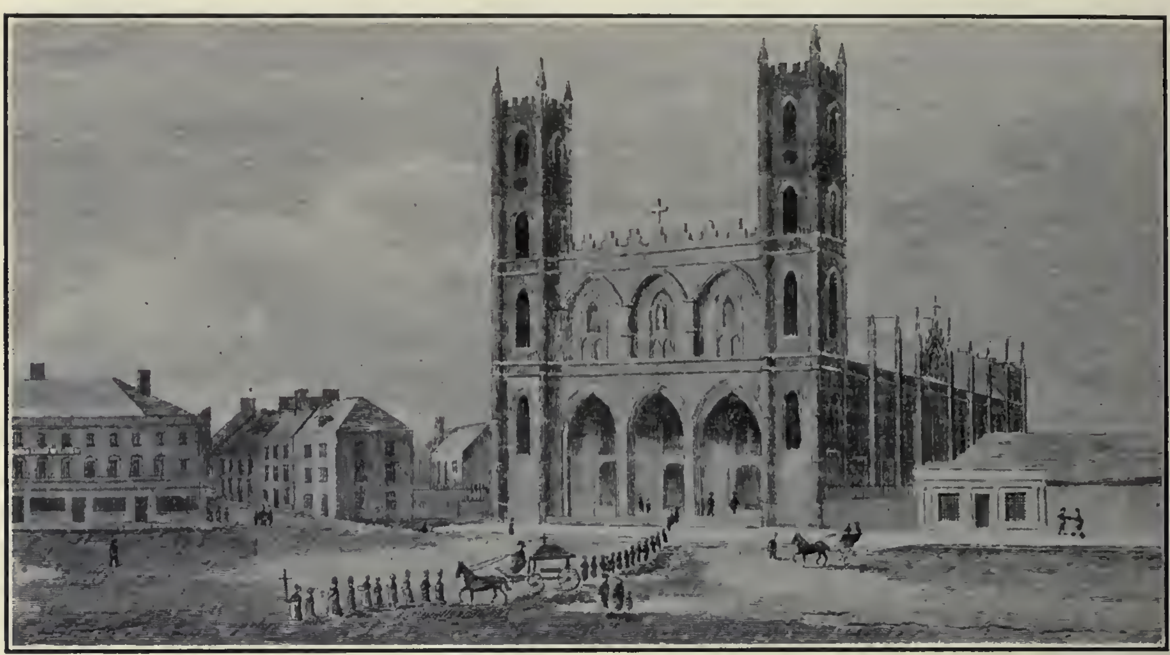
The mere extent of its water front, too, is almost unbelievable. There are no less than 36 miles of it available for shipping, within which there are already over 10½ miles of wharfage, being extended this year at a cost of no less than $3,000,000.

With the introduction of steam transportation by rail, it became necessary for an industrial centre to combine water and rail transportation, hence one sees the connection between the three great transcontinental lines and the several big lines of steamships plying to Montreal, and the development that is now taking place in the extension of the former's rails not only right down to the docks, but along the north shore eastward where further wharfage is only a matter of time.

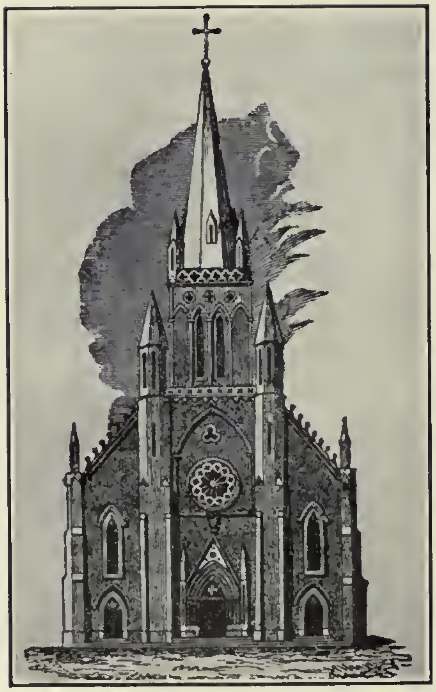
One has only to stop for a moment and consider the effect of present railway development, the steamship lines that are making Montreal their port of call, and those who are watching for opportunities; the tremendous sum now being spent on harbor improvements, and the big industrial concerns now locating on both shores, to be convinced of the fact that Montreal is undoubtedly on the eve of a tremendous industrial and commercial expansion. Just as surely as the fundamental causes of her greatness are to be found in the commercial strategetic position which she occupies in reference to the whole Dominion, just so surely will the many improvements now under way cause a greater development of her trade and industries than has yet occurred.

The port of Montreal is even now the second most important on the continent, and upon the completion of public improvements and private industrial enterprises now under way Montreal looks forward to even greater commercial growth.

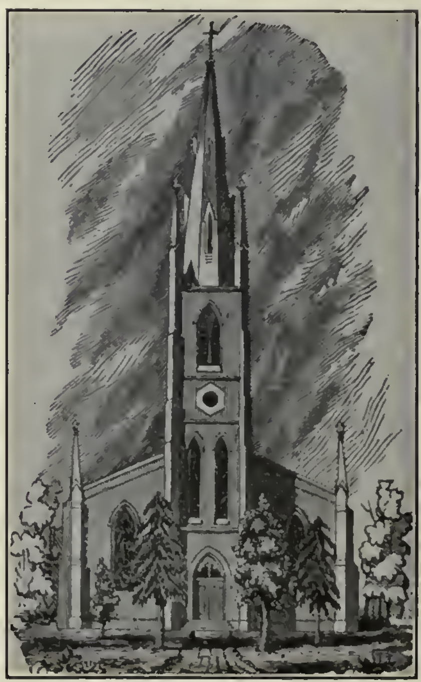
A section of the down town district of Montreal of to-day, which centres about the post office. The view is from the new Southam building on Bleury Street.



Notre Dame Church and Place d'Armes Square, drawn from a photograph in 1845.

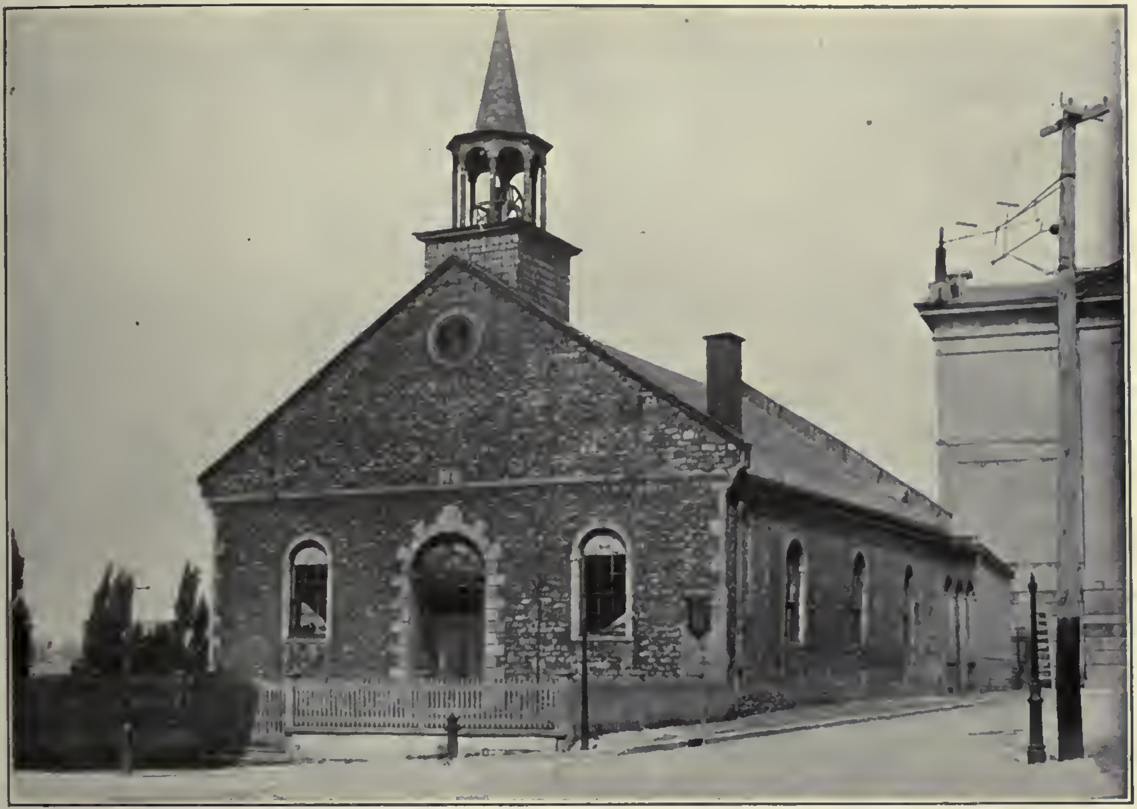


Picture of St. Patrick's Church at the time of its completion, 1847.



St. George's Episcopal Church. St. Joseph Street, completed 1844.

OLD VIEWS OF MONTREAL CHURCHES.



Old St. Gabriel Church, corner of St. Gabriel Street and St. James. Site now occupied by the new wing of the Court House. This church was erected in 1792, and contained the first Protestant bell in Canada. The building was demolished in 1903 to make room for the Court House Annex.

Christ Church Cathedral in the making, 60 years ago.

Second Congregational Church, Gosford Street, opened 1845.

OLD VIEWS OF MONTREAL CHURCHES.

The Religious and Social Life of Montreal

THE religious life and the social life of Montreal are so interwoven at many points that in considering one there is constant transgression on the territory of the other. It is true that under modern conditions social relations have arisen in the great cities whose basis is not the church, which in old time largely determined a man's friends and a man's manner of living. Yet the church communities exert an adhesive force in binding together the men and women who go regularly to service in each church edifice. The social life of the church has also rightly come to be considered an important factor in keeping the feet of the members from straying from the paths of righteousness, and all the denominations are beginning to extend their activities in so many ways that a consideration of the religious life must also make constant reference to the social life of Montreal.

There are two opinions as to the religious life of Montreal. One opinion is that it is in a most lamentable and backward condition. The other opinion is that it is flourishing, and the prospect full of hope for the future. Each from its point of view is right. To those who are immersed in religious activities, and close to them, the fact of their existence and the continual extension of the work speaks of progress, while others who keep their eyes more constantly on the work to be done, or who stand outside of the influence of church organizations altogether, recognize that the work to be done piles up more quickly than the means to cope with it.

It may be said at once that nearly all the city churches have been pushing the line of battle a little farther each year. The world is moving swiftly these days, and whatever institution would keep up must hurry. There are world-wide problems that churches have to cope with in every land, and Montreal is not alone in having to deal with them. There are, as well, problems arising out of special conditions that front the churches with a challenge to battle which they have accepted, but which will call for greatly increased efforts on their part to meet.

One of these special conditions is the great tide of immigration pouring into Canada. That section which rolls westward has to be dealt with, but it is the important section that remains in Montreal that city churches have to grapple with. Foreigners by tens of thousands in late years have been coming into the Canadian metropolis, and their alien ways, foreign speech and nationality too often condemn them to a churchless, herded existence blasting to the good qualities they brought with them from the old land and to the prospects of making the best kind of Canadian citizens out of them and their children.

Just here the interests of the Dominion and the interests of the church meet. The Dominion wants good citizens. The church wants to evangelize. Both must unite in teaching them the one of the two languages spoken in Canada, according to its usefulness to the learner. A good Canadian environment must be created for him, and he must be helped to help himself to become worthy of it. All of the churches recognize the problem, and missions of one kind or another are being placed in the foreign quarters. Most of these recognize that an important part of their work is in helping these people to find their place in Canadian life. Important as is the evangelical side of the work those who are most successful realize that the part of wisdom is to give these people what they will recognize as real help. The work of men who know their language will help them in their religious life, but the other work will draw in others who are careless about religion.

MISSING FROM CHURCH.

The religious life of a city is not in a separate compartment from its other life. A man's religion is not only for Sunday, but for every day, and not only for the churches but for his business, his recreation, and the home. If it is real to him he will carry it everywhere, and it will dominate his every action. Therefore, if men in pursuing their various fancies forget about God, and grow careless about religion, it means that guiding principle is becoming weak in their lives. If such men increase rapidly in numbers the city where it happens will soon become a byword among men.

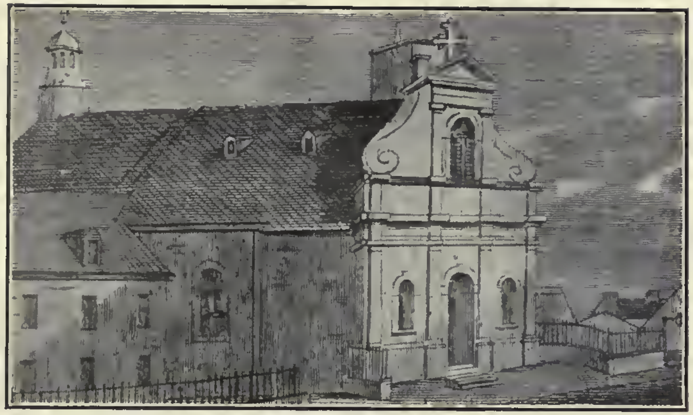
Now, in Montreal less than one in five of its population is to be found on any one Sunday within the places of worship. That phase is not peculiar to Montreal although it seems to be more pronounced here than in other Canadian cities. Part of these one hundred and forty thousand church-goers in Greater Montreal are regular attendants at church. Many of them go more than once a day. The rest of them are the casual worshippers, those who go to church now and then, people who believe that they belong to some denomination because their parents did, but who have grown very careless about going, and mainly perhaps because the old social atmosphere of the church has passed or changed its character. Then there is about one-tenth of the population who never go to church. There are others who go indifferently from one to another. There are the old and the very young, the sick and the distressed who cannot go. But there are certainly two hundred thousand people who could have gone to church but did not on any particular Sunday.

Something is wrong either with the churches or with the people. Why are the people indifferent? They were not always. They are not now in other things. Where there is a beautiful service there will be a fairly large congregation. The man with a message helps and inspires them, the service soothes and pleases, yet they pass out the doors, and the influence of the church itself does not hold them. How is the church to become again the most important factor in the life of the community? Why are weekday services languishing, and what can be done anyway?

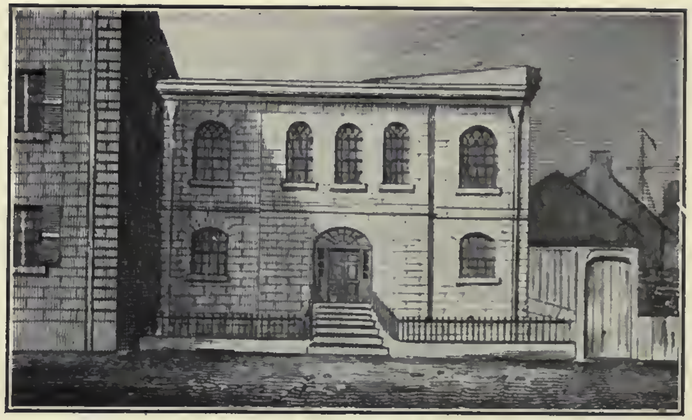
PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

Is it that church-workers are less in earnest than they were in the days of our fathers? Men and women are not less in earnest. A change has come over the world. When men are asked to flee from the wrath to come they say, "Save us from the misery which is present." They listen to those who point them to Heaven, and demand that it shall be builded on the earth. They demand of Christianity a practical application of its principles to conditions here and now.

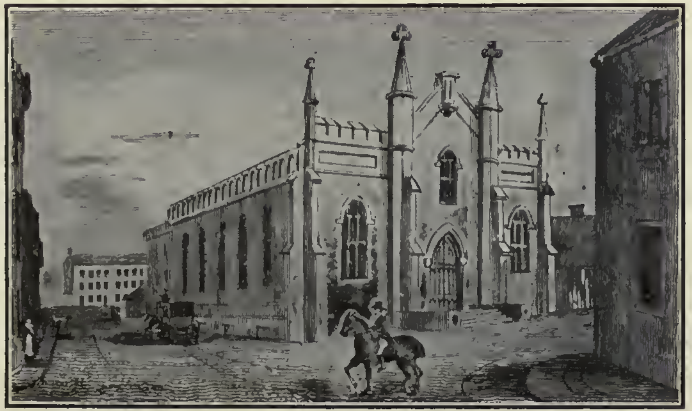
Some of those who would have worked hard under church banners a half century, or even a quarter of a century ago, have their minds taken up with direct, personal service for the poor, the sinful and the unfortunate. Women and men who in those days would have prayed over and with unfortunate men and women to leave their abandoned ways, now help playground movements and social settlement schemes so that the boys and girls may grow up without acquiring the evil knowledge and the worse habits that ill-regulated lives always engender. The Victorian Order of Nurses and other nursing organizations attract others who learn how to give effective service to those who are sick and too poor to get adequate attendance. Many ladies visit the tuberculous poor and the mothers who unwittingly slay their own infants through ignorance. They carry light with them, and the better ways of healthy living which they teach will steadily and surely loosen the grip of consumption on Montreal and lessen the terrible slaughter which bad milk and lack of sanitary precautions has caused in this city. The need of better educational facilities and a desire to extend them to all with ability enough to avail themselves of the opportunity engage other minds. The health of the population, physical, mental and



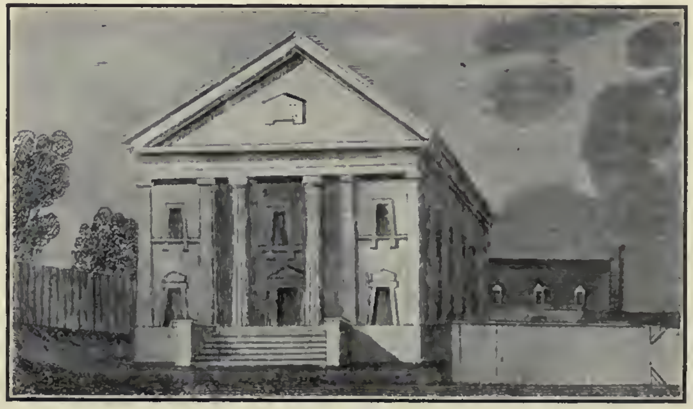
Recollet Church in Notre Dame Street. Built in 1830 from materials taken from the Parish Church in Place d'Armes.



The first Baptist Church in Montreal, St. Helen Street. Cost, with land, $6,000, and opened for worship in the year 1831.



St. Paul's Church (Church of Scotland), St. Helen Street. Opened 1835. Cost $18,000 with land. Hon. P. McGill, J. Redpath and Joseph Ross, Trustees.



North America's First Jewish Synagogue, Chenneville Street, Montreal. Mrs. Francis Michaels gave over $3,000 toward this place of worship.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP IN OLD MONTREAL.

moral, has never before had such a band of devoted people giving such careful, anxious and unselfish thought to it. The great majority of these are church people, but the particular reforms for which they fight have needed the organization of men from all denominations into one body.

MONTREAL'S CONDITIONS.

In glancing at the religious and social life of Montreal as it actually is to-day, one is confronted first by the plain facts arising from the basic conditions of Montreal. Montreal is French and English in population and language with a rapidly increasing foreign population speaking many tongues that have no official recognition in Canada. Many of the citizens are bi-lingual, but large portions of the population remain blind to each other's virtues and excellences because of this bar of alien speech. Thus unscrupulous men are able to gain undue influence in the affairs of the city by playing on race and religious prejudices. Yet this continual contiguity is working miracles in producing tolerance for things different from what one regards as best, and the result may in the end be better than though the difficulties never existed.

The French population of the city is mainly Roman Catholic, and an important section of the English-speaking population as well. Over three-quarters of the citizens look to this church as the one true church, and it is regarded as keeping closer in touch with those who are born or come into it than any of the Protestant denominations. From the earliest dawn of intelligence until the last gasp that marks the departing soul the church performs its parental duty in seeking out its children to see that their religious welfare is not neglected. Yet even with this constant and unwearying attention the Roman Catholic Church is awake to the fact that there is the same tendency as in the Protestant churches for the latter generation to grow careless about religious duties. Hence their strong objection to education becoming secular, to any movement that would result in the minds of the young turning anywhere than to the church for truth and enlightenment.

A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

It would be interesting to know the exact statistics of the adherents of the various denominations in Montreal, but none of the figures in existence, even those of the 1911 census, are regarded as authoritative. The church census, conducted on May 29th, 1913, would have given some interesting and valuable information if the results had been analyzed and catalogued. Unfortunately those in charge felt that it would be unwise to make any deductions from it, and to save any feeling of jealousy on the part of the various churches they passed the cards over to each denomination that showed the religious faith professed by each person approached. In this way it was hoped to put each church in touch with all of its own adherents in Montreal. This was a very energetic, forward move on the part of the churches to get in touch with all those to whom they owed a duty, and good results have come from it. But since there was no enumeration it cannot be called strictly a census. The city was mapped into twenty-four divisions and three thousand visitors were allocated among them according to their knowledge of French, English, German or Hebrew, and an organizer from the United States, Mr. J. Shreve Durham, was placed in charge. He was assisted by Rev. R. J. G. Fulcher and Mr. W. R. Burgess. Mr. John McKergow, Mayor of Westmount, was General Chairman of the Interdenominational Committee in charge of the census.

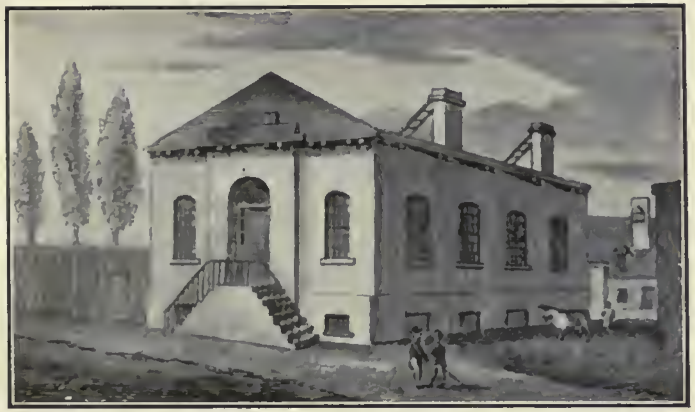
The census-takers took records of 460,008 of the city's inhabitants. The only deduction made from the records, and given to the public, was a very rough estimate to the effect that there were seventy thousand churchless people in Montreal.

ANOTHER CENSUS.

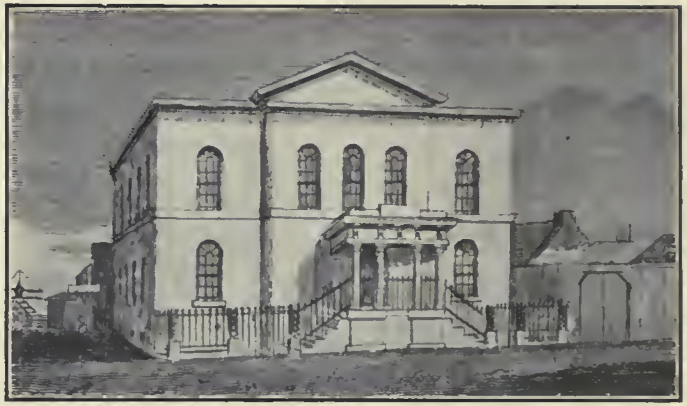
The census of Canada gives interesting figures for the Province of Quebec. Seventy-nine religions are specified in addition to those who profess "No Religion." The total population of the Province of Quebec is given as 2,003,232, and the principal denominations according to adherents are as follows: Roman Catholics, 1,724,683; Anglicans, 102,684; Presbyterians, 64,125; Methodists, 42,444; Jews, 30,268; Baptists, 9,255; Congregationalists, 5,197; sect called "Protestants," 8,634; Lutherans, 2,618; Adventists, 2,435; Greek Church, 1,959.

These figures may be considered in connection with those available for the municipality of Montreal, and an approximate idea may be gained for the whole metropolitan area. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures given by the census do not correspond with those given by the various denominations themselves. The total population of the municipality is given as 470,480, and whatever injustice is done to any one

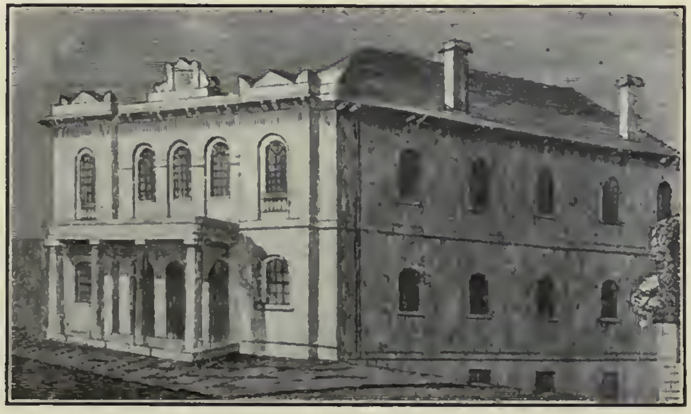
1911



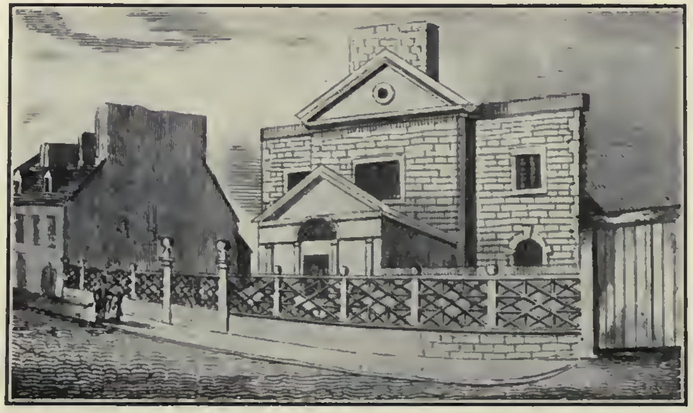
Wesleyan Chapel in St. Ann's suburbs. Erected in 1833. Used also for school purposes.



The Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street. Opened for public worship in the year 1834.



Wesleyan Chapel, Great St. James Street. Erected in 1821. Where the Dominion Express building now stands.



St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), St. Peter Street. Opened 1807. Cost $7,500.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF THE CHURCHES OF THE MONTREAL OF FORMER DAYS.

denomination is shared by the others. The population of Greater Montreal is generally placed at 700,000, and it would not be unfair to allocate the population of the suburbs and surrounding municipalities to the various churches in the same ratios as shown in the 1911 census for Montreal proper. In the religious division of population in this census return the Roman Catholics with 355,000 credited to their faith are in the lead. The Anglicans, Jews, Presbyterians and Methodists are the only other denominations which show more than 10,000 adherents. The figures are:

Roman Catholics	355,796
Anglicans	38,142
Jews	27,622
Presbyterians	23,777
Methodists	10,791
Protestants	4,696
Baptists	3,146
Congregationalists	1,512
Greek Church	1,265
Lutherans	1,102
Salvation Army	341
Confucians	298
Buddhists	184
Unitarians	181
Brethren	140
Plymouth Brethren	59
Christians	57
Christian Science	55
Evangelicals	51
Mohammedans	48
Adventists	46
Calvinists	41
Disciples	20
Mennonites	11
Catholic Apostolic	10
Hornerites	10
Free Church	10
Friends	9
Universalists	9
Reformed Church	5
Christadelphians	4
Spiritualists	4
United Brethren	4
New Church	4
Theosophists	1
Agnostics	126
Dissenters	6
Nonconformists	15
Various sects	41
No religion	328
Unspecified	603
Total	470,480

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In the value of its possessions, the number of institutions, charitable, educational and otherwise it maintains, the number of places of worship whose domes and spires shoot up into the air in every part of the city and environs, and the number of people it serves, the Roman Catholic Church exerts a tremendous influence on Montreal and surrounding districts. Not more wonderful is its present condition than its unprecedented growth, for growing it is in strength and numbers, and every year sees notable advances.

MGR. ARCHBISHOP PAUL BRUCHESI.
Head of the Catholic Church in Montreal.

An astonishing example of this growth is to be found in the parish of Hochelaga during the year 1912. This parish had a Roman Catholic population numbered at 15,000 at the end of the year 1911. Of this total 6,000 members were taken away to form a portion of a new parish. This year, according to Rev. H. Langevin, the parish priest, the population again stands at 15,000, as if the parish had never been tapped to add to the needs of another ecclesiastical division.

As it is chiefly with the city and environs of Montreal that this article deals it might be well to explain that figures about to be given do not include the whole of the ecclesiastical diocese of Montreal, but merely that portion within and directly adjacent to the city boundaries. In the whole diocese the Roman Catholic population is numbered in the official returns of the church at 537,438, whereas in the part here dealt with figures given put the church's adherents at approximately 425,000 souls. Of these well over 350,000 would be French-Canadians, whereas the balance would be made up of English-Canadians. Ruthenians, Polanders, Italians, Lithuanians, Germans, and Chinese, in the order named.

At the head of the church in Montreal is Archbishop Bruchesi, with Bishop Racicot and Bishop Gauthier assisting, and Monseigneur Emile Roy, D.D.C., as Vicar-General. Within Montreal and environs there are 63 parishes and eight districts.

The largest of these parishes, according to population, is that of St. James, bounded by Sherbrooke, Craig, St. Andre and Cadieux Streets and founded in 1886. The parish priest is Rev. H. Gauthier, and under his charge he has an ecclesiastical population of 17,450 souls. Within the parish is one of the greatest of Catholic institutions in Canada, Laval University, on St. Denis Street.

Second is the parish of Saint-Jean Baptiste, with Rev. Father A. Dubuc as cure and a population of 17,253 souls. The boundaries of this parish are on the north and south side of Mount Royal Avenue, on the south by an imaginary line drawn between the southern extremity of Duluth Avenue. and the western extremity of Bagg Street on the east by Christopher Columbus Street and Parc Lafontaine, and on the west by Park Avenue. The population of this section of the city has increased by leaps and bounds within the last decade.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, R. C., DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL.

Next in order of numbers comes the Parish of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1884 and bounded by Amherst and Sherbrooke Streets, taking in Mount Royal Avenue to Papineau, to the C. P. R. tracks and one side of Visitation Street. The parish priest here is Rev. A. Proulx with a competent staff and he ministers to a population of 16,643 souls. A number of secular institutions, each doing its share of educational and charitable work, also rank as features of this extensive parish. Fourth on the count of population stands the Parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus with 15,500 souls and Rev. Father Adam as parish priest, and fifth the Parish of Hochelaga with 15,000 and Rev. Father H. Langevin as priest of the parish.

Thus classified it would take columns and columns of space to go through the whole list of 63 parishes, all of them with contributory churches and each of them contributing to numerous educational and charitable institutions doing excellent work among the poor and ignorant of the City of Montreal.

The parish of the greatest historical interest, and, perhaps, the greatest religious influence, is that of Notre Dame, founded in the year 1642. This is properly the river front parish and holds its own bravely, in spite of the conflicting forces of finance and commerce endeavoring to wrest it from its position in the heart of the city. The boundaries of the parish are from the river along streets as follows: St. Andre, Craig, Cadieux to Sherbrooke, Bagg to St. Lawrence, Oxenden, Shuter, Aylmer, Beaver Hall and McGill back again to the river front. The parish priest is Rev. Father Labelle with a number of assistants and he has under his care a population of 10,420 souls.

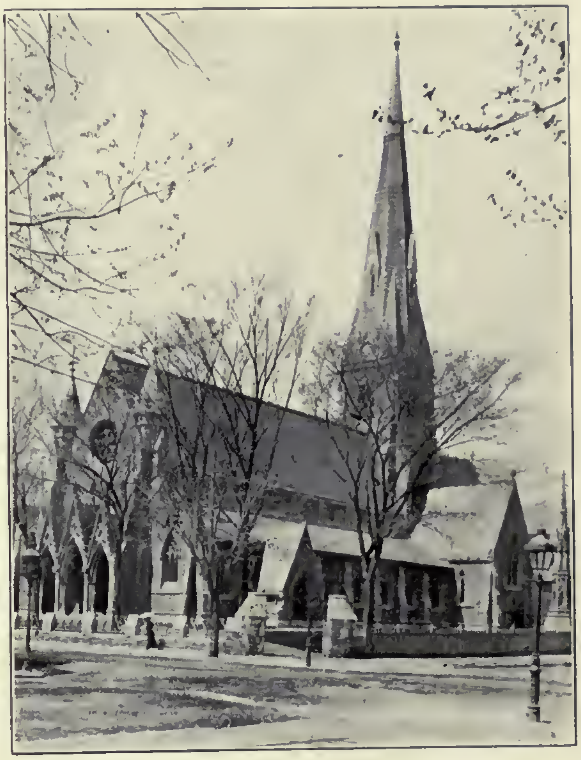
On the other hand the younger parishes are those of St. Wilbrod, comprising a part of Verdun and a part of the Parish of St. Gabriel, founded in July last, with Rev. Father McDonald as parish priest and a population of 1,200, and Saint Mark, a part of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception, with Rev. Father Bernardin as parish priest. This was founded last April.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The first Protestant church built in Montreal was that of the Church of England, and until December 10th, 1856, it stood on Notre Dame Street on the Champ de Mars. In 1851 out of a total population of 57,728 there were 3,903 Anglicans; in 1871 there were 11,573 Anglicans out of a total population of 107,225; in 1891 in the whole province it had 75,472 adherents, and in the city more than two Protestant churches next highest in the list together; in 1901 the total for the province advanced to 81,630, and in 1911 the amount of the total was 102,684.

There are now in the City of Montreal thirty-two Anglican parishes, each with its church structure, ministering to more than 40,000 souls. No church is without its Sunday School, while in connections with several of the parishes two Sunday Schools are maintained.

In the Diocese of Montreal, which, of course, extends far outside the city's borders, there are 135 clergy at work, about 80 of whom are stationed in the City of Montreal and its suburbs.



Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine Street and Union Avenue.

"I do not know anything more encouraging than the progress of the church in and around Montreal," says Bishop Farthing. His Lordship's pride is founded upon sterling work. In the past five years there have been the following churches built:

1. St. Margaret's, Tetreaultville.
2. St. Augustine's, Rosemount.
3. St. Columba's, Kensington.
4. St. Hilda's, Rossland, temporary mission room leased.

St. Viateur Roman Catholic Church, recently completed, at Laurier and Bloomfield Avenues.

Bonsecours Church, near the market of same name. One of the most interesting of the city's churches.

5. Church of the Good Shepherd, begun in Bishop Carmichael's time and finished in Bishop Farthing's.
6. St. Cuthbert's Portable Church, placed in Park Avenue Extension.
7. St. Matthew's, Mount Royal Vale.
8. St. Aidan's, Ville Emard.
9. St. Paul's, Greenfield Park.
10. Summer church at Point Claire.
11. Mission Room at Montreal South, rented room only.
12. St. Peter's Mission, Villeray, rented room.

Thus twelve new centres have been opened. There have been the following five new churches built to replace older and smaller ones, and to provide increased accommodation:

1. St. Mathias', Westmount.
2. St. George's, St. Anne de Bellevue.
3. St. Philip's, Montreal West.
4. Carmichael Memorial Church, in the Parish of St. Alban.
5. L'Eglise du Redempteur, necessary change of location.

The following four churches have been enlarged to meet the growing demands:

1. St. Simon's, Montreal.
2. All Saints, Montreal.
3. The Church of the Ascension, Montreal.
4. St. Clement's Belcher Memorial, Verdun.

Bishop Farthing is a strong believer in the force of Archbishop Benson's famous dictum that a church which was not missionary was dying. Year by year the Anglican Church shows marked increase in missionary offerings. Of special interest to the student of Montreal's social life are two of these Anglican missions. The Mission to the Jews of our city, and the mission which has its centre among the French-speaking population. Bishop Farthing has been called upon during the recent past to defend himself and his church from the attacks, fortunately not over-bitter in tone, of Jewish rabbis and citizens who object to the evangelization work carried on by the Anglican mission at the corner of Prince Arthur and Colonial Avenue. In its zeal for temperance, moral and social reform, and in its works of mercy, the Anglican Church is working for the creation of a wholesome city that will measure up to the best in the Empire.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church, according to the Dominion census, is next strongest in the Province of Quebec. The three census years of 1891, 1901 and 1911 show a progressive increase in the number of Presbyterians as follows: 52,673, 58,013, and 64,125. Not including that active and flourishing congregation known as the American Presbyterian Church there are 24 preaching stations in Montreal and suburbs, with 10,315 communicants, who gave to all church purposes last year $345,658. There are seven missions as well. For the whole Presbytery of Montreal there are sixty-five pastoral charges, including eight ordained mission fields, eight unordained mission fields and fourteen students' fields. For this work there are seventy-six ministers, sixty-seven of whom are on the roll and seventeen without charge.

His Lordship Archbishop Farthing, head of the Anglican Parishes of Montreal.

The church is alive to its opportunities in the city, and in the way of extension work there is being built a new church at Rosemount at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars, and St. Luke's on Decarie Avenue in Notre Dame de Grace is being extended at a cost of $18,000. There is Chalmers' House Settlement in the East End, east of Champlain Street, on St. Catherine, doing a splendid work, and property has been purchased on Delorimier Avenue with the view of building a large settlement house there. In the last two years a rescue home for fallen women has also been started in Notre Dame de Grace. The Ruthenian and Italian missions are doing excellent work. The extent of the foreign problem can be judged when it is considered that nearly 413,000 immigrants came to Canada in 1913.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

In Ontario there are 671,727 Methodists, while in the Province of Quebec there are only 42,444. This number is not an increase of any moment on the figures of 1891 which were 39,544, or of 1901 which were 42,014.

The late Archbishop Bond, a former much beloved head of the Anglican Church.

The Methodist Church in Montreal possesses twenty-seven places of worship. These are scattered throughout the city and outlying districts now included in Greater Montreal. The number of communicants to these centres number 5,504, and this number might well be multiplied by four to represent the total attendance at these churches. The largest number of communicants of these twenty-seven churches attend St. James, on St. Catherine Street. The membership is 900. The smallest number of communicants is Terminal Park. There the membership number 21. Centenary Church, Point St. Charles, stands second to St. James with 642 members.

St. James again stands out as being the oldest Methodist Church in Montreal. In 1807 a small congregation of a dozen souls held service in a small structure on St. Joseph Street, on the rear of that piece of property now built upon by Notre Dame Church. This congregation grew too large for the structure as years went by, and in 1820 rebuilt at the corner of St. James and St. Francois-Xavier, when the congregation first used the name of St. James, adopted from the name of the street. In 1845 the church was rebuilt where now stands the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on St. James Street, and some years later built the splendid structure they so much revered on St. Catherine Street.

In contrast stands the small church at Notre Dame de Grace, built a few months ago, and having 25 members at present.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Montreal has in all six Congregational Churches, with a numerical following of nearly 2,000 at the present time. This is a marked increase over the figures of the 1911 census, which show 1,512. The churches are in round numbers as follows: Emmanuel, 600; Calvary, 400, Zion, 300; Point St. Charles, 275; Amherst Park, 225; Crystal Springs, founded as an Emmanuel Church mission, although presided over by its own pastor, 800.

The Baptists of Montreal are notable representatives of their denomination. Among them are found leaders in commercial life, as well as in religious and social work. The leading Baptist Churches in Montreal are: Olivet, The First Baptist, Westmount, The Tabernacle and St. Paul's.

GROWTH OF JEWISH INFLUENCE.

The Jews of the Province of Quebec are shown by the 1911 census as 30,268, but among themselves the claim is continually made that there are now some thousands more than that number in the City of Montreal alone. When one knows that in 1891 there were only 2,703 Jews in the Province, and in 1901 only 7,498, he is ready to credit the statement that the increases of the ten years from 1901 to 1911 have been continued, and that there are now from six to ten thousand more of that religion in the Province.

Rapid as has been their increase their religious needs have been provided for. There are twelve standing synagogues in the city and twelve halls. Besides these there are a very large number of temporary prayer houses, but these are in use only at certain times of the year, when the most sacred of Jewish holidays are on.

The seating capacity of all the synagogues and temporary prayer places amounts to about twenty-five thousand. During the most important holidays of the year these places are always filled to the doors. Of the Jews who live in this city there are very few who do not attend the services during these holy days.

Not so long ago there were few synagogues in Montreal, whereas now there are quite a large number of synagogues, charitable associations and institutions, Hebrew schools for young children, and "talmud torahs."

There are Orthodox Jews in Montreal and there are Reform Jews. There are, however, not many Reform Jews in Montreal, as the Reform Temple, which is the only place of worship, possesses not more than one hundred and fifty members. By Reform Jews is meant one who believes in worshipping in accordance with the times, or modern ways of worshipping.

By Orthodox Jew is meant one who believes in the old way of worshipping, as the Jews have been worshipping ever since their existence.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In any reference to the religious life of Montreal there would be a great omission if no reference were made to the Sunday Schools. In Montreal and environs there are 152 schools, of which 144 are denominational and eight union. One hundred and seventeen of these are open the year around, and the remainder only part of the time. There are 2,816 officers and teachers, and 25,729 scholars, including those in the Bible classes, making a total attending membership of 28,545. There are five hundred and fifty-six visitors and members of the Home Department as well, the visitors going to

St. James Methodist Church, St. Catherine Street, in centre of the uptown retail business section.

those who cannot attend the services. When you add the Cradle Roll of 3,277 to the list, for the work of religious instruction is taken up by the Sunday School almost at the cradle, the total membership is 32,378. Out of this there is an average attendance of 19,250. Eighteen of these schools have a Home Department, sixty-seven have Cradle Rolls, and there are 182 adult Bible Classes.

Another institution whose splendid work can hardly be over-estimated is the Young Men's Christian Association. In Montreal it has $744,476 invested in the Central, North End and Westmount buildings, and in each it is doing a grand work in stimulating young men to becoming better in every department of living. On April 30, 1913, the membership was 4,208 and it is increasing all the time. The income for last year was $105,718.11. It has thirty employed officers and four hundred and forty volunteer workers. It has five gymnasiums, summer vacation camps at Lac St. Joseph and Piedmont, and it has educational classes, Bible classes, bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, and everything that can instruct, inspire or amuse young men.

Lutheran Church.

The Young Women's Christian Association and kindred associations perform similar offices for young women.

SOCIAL REJUVENATION.

Montreal is a city of wealthy homes and congested slums, of beautiful residences and spacious grounds and of ugly crowded poverty-stricken dwellings better adapted for one-third the population they house. It is a city where charities are organized and sustained by and for all races and creeds, for all kinds of human need and suffering, and it is a city where a great willingness to help on the one hand by prominent men's and women's organizations is confronted with an appalling ignorance on the other. In it babes are slaughtered by bad milk and maternal ignorance in terrifying proportions, while those who know do their best to take the knowledge that would save the infants to the mothers who feed them. Milk stations here and there over the city have ben started as a result of enlightened philanthropy, and the results have been so beneficial that the work is being greatly extended. Continual improvement in milk inspection and constant agitation for better housing is having its effect, and, as the darkest hour precedes the sunrise, it is hoped that the present condition of Montreal precedes an era of cleansing and rejuvenating itself.

Some of the problems before the city were mentioned by the Duke of Connaught on December 5th, 1913, after a trip through the slums. In the City Mission he said:

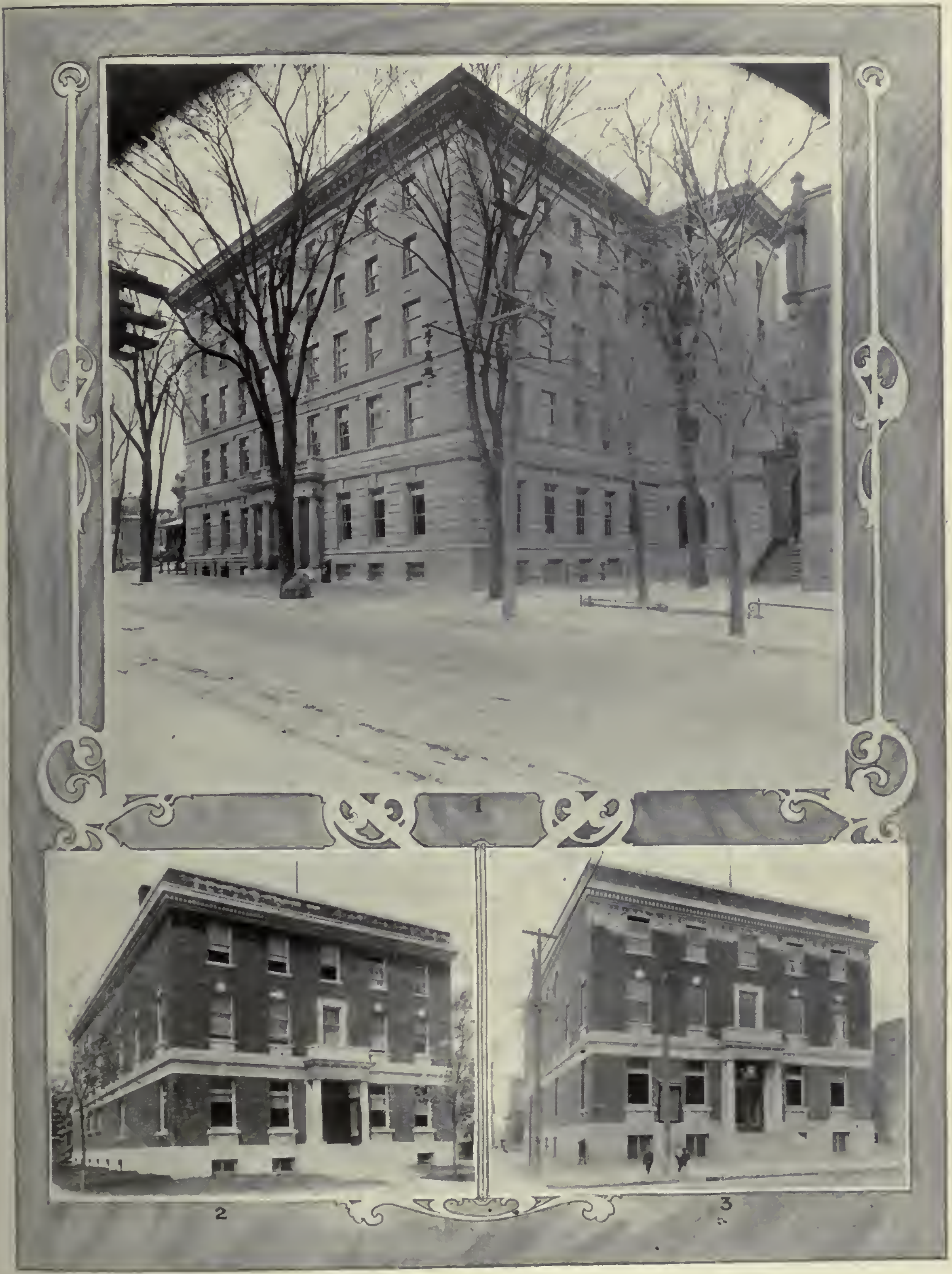
"The question of the successful assimilation of the masses of non-British emigrants into the Canadian race of the future is one," he said, "the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. These emigrants know little of our religion, our language, our institutions, or of that glorious Imperial history which has inspired so many Anglo-Saxons. The material is usually good enough, but if it is to be properly utilized so that the alien of yesterday is to become the Canadian citizen of to-day, this can only be be brought about by example, education, and religion."

At the Salvation Army's Hotel Metropole His Royal Highness further said:

"One of the problems that should ever be present in the minds of Canadians, is that of their ever-increasing urban population. I am convinced that unless this problem is thought out with foresight and thoroughness, the question of slums and that of unemployment will arise here as it has arisen in Europe. This would not only be a calamity but one that should be avoided in Canada, where so many glorious, wide, open spaces exist around the towns.

"After going through your various departments, and after seeing the practical Christian way in which you cope with the various problems with which you have to deal, I con-

Drummond Street.



Westmount. Maisonneuve.

BUILDINGS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN MONTREAL.

sider that a visit to your institutions here is a positive sermon in philanthropy.

"I am particularly interested at hearing of your methods of assisting the wives and children of men serving sentences of imprisonment. In my position I have exceptional opportunities of realizing the distress and suffering caused by innocent women and children when the breadwinner of the family has, unfortunately, got into trouble."

It is impossible to give a detailed survey of the charity and social organizations of Montreal. All that is here attempted is to mention a few to indicate the nature of the problems of the city, and to give some idea of the efforts made to solve them. There exist a large number of societies other than those mentioned whose work merits all praise.

The milk depots started in 1911 with municipal grants had such great success that many others have started. Those first in operation were the following: Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, Ste-Justine Hospital, Montreal Local Council of Women, 159 Dorchester Street, 150 Colborne Street, 251 Centre Street; Ladies of the National Council of Women, Association Médicale du Dispensaire de l'Enfant-Jésus, St-Edouard Parish, St-Joseph Parish, St-Jean-Baptiste Parish, Hochelaga Parish, and St-James Parish.

In the districts where these operated there was a very noticeable diminution in the death rate, and this feature of the city life is now here to stay. Iverley Settlement, Richmond Square, started a milk station in 1913 which ran through July and August. After starting this year the success among those reached has been so great that it is to be kept open the entire year. People are encouraged to pay for the milk, but in cases of necessity the milk is given free. A grant of three hundred dollars from the city helps the charitable portion of the enterprise.

The University Settlement which has been running ever since July 24th, 1913, in one of the poorest and most cosmopolitan parts of the city, at the corner of St. Urbain and Ontario Street, reports great success.

The work of the Victorian Order of Nurses is worthy of mention here. Its object is to supply nurses thoroughly trained in hospital and district work to do district nursing, both in town and country districts. These nurses pay visits of an hour or an hour and a half. A charge from five to fifty cents is made where the patient is able to pay, and no charge is made where he is not. There are sixty-one nurses in active work in the city and these remain with confinement and operation cases as long as is necessary. Nearly five hundred doctors in the city use the nurses regularly. The order nurses all the incurable cases of tuberculosis that are reported to it. Two nurses are employed constantly by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the inspection of its pupils. The city has a third nurse who works along similar lines. The order works with the Local Council of Women in maintaining milk stations and supplying pure milk for delicate babies during the summer months, the nurses giving whatever instructions is necessary in such cases. The Montreal and Herzl Dispensaries each employs a nurse constantly. The work is undenominational and over twenty languages are represented on the lists; of course there are the regular English and French cases. These are divided about equally between the Catholic and Protestant faiths, while the Jews form a sixth of the whole number of cases. Fully one-third of the work is entirely free, this being among the very poor, much of it in the dark, wretched slums. To these places the nurse comes with her ideas of cleanliness, economy and hygiene. In 1906 there were made 19,469 visits; in 1910 they numbered 55,495 visits; in 1911 69,189; in 1912 90,955 visits. Lectures in First Aid were given by one of the staff during the year at the Central Y. M. C. A., while the order took an important part in the Child Welfare Exhibition. At the present time it is planning a Mother's Information Bureau. The Montreal branch is one of the training centres of the order and an excellent course of lectures to nurses is given during the year. Undoubtedly this is good work.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

In every department of public service an efficient method of organization is absolutely necessary in order to prevent waste of money, and in no direction is this so much required as in the work of charity. Every village, town or city, large or small, has its poor, and whether through their own fault or not, these people are in want, many even of shelter. How to arrange matters so that there shall be no overlapping or waste has been a great problem for many years. It is in a fair way of solution now with the institution of charity organizations, of which Montreal has one of the most complete to be found.

Development of the Dominion of Canada has attracted an immense alien population, and as the conditions of labor vary according to demand and supply, and the seasons of the year, so there is necessarily a large number of unemployed, who have to be assisted in food, clothing and shelter. No one unless he has seen things for himself can possibly understand the vast amount of work that charities are called upon to do, and none except those experienced can possibly know the conditions of what may be termed the underworld. It is said that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives, and we can apply these words in all truth to Montreal. When these facts are brought home to the unthinking person and eyes are opened to the vast amount of misery that calls for earnest attention in such a large city as this, the mind begins to realize what must have been done and what is more important, what remains to be accomplished in the only efficient way possible, by organized charity.

Montreal has scores of charitable bodies. Every church in every religious denomination, every one of the large number of nationalities resident here, and almost every public body have taken a hand in the work, but up to a few years ago, 1899 to be exact, there was no real attempt at organization, and as a consequence there was necessarily a large amount of overlapping and waste of money. A recent review of the work by Lady Drummond, one of the most talented, business-like and earnest workers for the cause, puts the case very concisely. She wrote that the first secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Mr. Francis McLean, on visiting Montreal, after an absence of a few years, was much struck by the enormous increase in our charitable activities, and by the lack of proportion and co-ordination in the way this zeal was applied. He strongly advised that there be formed here, as had been done in other large cities, an Advisory Board on Charities, either as a committee of the Board of Trade, or otherwise. To this committee, composed of men of business and workers in philanthropy, all proposals for new "charities," or for considerable extensions of old, should be submitted. It would have no coercive powers but its influence would be great in furthering by its endorsement or immediate effort, in advising that the less needful give right of way, for the time being, to the more necessary, or in the pointing out of opportunities for amalgamation and co-ordinated effort.

Annual religious event in Montreal, Corpus Christi procession (Fête Dieu) passing the Court House.

Lady Drummond's further point for an organization was that "for the lack of this wide survey an undue amount of money is sometimes raised for one charity, to the detriment of another which is more immediately necessary, and institutions are founded in duplicate or triplicate whose raison d'être differ so slightly that they might have easily thrown their forces and expenses together."

While we can give all credit to the different charitable bodies throughout the city which did splendid work before and since the necessity became apparent for organization, it is with the organized side of the work that we are dealing in the brief space allotted to this branch of "Social Work in Montreal." The last report states that modern philanthropy, like modern industrial enterprise, calls for scientific management. To effectually handle the multiplicity of problems which come daily to a central society, up-to-date and business-like organization is necessary, otherwise the activities are swamped in a mass of details, time is lost and efficiency destroyed.

The report of the Municipal Assistance Department of Montreal for 1911 said: "The assistance given by the city to the homeless poor is daily assuming larger proportions, and experience has proven, as in other cases, that it is absolutely useless to provide relief for these mendicants without first enquiring into their actual situation. An arrangement made with the Charity Organization Society, whereby the said society undertakes to make a sorting of the real and false mendicants, enables the city to exercise a control to which the paupers who really need assistance are relieved and imposters turned away. We cannot too highly express our appreciation of the services which the Charity Organization Society renders gratuitously to the city, whenever its cooperation with regard to charity matters is required. These good relations greatly facilitate the working of this department. When an application for relief is received it is referred to the Charity Organization Society, No. 70 Mance Street, and the case is looked into by investigating officers. In a special compartment are classified records of the applicants, this system of registration being designed to prevent fraud."

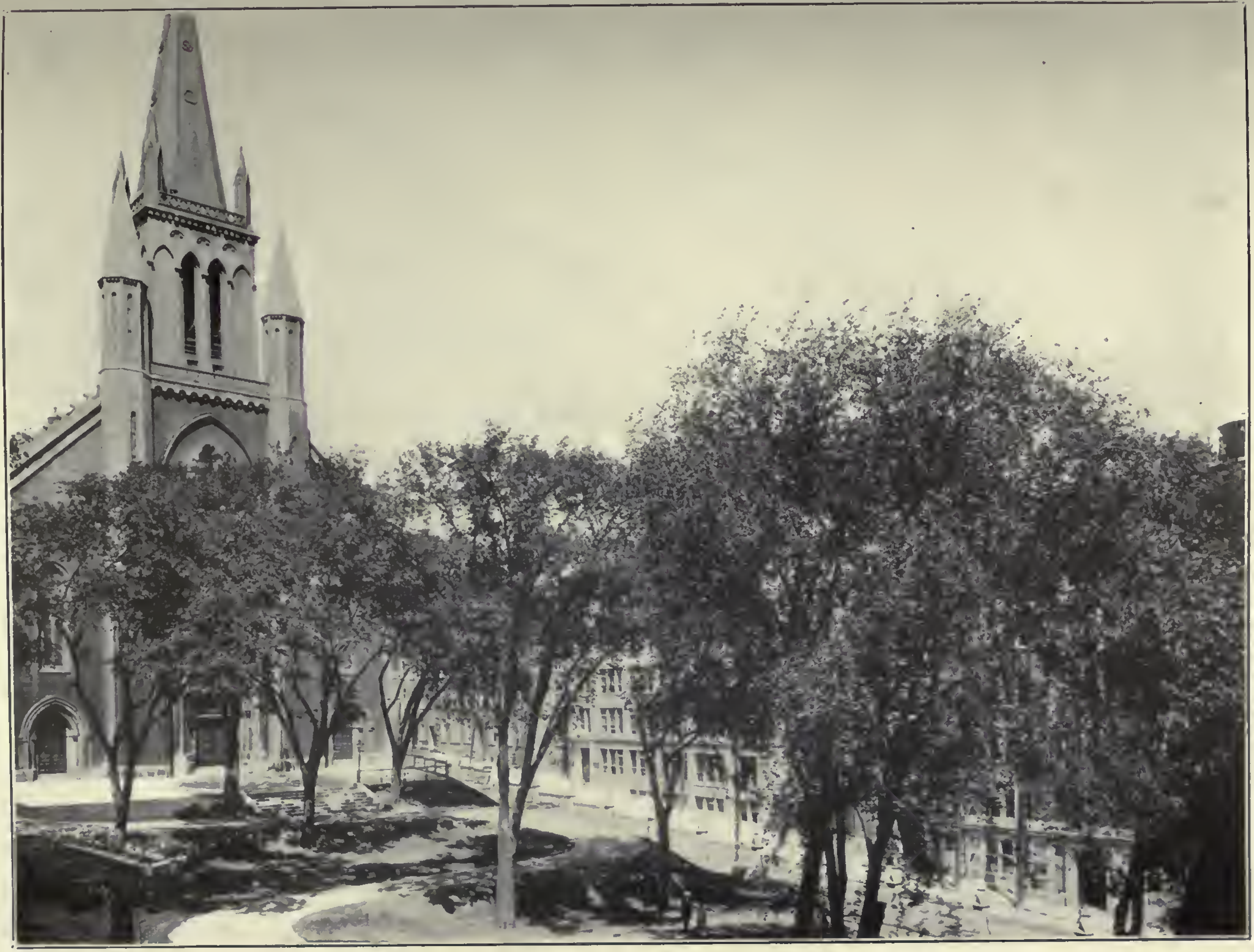
The words just quoted are those of Mr. Albert Chevalier, Director of Municipal Assistance, who is constantly in touch with the Charity Organization Society.

The following organizations and churches in this city have so far agreed to use the "Confidential Registration Bureau" of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal: Department of Municipal Assistance, City of Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, Victorian Order of Nurses, Assistance Publique, Royal Edward Institute, Society for the Protection of Women and Children, Day Nursery, Industrial Rooms, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Welcome Mission Hall, All People's Mission, St. James Methodist Church, Emmanuel Congregational Church, Church of The Messiah, Melville Presbyterian, St. Thomas', St. Edward's, St. Jude's, St. James the Apostle, St. John the Evangelist, St. George's. All these societies and individuals look to the Charity Organization Society of Montreal for information, and those connected therewith realize to the full the value of discrimination in charity. Without investigation relief becomes mechanical and leads to pauperization. Without it far more families are harmed than helped. Instead of the old feeling that every dollar spent for the salary of charity workers is so much taken from the poor, we are now learning that the most fundamental and essential gift, without which all others will likely be barren or injurious, is a gift of personal service. Such service requires a central organizing corps of trained workers. Charity organization investigators are at the service of any organization, church or individual, who wishes to make use of their experience in handling the needy individual. In the year 1913 over three thousand cases received personal investigation from the Charity Organization Society.

TUBERCULOSIS FIGHTERS.

Relief for tuberculosis patients has made very heavy inroads on charity finances, as they are the most expensive cases to handle, and, while there cannot be any real objection to expense so long as the funds last, a protest must be made against keeping tuberculosis patients in families and where it is known that other members are likely to be infected. The immediate relief of such cases is expensive, but the future expenses are being multiplied at compound interest unless there is immediately obtained adequate sanitarium provision for tuberculosis patients. There is no accommodation for incipient or moderately advanced cases now except at the exorbitant price of eight or nine dollars per week. No greater paying investment could be made at the present time, in reduced dependency and poverty than in such institutions for the dependent consumptive.

Through the generosity of Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland and his sisters, the Royal Edward Institute is doing splendid work in



St. Patrick's R. C. Church and grounds, showing the recent encroachments of plain business upon these sacred precincts.

educating and treating those affected with the white plague.

SALVATION ARMY.

Appreciation is general for the admirable, whole-hearted, sincere, unselfish work of the officers of the Salvation Army—that organization which suffered so by the Empress of Ireland disaster. Through the portals of their rescue home there pass thousands who live to praise their name, and there are also thousands who spend a night or two in the hospitable shelter who have gone past human aid. The latter have sunk so low that they never tell their past and it is impossible to keep trace of them. They come and go. The man or woman who really needs aid is never turned away by the Salvation Army. Temporary food and shelter may be all they ask and receive. Then they go and are swallowed up in the stream of life.

Nothing could be more eloquent than the tribute paid to the work of the army by the late Queen Victoria, in the following: "Her Majesty fully recognizes the great and varying work so courageously undertaken by the army on behalf of so many of their fellow creatures in different parts of the Empire. The Queen fervently trusts that Divine guidance and blessing may accompany all the future efforts of the army."

To more strikingly illustrate the good work done by the Salvation Army in Montreal it needs only to be said that last Christmas 14,914 dinners were provided for the poor and 1,310 children received Christmas dinners. During the year some 1,450 children were given articles of clothing, 410 had provisions, 1,085 given a night's shelter, 1,095 had meals, 850 articles of clothing, and 110 ex-prisoners were assisted with food, etc. No fewer than 272 prisoners were interviewed in jail, 10,438 out-of-works were found permanent or temporary positions, while 13,709 homeless men attended evangelist services. In the Men's Social Department 86,469 cheap meals were served, 88,099 beds provided, 5,508 positions found, 110 ex-prisoners assisted to commence life afresh and 13,709 attended evangelist services. At the Working Women's Home in St. Antoine Street 370 were received into the home, 4,680 positions found, 10,870 cheap beds provided, and 14,551 cheap meals. At the Rescue Hospital 42 fallen girls and women were received and 32 children. These few facts show the extent and scope of the Salvation Army work and will probably enlighten those who are unaware how much good can be done in a quiet unobtrusive way.

Brigadier John Rawlings is the Divisional Commanding Officer for East Ontario and Quebec Division as supervisor of the spiritual work of the army, Major Hay is the supervisor of the social and industrial work of the City of Montreal. Staff-Sgt. Wm. Burrows is in charge of the finance. The Relief Board is composed of Major Hay, Brigadier Rawlings, Staff-Sgt. Burrows and the two matrons, Adjutant Taylor, of the Working Women's Home, and Adjutant Ducker, of the Rescue Home, and one officer from each of the corps in Montreal.

Montreal General Hospital. First Protestant Hospital in the city. Foundation stone laid by Masons on June 6th, 1821. Opened following year.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The supervised playground has become an essential factor in the making of the modern city. It has proven its worth, it has shown that it is a paying investment for city funds. As a dynamic, creative force in the making of good citizens, as a preventative of juvenile crime, as an efficient teacher, as a real conservation of a real natural resource, the youth of the city, it is necessary if any great centre is to be more than merely big, if it is to be really great.

These are all recognized facts. They are statements that will be corroborated by any civic experts on the continent. A few years ago the supervised playground was regarded as a fad, an ephemeral fantasy based on illogical and foolish theories. But in 1908 the playground, the open space, the recreation place for the congested districts of the city had been proven so necessary that the city of New York was willing to invest over twenty-one millions for this purpose. That was the expenditure six years ago, and each year sees it increase.

In parks and playgrounds Montreal stands at the bottom of the list of bigger cities of this continent. The following table will give some idea of the distance Montreal lags behind other cities on this continent. The figures are for 1910, the latest available. The proportion, however, has not greatly changed during the years that have passed.

Montreal General Hospital to-day, showing the recent addition in the rear.

	Number of Playgrounds	Population	Expenditure	*Per* capita
Montreal	4	550,000	$ 3,051.43	.005½
Toronto	13	376,240	16,694.00	.05
Winnipeg.. ..	13	135,430	12,000.00	.09
Cleveland.. ..	39	560,663	23,245.24	.04
Detroit	24	465,766	19,214.55	.04½
Pittsburg	52	533,905	96,797.55	.18
Buffalo.	12	423,715	92,545.30	.22

Montreal last year had nine playgrounds in operation. Only two of these, however, were maintained by the city, those in Fletcher's Field and Lafontaine Park. The others were the result of private enterprise and philanthropy, the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the city being behind the movement, which has resulted in a gradual growth from one, established several years ago, to the nine which now give thousands of Montreal's children a chance to develop toward better citizenship in every way.

The playgrounds operated last year were: Fletcher's Field and Lafontaine Park, by the city, and Hibernia Road, Royal Arthur, Berthelet, Dufferin Square, the Dyke, one at Brewster and St. Antoine Streets, and another at Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Boulevard, by the Playgrounds Association.

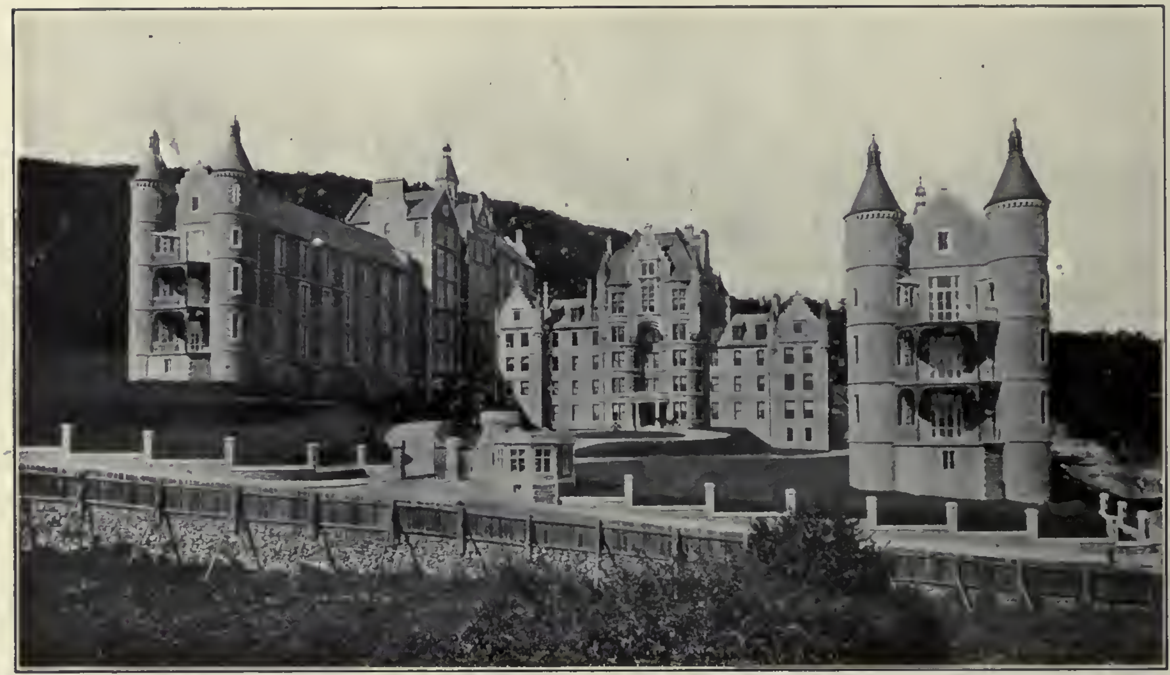
All these playgrounds were well attended and proved popular among the children of the neighborhood. The total daily average attendance for all the yards is in the neighborhood of 800. It must be remembered that several of these playgrounds are in school yards and other restricted yards where it is impossible to accommodate all the children of the district. Moving pictures were shown in Hibernia Road and Lafontaine Park during the summer time, and some 5,000 people attended.

It must not be thought that these playgrounds are not working all the year round. The winter amusements consist chiefly of skating and tobogganing at Fletcher's Field. This phase of the work is being greatly developed.

In connection with the work of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the McGill University School of Physical Education is offering a course of training this winter for teachers of playgrounds and leaders of social centres, settlements or clubs. The university has from the first shown its sympathy with the work.

JUVENILE COURT.

The Juvenile Court, under Judge Choquet, aside from the direct good it accomplishes is having an awakening effect on the community because of the conditions of home life and the extent of certain evils from which the community suffers, which it is revealing. The fact that it was designed to deal with juvenile offenders in a way that would give them a chance to reform has made very patent to the workers that much of the youthful crime and waywardness brought to their attention could have been prevented by keeping the children under the right influences. It has opened the eyes of many to the fact that it is a very foolish policy to wait before trying to reform until some defiance of the country's law, or of the moral law, shows that the offender is becoming hardened. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is a very old maxim, but it never referred to anything since it was first quoted with more truth than to this situation. So closely interrelated are all modern questions that it is not far from the truth to say that those who fight for better housing for the poor, for the elimination of preventible diseases from among those to which humanity is heir, for the placing of supervised playgrounds here and there through the city, for the endowment of motherhood, for the removal of all institutions having a deteriorating moral effect on the community, for the prevention of child labor and its corollary, the extension of the education of the child, are fighting the same fight as those in the Juvenile Court, but their fight is to save the child ere it is in danger of being lost. When children get out to earn money at as early an age as six,



The Royal Victoria Hospital, at the foot of Mount Royal. One of the most modern and thoroughly equipped in the world.

and women have to earn their subsistence as well as look after their families, deplorable results have to be expected.

In the whole range of a nation's activities there is nothing more important than its oversight of the children. From the children come the future citizens of Canada, and according as they are taught or learn for themselves now, so will they act as men. In the schools, and the home, and the street are the great educating factors of the present day. Therefore the home should be a good one, the street should have evil chased from it, and the schools should be of the very best. But talk as we will of the importance of prevention the fact remains that the evils exist and flourish, and that they have not been prevented. Therefore a cure is necessary, and that is where the Juvenile Court comes in with its ideal of reform, rather than of punishment. Children that come before it are looked after. Where their homes are not suitable they are often placed in better places. When they are hardened they are sent to the Reformatory, but always they are made to feel that their salvation rests in their own hands, that good conduct will free them if it appears to indicate a genuine and permanent reformation.

Building character is the work of the Juvenile Court, and to that end efforts are made to bring on the erring child every influence which makes for good. To insist on the importance of other reforms in the education of the child becomes a part of its work as well, and the results it obtains points the way. The importance of industrial training in saving the children is one of the lessons drawn from this court.

Main Building of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

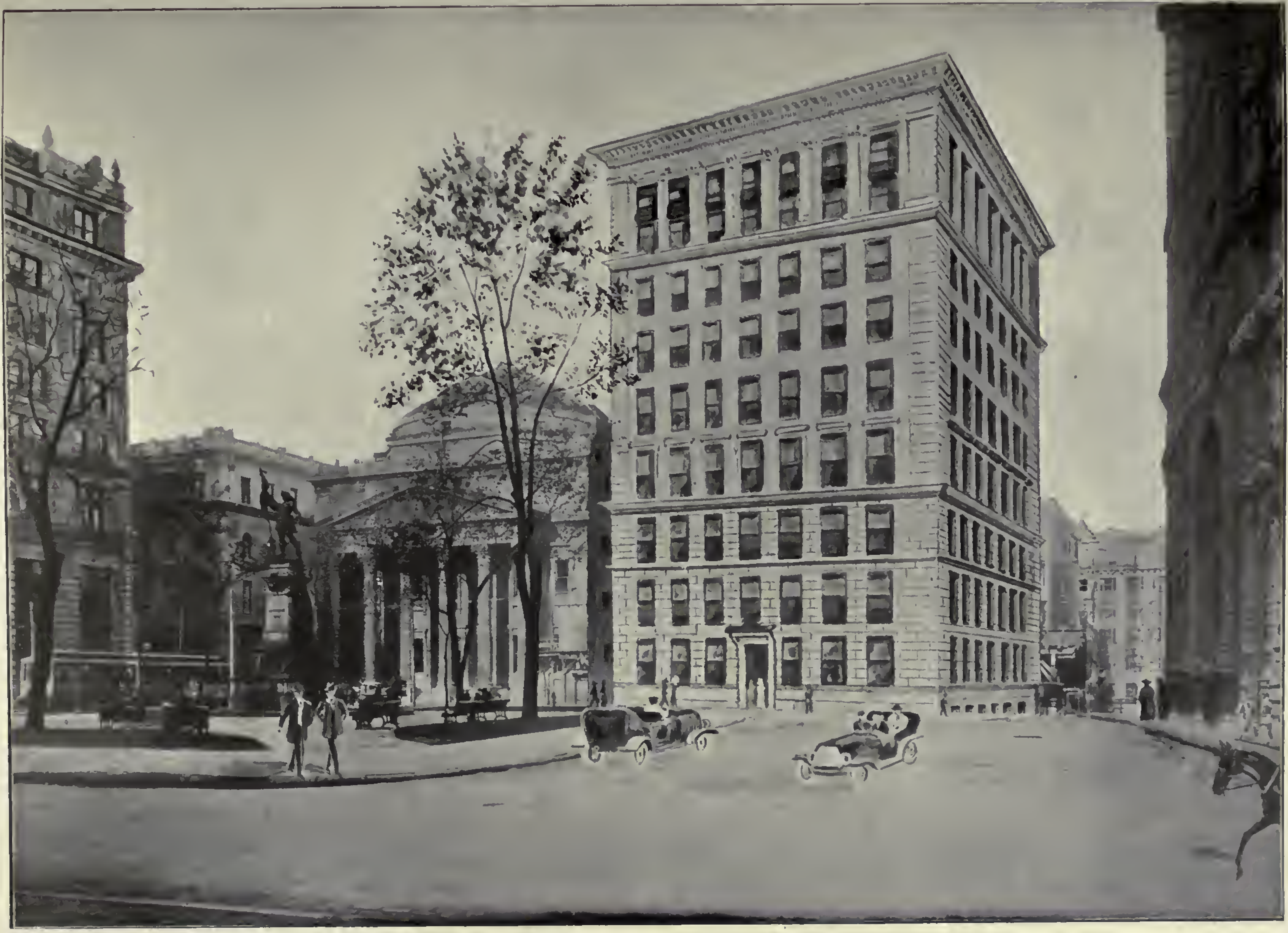
The question of cheap, sanitary and adequate housing is one of the greatest problems. What the problem is was well stated by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee of the United States, in an address to social workers in Montreal. In seeking to answer the question why men, women and children often go wrong he described the vicious circle that perpetuates crime, pauperism and degeneracy; he spoke of intemperance and said:

"If you want to stop intemperance on the part of the poor and working classes, just give them better houses to live in. It is not the man who lives in a Westmount home who comes home drunk, but it is the seasonal worker, the man who is a laborer, or who has long periods of idleness, whose wages are low, who lives in the worst part of the city, who sees no hope ahead, who loses heart and says 'what is the use anyhow.' I have always had the idea that the people who ought to have the best houses are the working people, and yet when I come to a city, I am taken around in an automobile to see the business section, the splendid parks, the grand monuments, and the residential district. This is made up of beautiful houses and lawns and is an ideal section of the town. Then I am taken into the shabby district, where the houses are sad looking and there are no lawns and flowers, and here are the homes of the working people.

"My friends, the working man ought to have a home with artistic furnishings, where his little children could grow up and have something to look at, that would lift them up to the finer ideals of life."

In Montreal infant mortality shows that some 250 babies in a thousand under one year of age are doomed to die. We hear much of the high cost of living, but there is also a high cost of dying.

St. Catherine Street, looking west from Bleury.



Place d'Armes, 1915. From left to right:—the Liverpool and London and Globe; the General Post Office; the Bank of Montreal; the Royal Trust Building; the Power Building at foot of street; and the Quebec Bank Building at extreme right.

The Montreal Terminal Station for the Canadian Northern Railway, now in course of erection.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY AND MONTREAL.

Although the Canadian Northern Railway has not established its head offices in Montreal, that company's realization of the strategical importance of the city in its scheme of trans-continental transportation is evidenced by the comprehensive terminal plans which are rapidly taking shape here. With its double-tracked tunnel through Mount Royal to its palatial passenger station on Dorchester Street and the overhead right-of-way from that station to a freight terminal in the wholesale district and on to the waterfront, the C. N. R. will be very favorably placed to handle all classes of business offering to its trains and "Royal Line" Steamships.

The Canadian Northern Railway have a compact national rail system of 10,000 miles, consisting of a main line, with remarkably easy grades from Montreal to Vancouver, and a network of feeding lines in all the provinces from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. Its lines will serve nearly all the important centres in the Dominion and traverse sections among the richest in Canada. Of last year's western crop the C. N. R. handled more than 70,000,000 bushels, and production in its territories is steadily increasing.

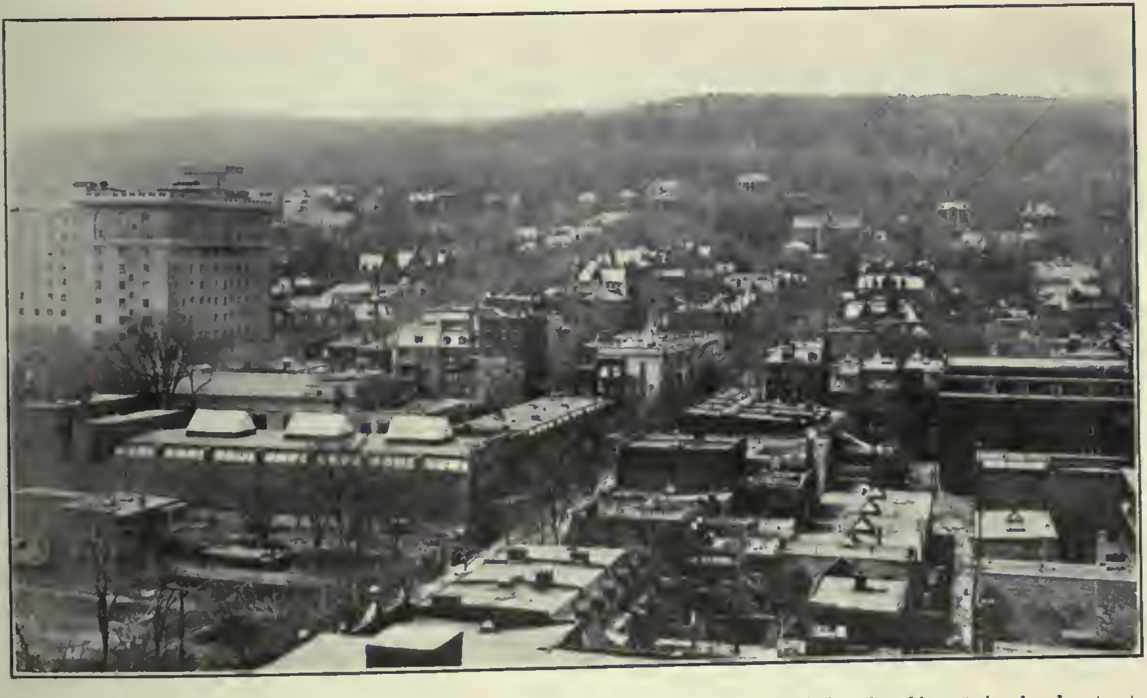
Type of electric locomotives used on terminal work.

Montreal will be the chief eastern terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway

System. The transcontinental wheels and the trans-Atlantic keels meet at the city wharves, and the company has given a great deal of thought to the rapid transference of passengers and goods. With the going into full operation of the united system the manufacturers of this eastern metropolis will be given direct connection with the markets created by its enterprise. To this city will be joined anew, Ottawa, Toronto, North Bay, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria and a host of other places throughout the country, and, in the nature of things, Montreal cannot fail to be stimulated, both commercially and industrially as a result.

Incidentally to Montreal, in the inauguration of a fast suburban train service, by the railway through its tunnel will be added some five thousand acres of beautiful residential land beyond the mountain as an ameliorating factor to the congestion of the city proper. The Canadian Northern Railway has pointed the way to "New Montreal." Its trains, in and out, will be hauled by electrical locomotives between its central passenger terminal and Cartierville, on the Back River, where the change to the steam locomotives is effected. There will be gratifying absence of smoke and grime. These electric locomotives will whisk passengers from the central passenger station to the pleasant lands beyond the mountain, affording the average man an opportunity of residence in restful environment which before the construction of the railway tunnel had been feasible only to the well-to-do. All of which serves to demonstrate the close sympathetic relation of modern transportation engineering to proper urban development.

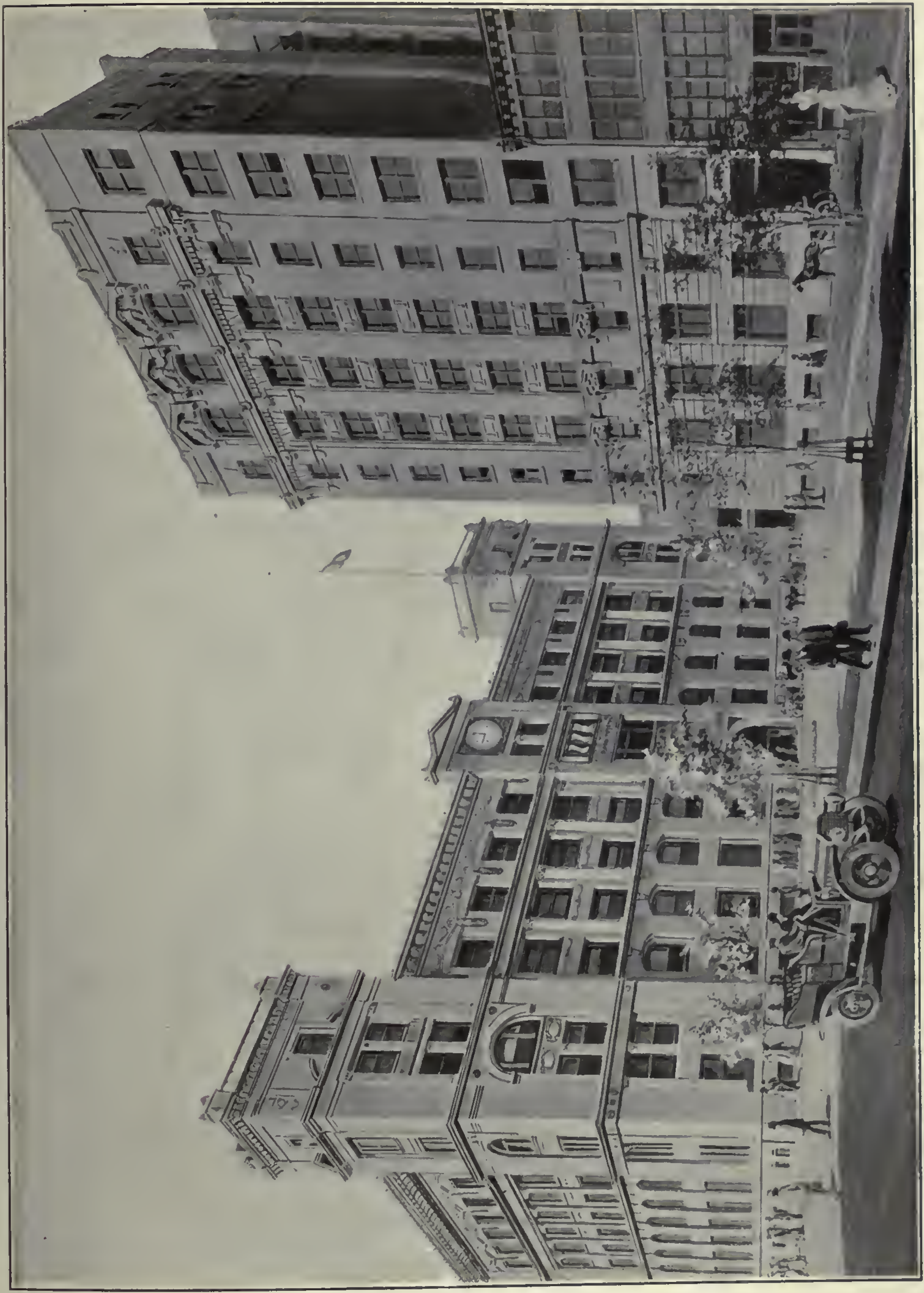
The Canadian Northern Royal Mail Steamship "Royal Edward."



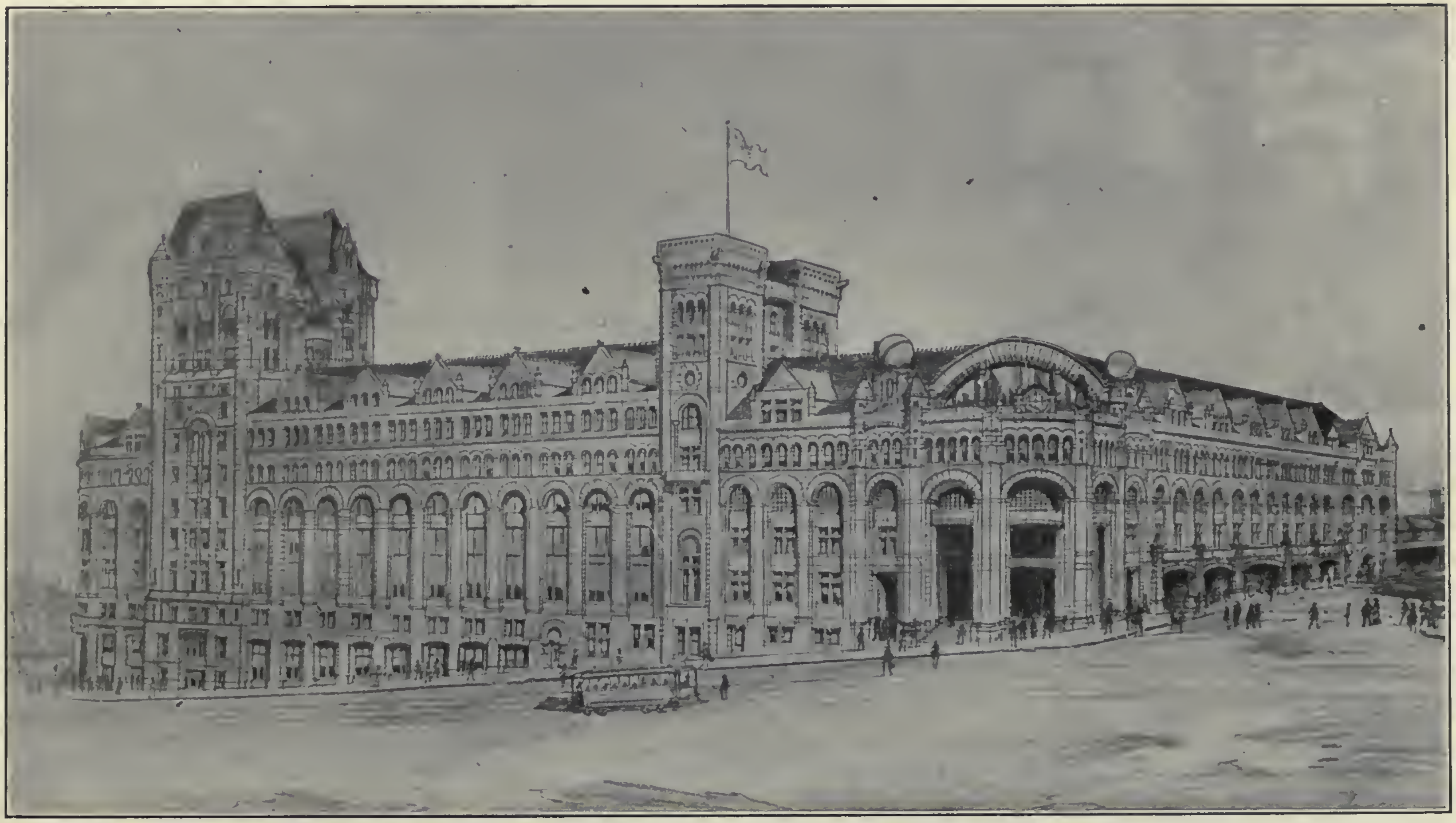
A bit of Montreal above St. Catherine Street. The Ritz-Carlton at the left, the Mountain Lookout at the centre.

The new Canadian Pacific Windsor Station. The admiration of every visitor. Largest in Canada.

St. Lawrence Boulevard, a great retail thoroughfare, looking north from St. James.



McGill Street and Youville Square, showing the General Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway System and of the Canadian Express Company, the latter at the right of the picture.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S MASSIVE WINDSOR STREET STATION.

C. E. Deakin, Ltd., Contractors.

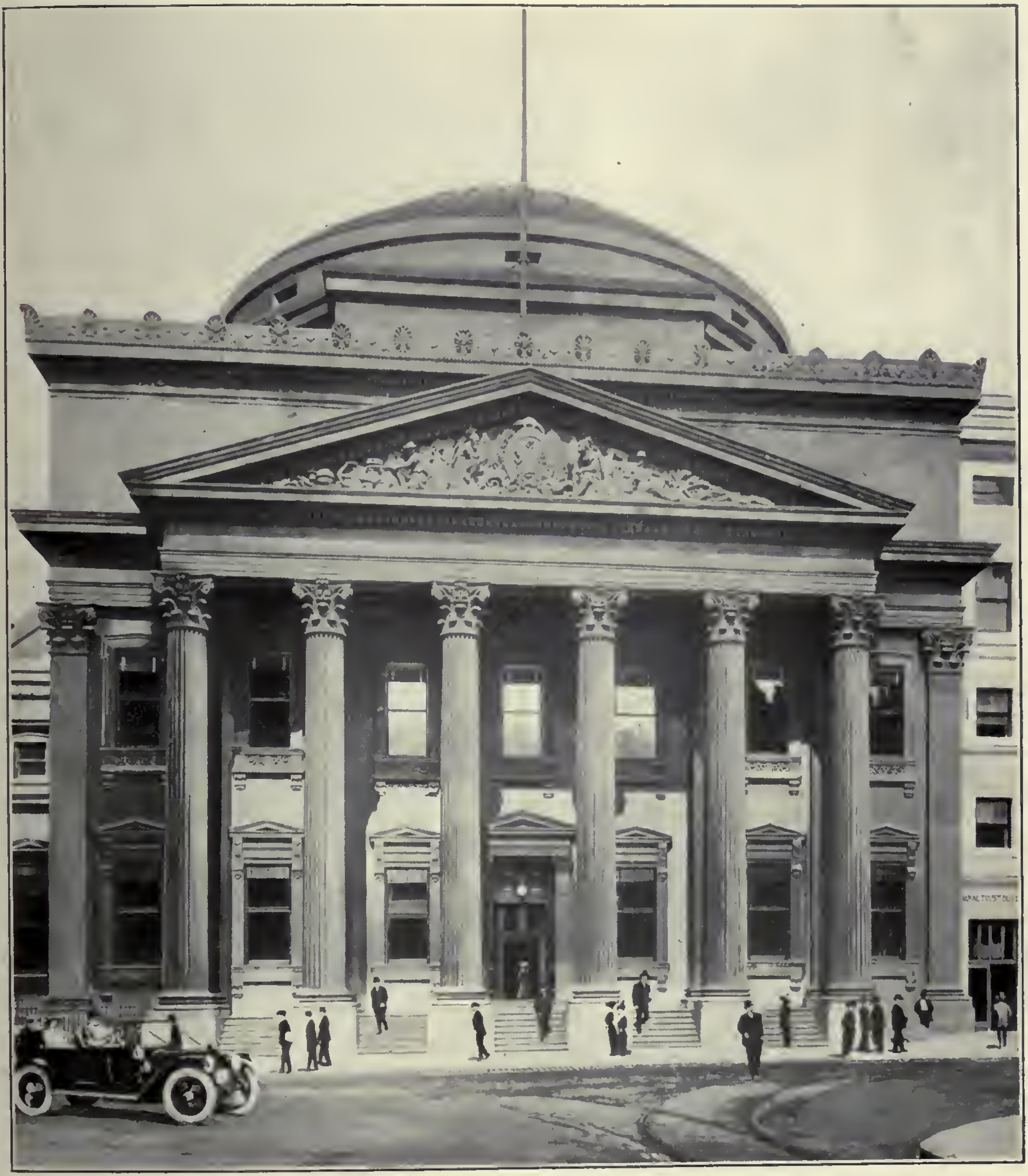
Recently there was completed an extension to this station that made it the largest building of is kind in Canada, there being available a total floor area of nearly half a million square feet. The building can also claim distinction as one of the highest structures in the British Empire. the distance from the pavement to the base of the flag-pole being 214 feet. The foundations of the building are the heaviest ever built in Montreal, the piers going down forty feet below the surface to the solid rock. A unique feature of the station is its heating system. The power-house, from which the steam for heating is obtained, is situated at some distance from the main building, the steam being carried to the station through a tunnel, under the main viaduct on which the trains run.

MR. H. VINCENT MEREDITH

President of the Bank of Montreal.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.



BANK OF MONTREAL.

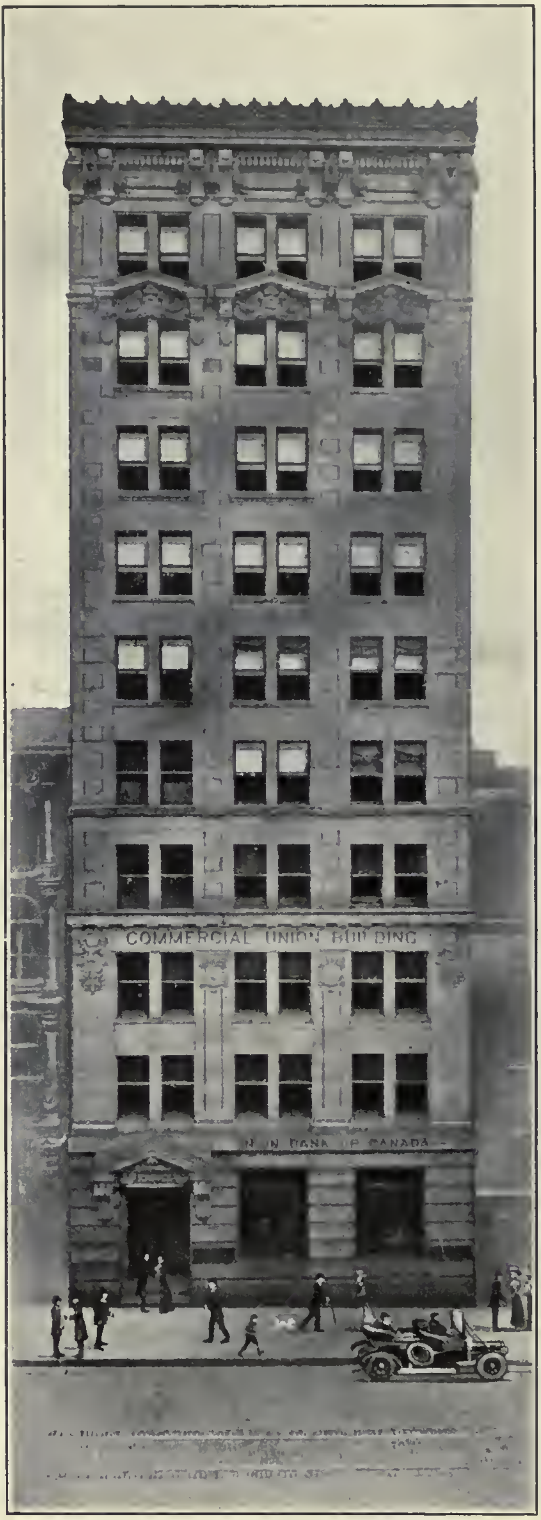
The Bank of Montreal, now nearing its one hundredth anniversary, was opened for business on Monday, November 3rd, 1817. It was situated on St. Paul Street, between St. Nicholas and St. Francois Xavier, and had a paid-up capital of $350,000. Its first president was John Gray. To-day the Bank of Montreal is one of the great financial institutions of the world. It has a paid-up capital of $16,000,000, with a rest fund of $16,000,000 and undivided profits of over $1,000,000. Its board of directors consists of the following prominent Montreal men: H. V. Meredith, President; R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., David Morrice, C. R. Hosmer, A. Baumgarten, C. B. Gordon, H. R. Drummond, D. Forbes Angus, Wm. McMaster. The general manager of the bank is Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and the assistant general manager is A. D. Braithwaite.

MR. E. F. HEBDEN

General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

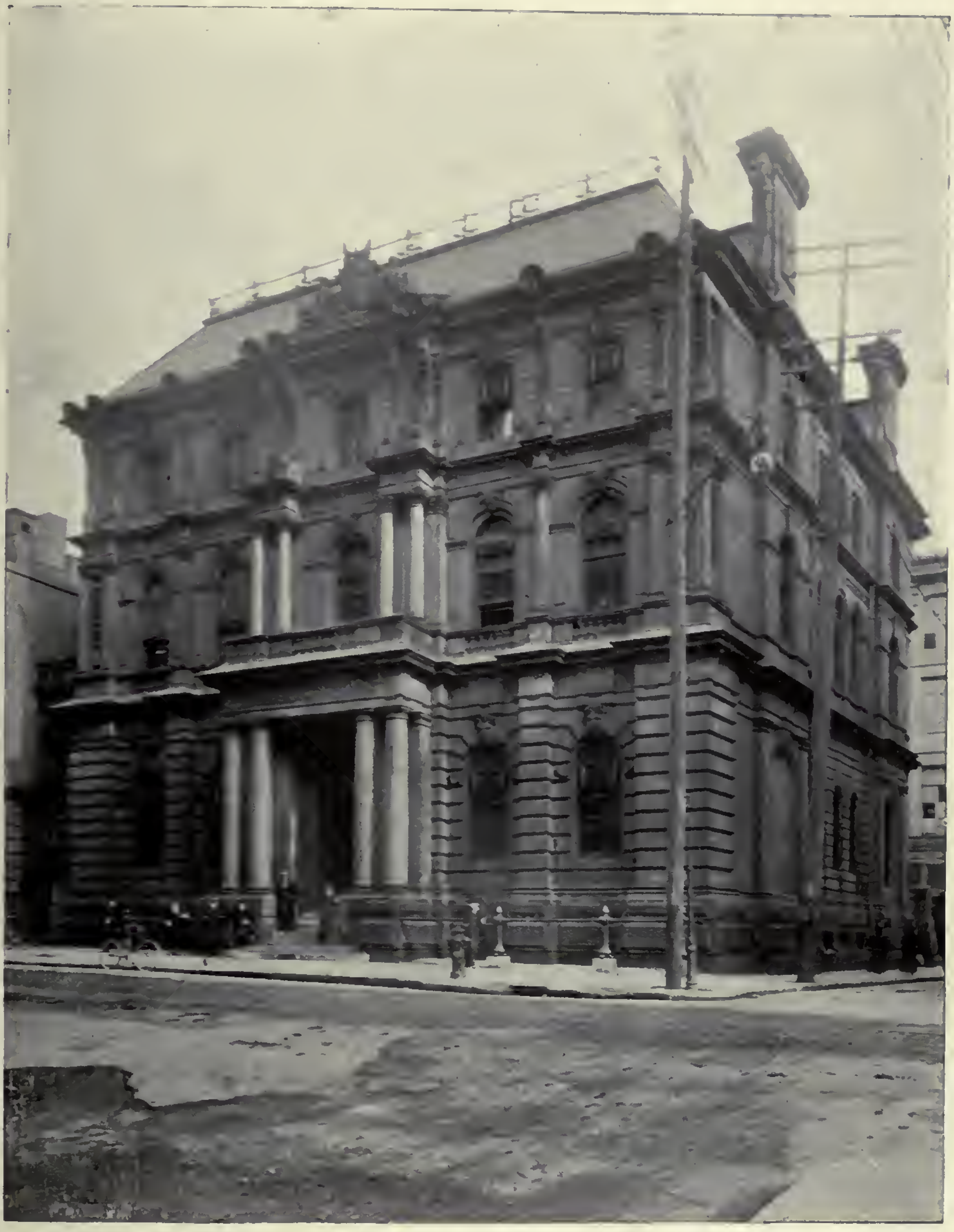
THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Founded in 1864 by the late Sir Hugh Allan with a capital of $100,000. It now has a Paid-up Capital of $7,000,000, with a Reserve Fund of equal amount. Sir H. Montagu Allan is president, Mr. E. F. Hebden, general manager, and Mr. T. E. Merrett the Superintendent of branches.



COMMERCIAL UNION BUILDING

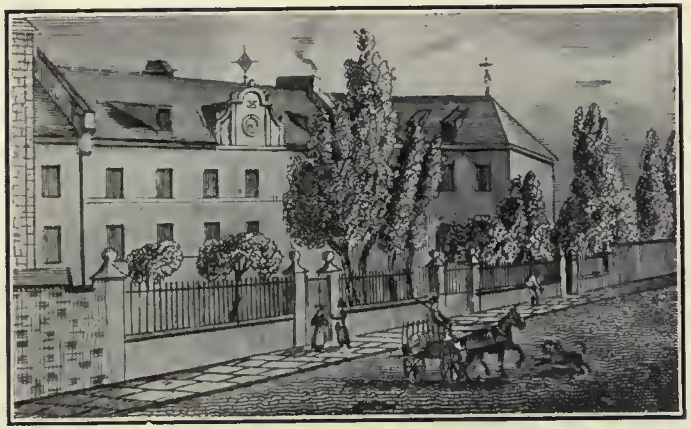
232-236 St. James Street.



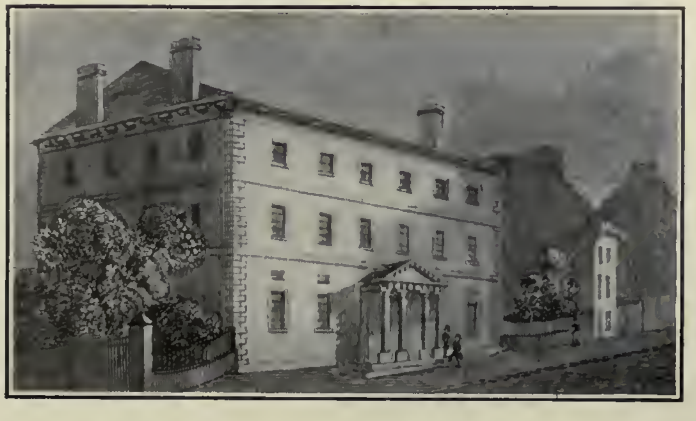
THE MOLSONS BANK.

This institution is one of the oldest Canadian banks, having been established in 1853. In 1855 it was incorporated as a chartered bank and now operates under the Canadian Bank Act. It has always stood for sound and conservative finance and with a capital of $4,000,000 has accumulated a Reserve Fund of $4,800,000.

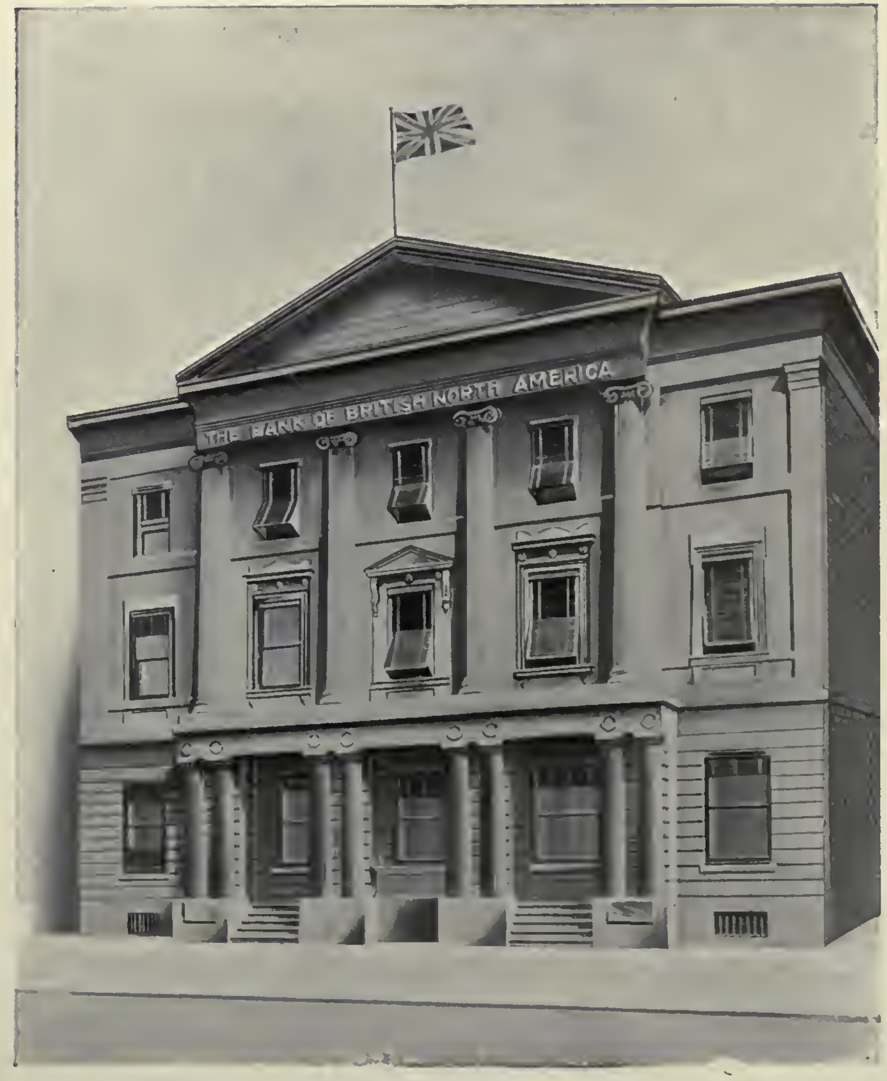
A dividend has been paid every year since incorporation. The Directors are: William Molson Macpherson, S. H. Ewing, William M. Birks, W. A. Black, George E. Drummond, F. W. Molson and D. McNicoll. E. C. Pratt is General Manager. The bank has ninety-two branches throughout the various provinces.



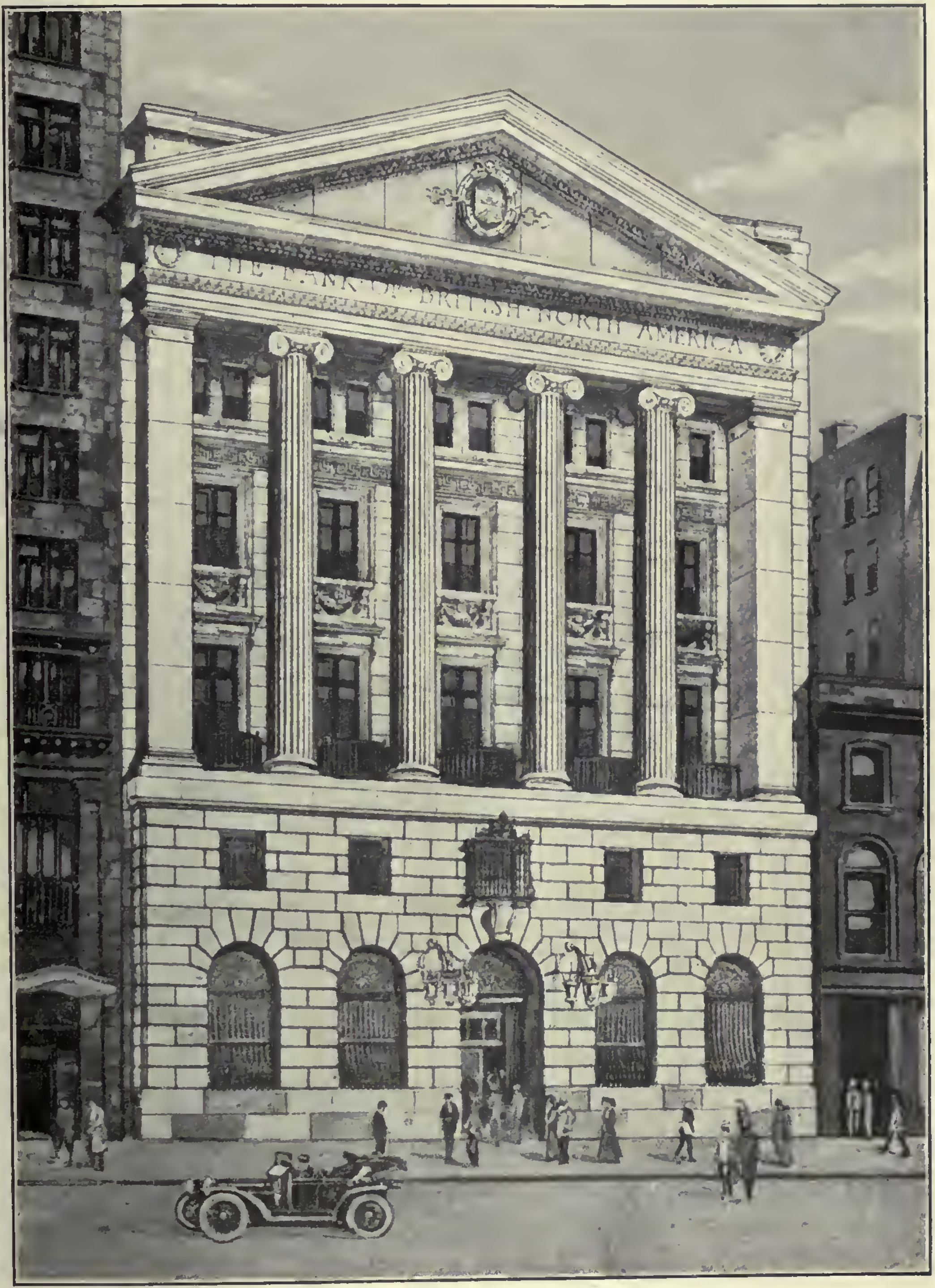
New College or Little Seminary as then called. Erected about 1830 near McGill Street and the "Little River" which does not exist at present.



The old building of the Bank of Montreal, chartered in 1817. This building cost $55,000. Photograph taken in 1846, at which time Hon. Peter McGill was president.



The Bank of British North America. Headquarters of the Bank in Canada for 75 years. Demolished in 1912 for the erection of the magnificent building shown opposite.


THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

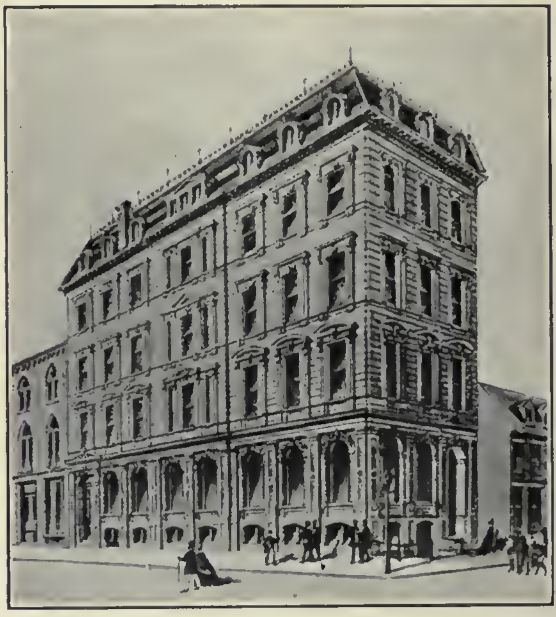
The new headquarters in Canada of the Bank of British North America, completed in 1914. This imposing structure, erected on the site of the old building shown opposite, ranks as one of Montreal's finest banking structures.

THE LATE HON. RAYMOND F. PREFONTAINE.

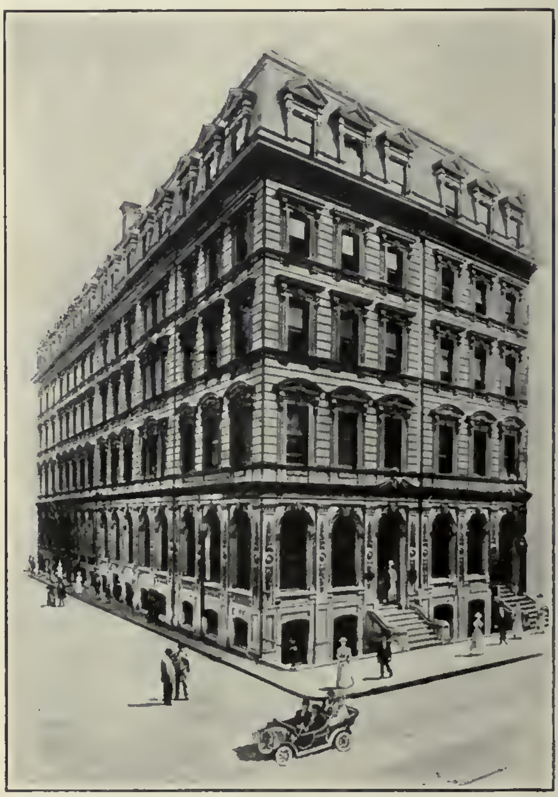
Born at Longueuil in 1850. Was an ex-Mayor of Montreal and member of the Laurier Cabinet at the time of his death.

THE LATE HON. LOUIS J. FORGET.

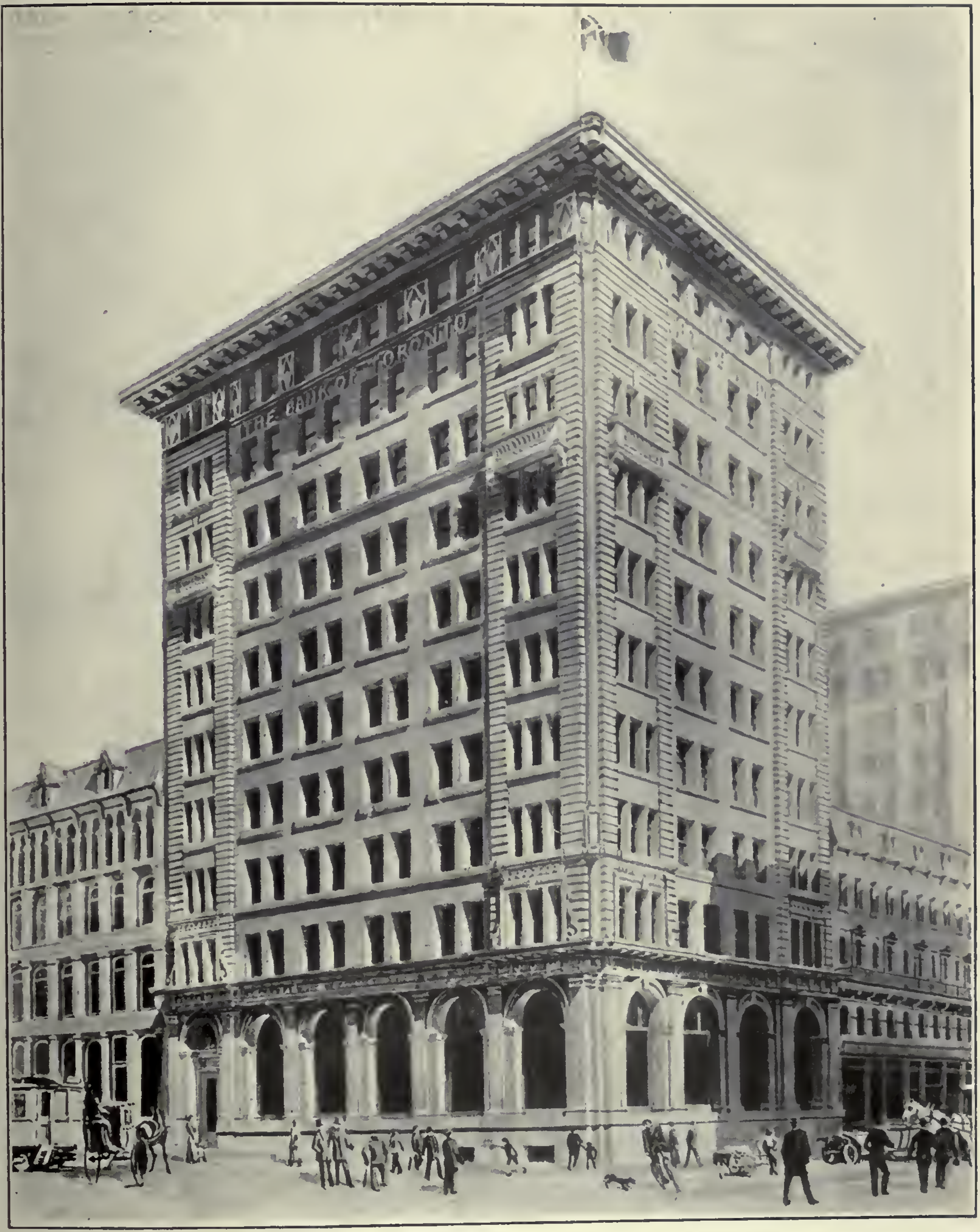
Born at Terrebonne in 1853. A most active and prominent business man and a member of the Senate at the time of his death.



The Montreal City and District Bank as it appeared in 1870.



The Montreal City and District Bank as it appears to-day.



MAIN OFFICE OF THE BANK OF TORONTO IN MONTREAL.

The Bank of Toronto was incorporated in 1855. It has a paid-up capital of $5,000,000 and a reserve fund of $6,000,000. The President of the Bank is Mr. Duncan Coulson of Toronto. Mr. Thos. F. How is the General Manager, and Mr. H. B. Henwood is the Montreal Manager.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING AT MONTREAL.

The Canada Life Assurance Company

was established in 1847. Its aim from its inception has been to achieve the greatest possible results for policy holders.

With that end in view it has been for years strengthening its valuation basis, and it holds policy reserves materially greater than the requirements of any Government Insurance Department on the continent.

A direct result of this is the tremendous surplus earnings in the past five years, in each of which they have exceeded the record of any previous year in the company's history.

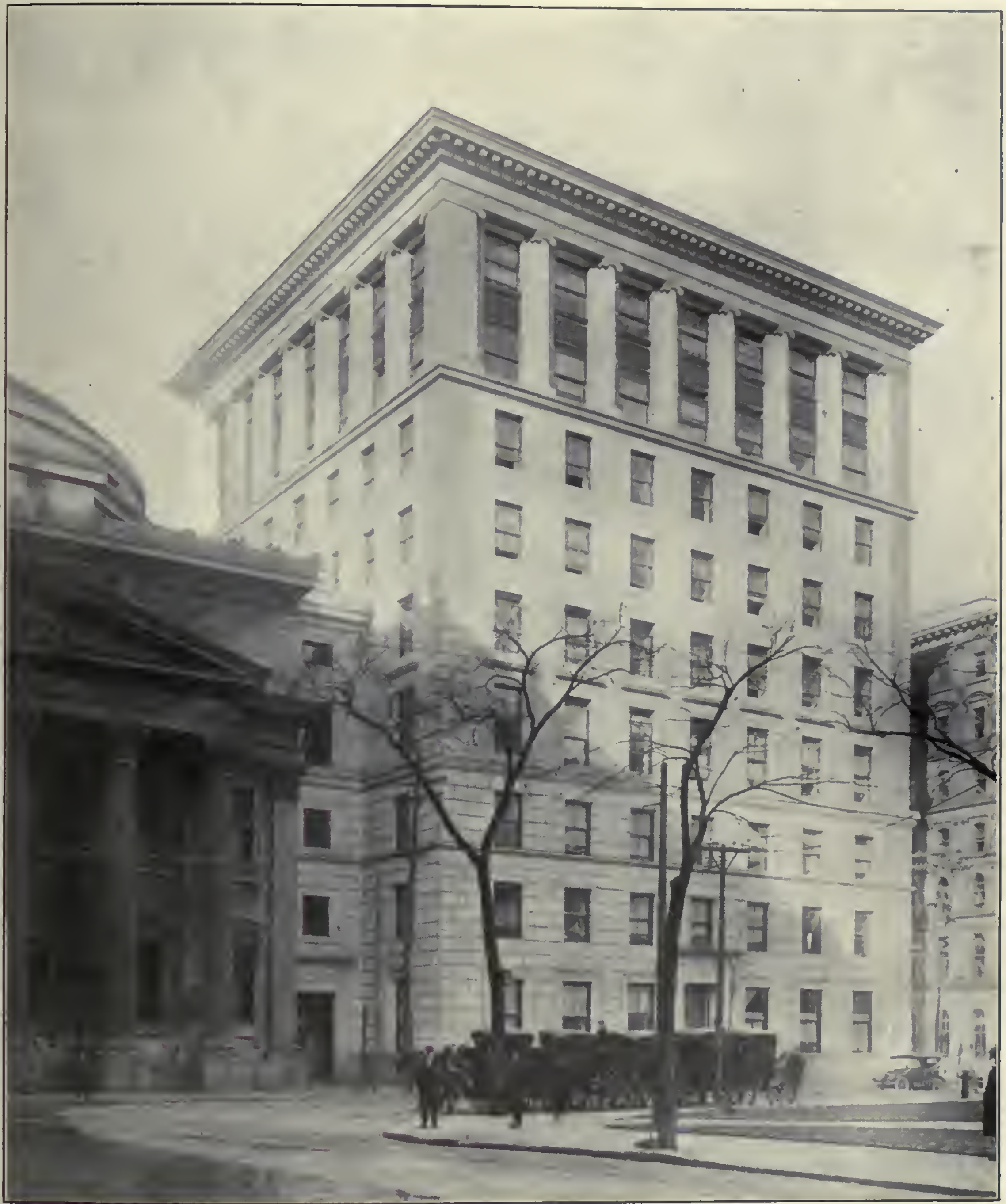
MOSS. ENG. Co. N.Y.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

General Manager's office, Montreal. Paid-up Capital $2,734,620. Rest Fund $1,306,962.50. J. T. Ross, Quebec, President; B. B. Stevenson, Montreal, General Manager. Board of Directors, J. T. Ross, Vesey Boswell, Gaspard Lemoine, Thomas McDougall, G. G. Stuart, K.C., J. E. Aldred, R. MacD. Paterson, Peter Laing and John M. McIntyre. Branches are maintained in the leading cities of all Canadian Provinces.

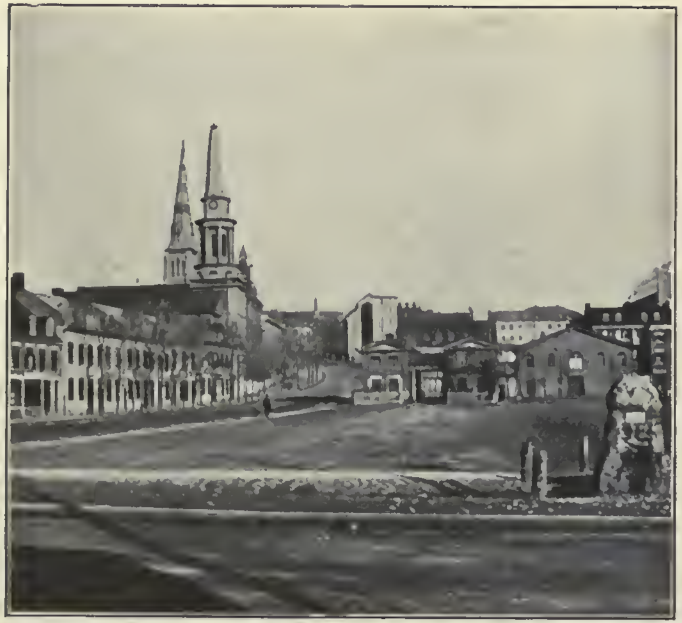
MR. ALBERT E. HOLT.

Manager of The Royal Trust Company.

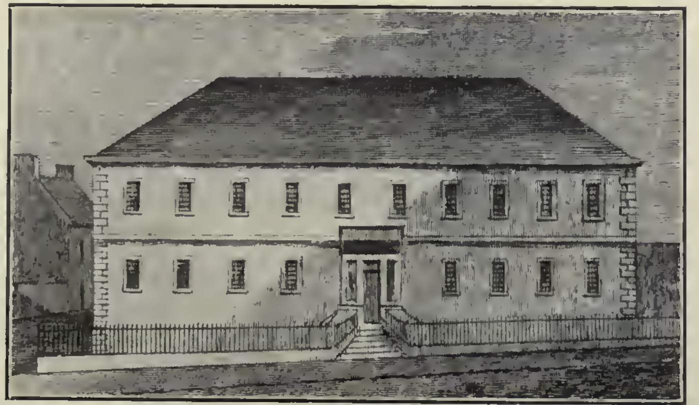


ROYAL TRUST BUILDING.

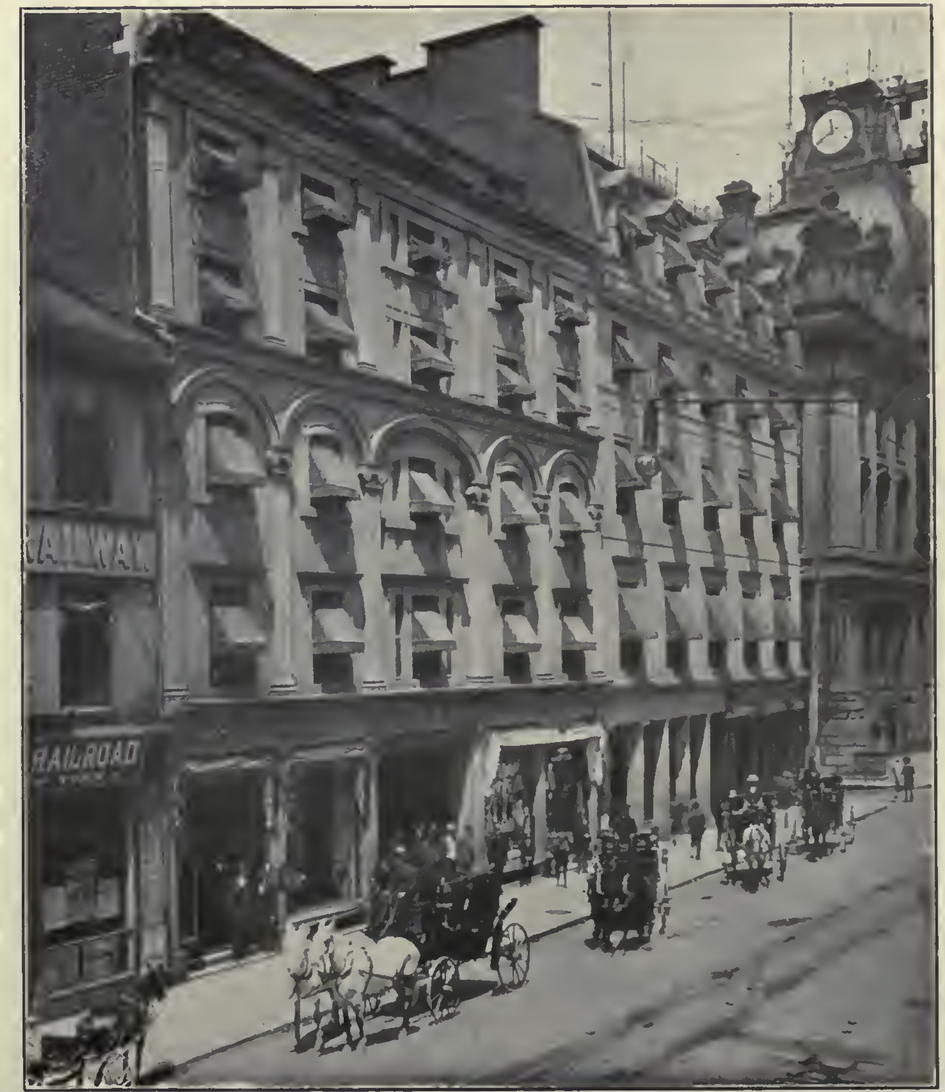
The Royal Trust Company was organized in 1899. Its offices were for some time in the Bank of Montreal building, but in the year 1908 the adjoining property on the corner of Place d'Armes Hill and the Square was acquired and the modern office building illustrated above was erected. The Paid-Up Capital of the Company is $1,000,000.00, and it has a Reserve Fund of $1,000,000.00. The Board of Directors of the Company is as follows: H. V. Meredith, President; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Vice-President; Sir H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, A. D. Braithwaite, H. R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay, David Morrice, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.



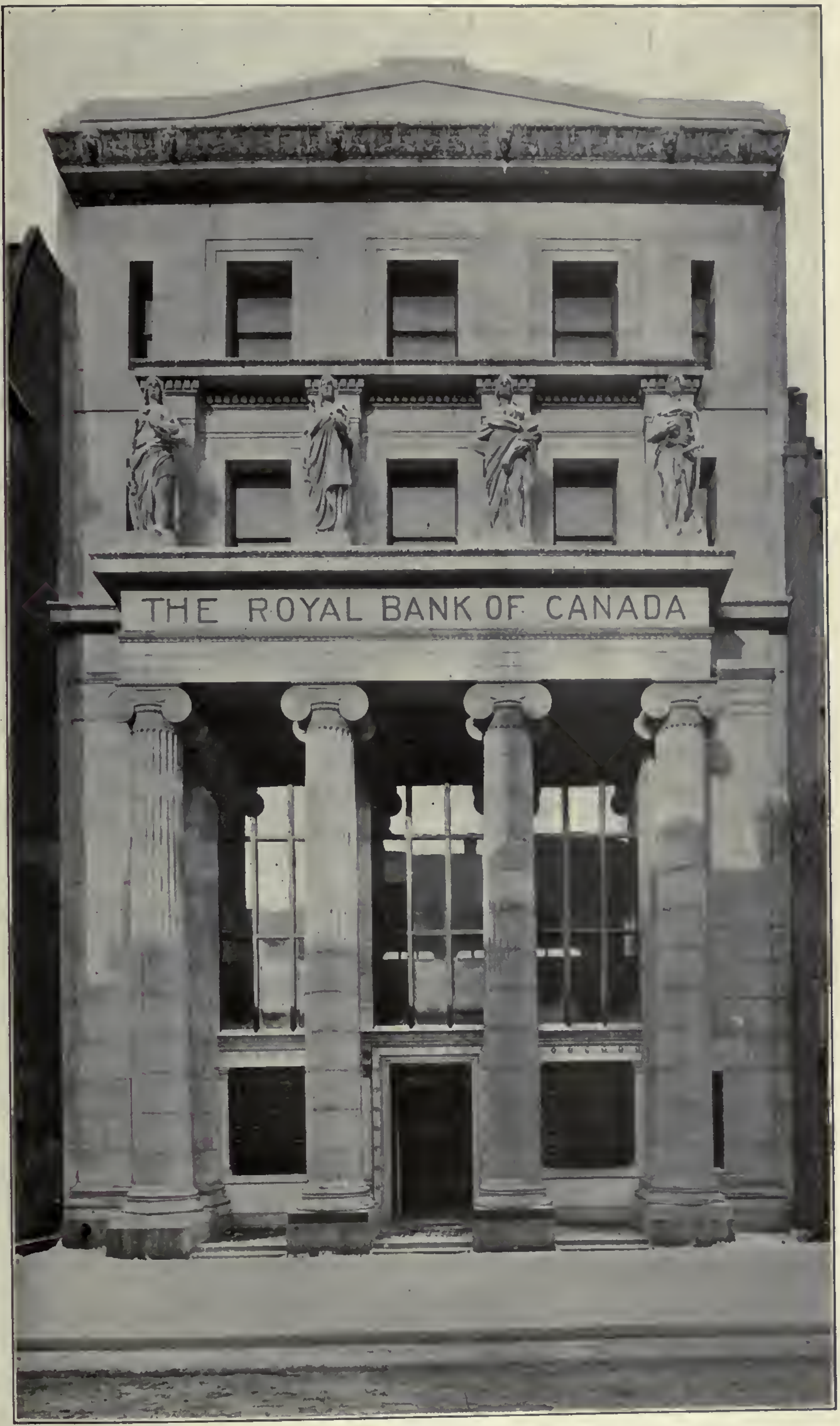
Victoria Square and Beaver Hall Hill in 1861.



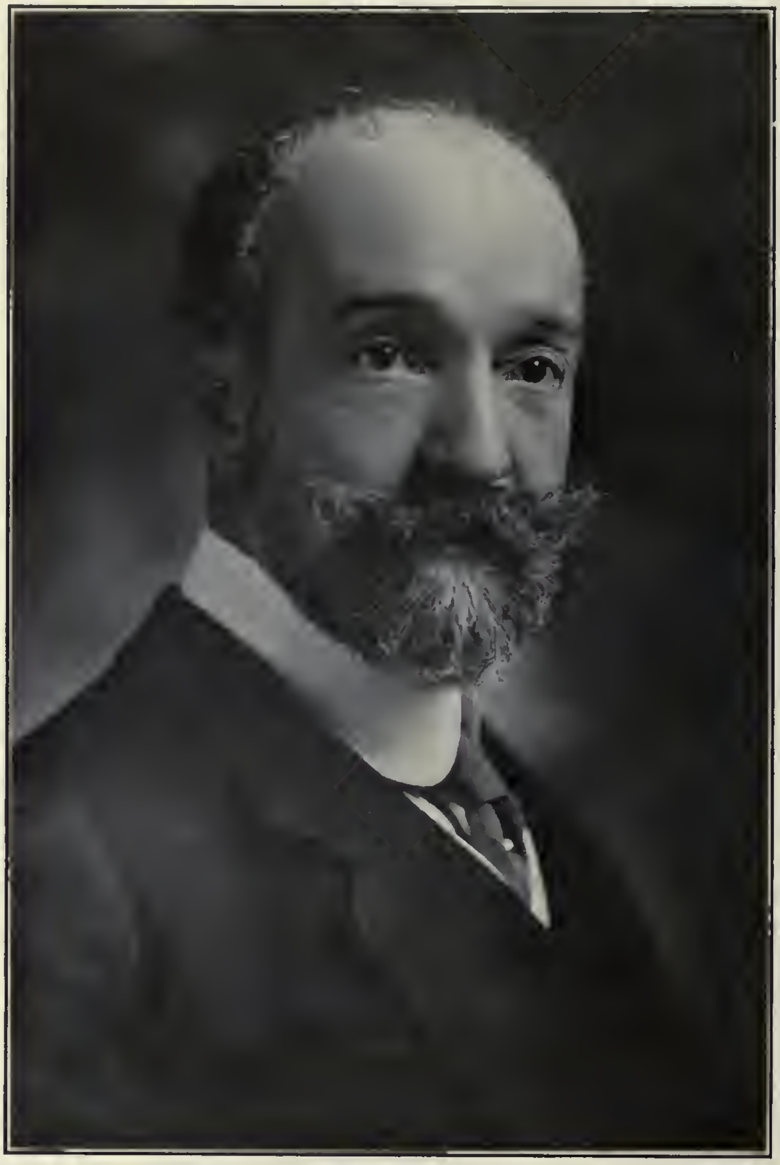
The old "National School" on Bonsecours Street, which was opened in 1816, under the patronage of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." Both French and English pupils were received.



The old St. Lawrence Hall. Site now occupied by the Dominion Express Building, and the Royal Bank of Canada.



The Royal Bank of Canada, Head Office, St. James Street. Established 1869. The third largest bank in Canada. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000; Reserve, $13,000,000, and Assets $175,000,000. This building in process of enlargement.



MR. MARTIAL CHEVALIER.

General Manager of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

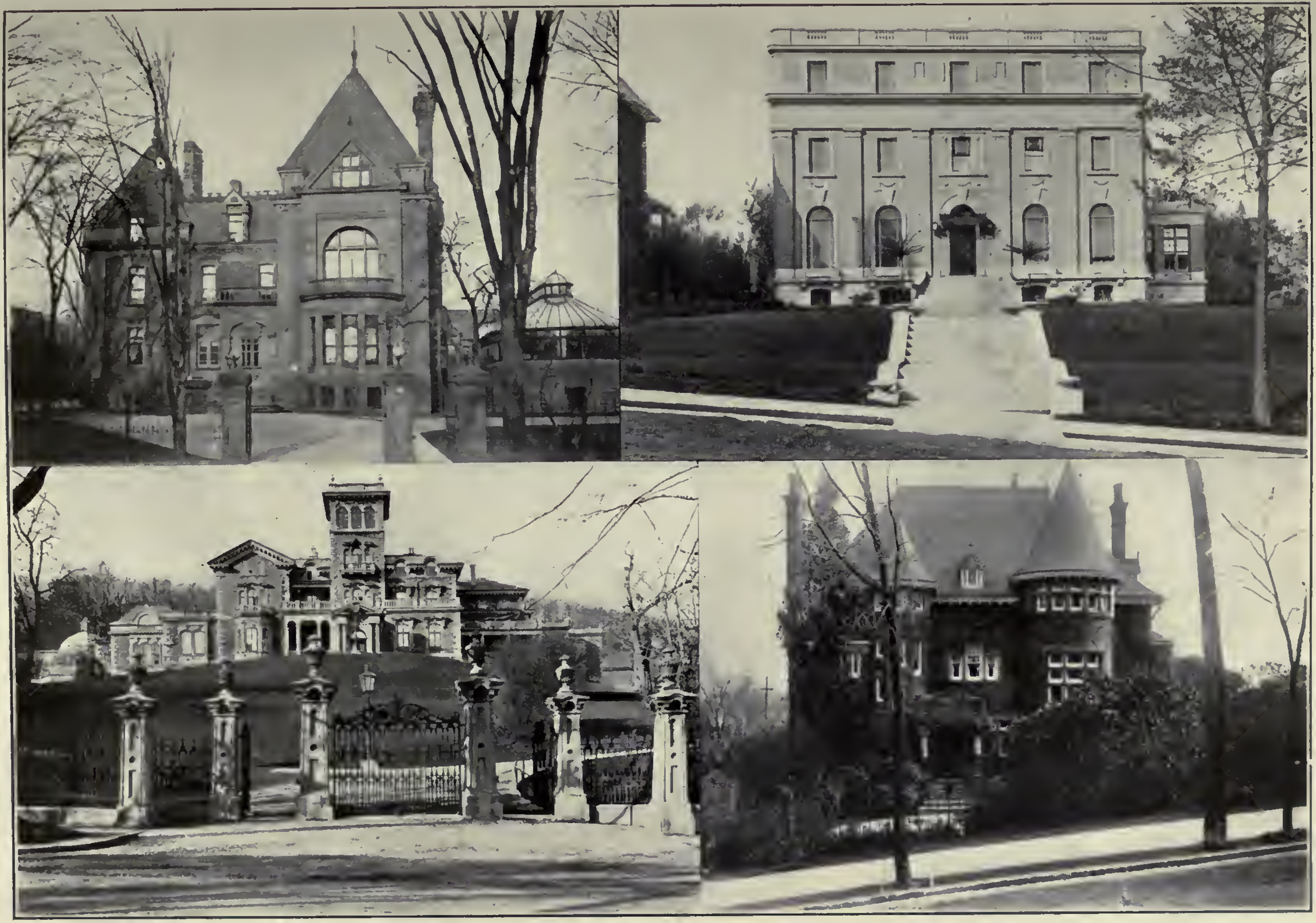
The Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, which was founded in 1881, is one of the most successful and strongest financial institutions in the city. It has a paid-up capital of $4,823,833.59, a reserve fund of $2,519,918.98, and assets of $53,487,130.09. It occupies its own building at St. Lawrence Boulevard and St. James Street and its Board of Directors is as follows: M. J. H. Thors, President; Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Vice-President; Sir Auguste Real Angers, Rene Brice, Count Moise de Camondo, A. Denfert-Rochereau, H. Laporte, J. E. Moret, E. Persillier-Lachapelle, M.D., C. H. Cahen-d'Anvers and L. Escoffier. The Auditors are: M. J. O. Gravel, I. de La Vallee Poussin, T. Bienvenu, while Martial Chevalier is General Manager; T. R. Nelson, Assistant Manager; J. Theo. Leclerc, General Secretary, and R. de Ronnefort is Secretary of the Paris Committe.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Eastern Townships Building, McGill and St. James Streets.

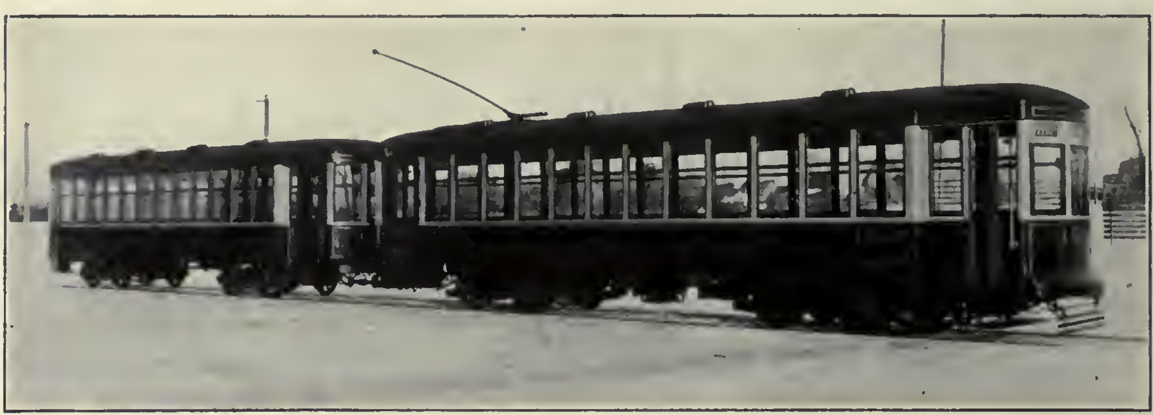
The Lewis Building, corner of St. John and Hospital Streets. Home of the Canada Industrial Bond Corporation, Limited.

Late Lord Strathcona. Senator J. M. Wilson.



Sir H. Montagu Allan. A GROUP OF PALATIAL MONTREAL RESIDENCES. Mr. H. Vincent Meredith.

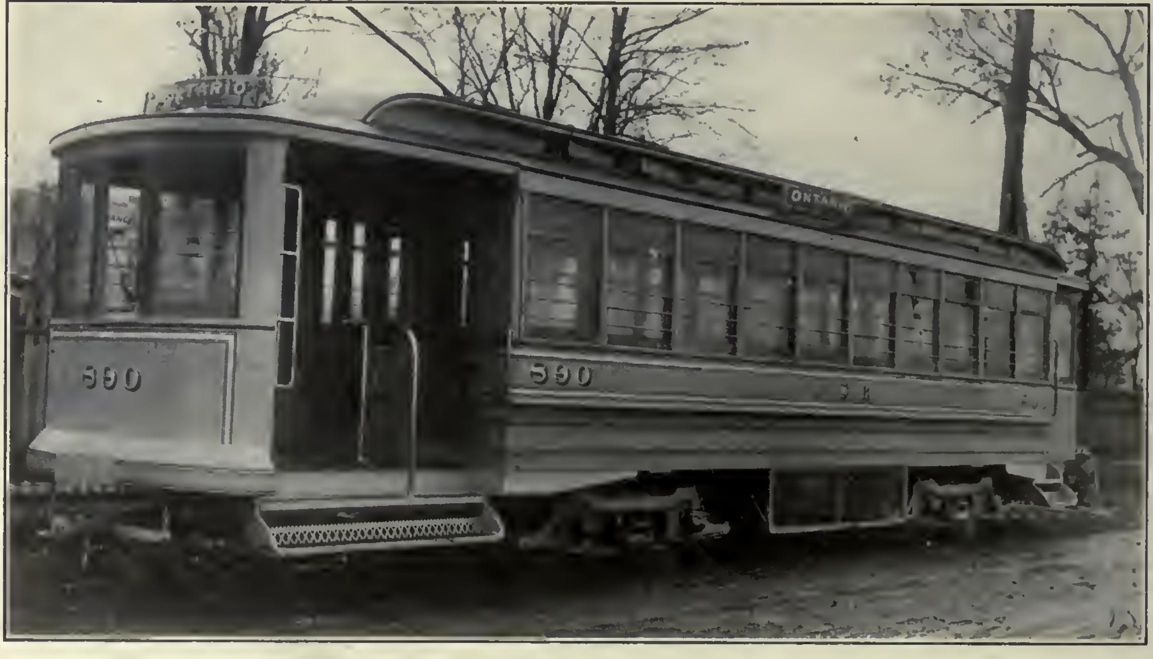
:: *The Montreal Tramways Company* ::



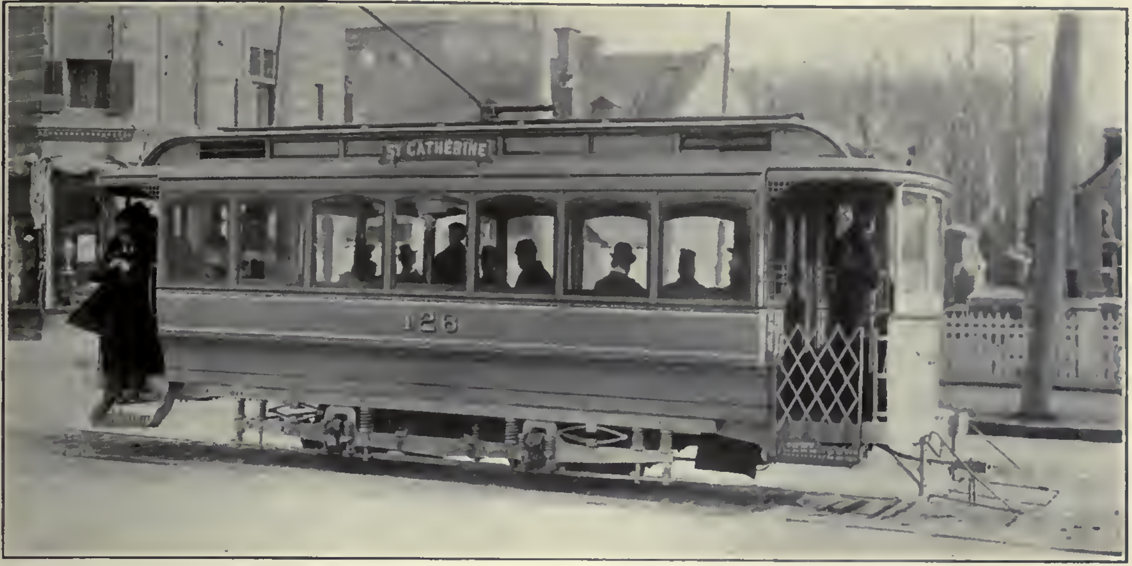
No. 1—Trailer Car now in service on St. Catherine Street.

MEETING every demand for increased service and better accomodations for travellers, the Montreal Tramways Company, has been a potent factor in the development of Montreal. The city is one of distances and the rapidly increasing population has made it necessary to utilize much of the contiguous territory for residential purposes.

The Tramways Company has spent large sums in reaching these remote points—has given the city a service that is of the best and has, in many cases waited for years before the travel was sufficient to recom-



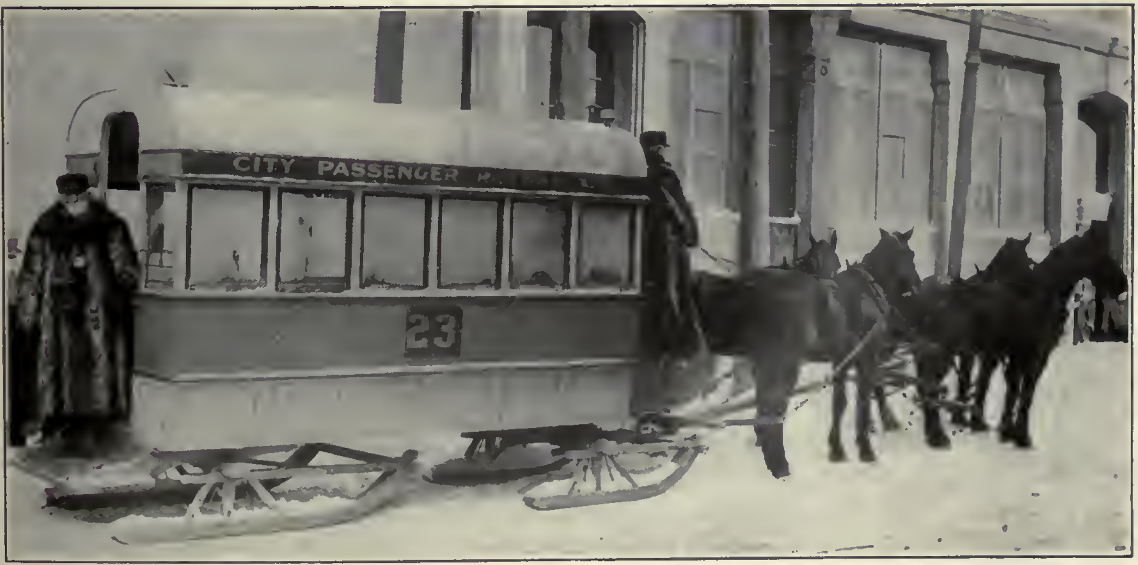
No. 2—(Car 890) Type of cars now in use throughout the Montreal Tramways Co. System.



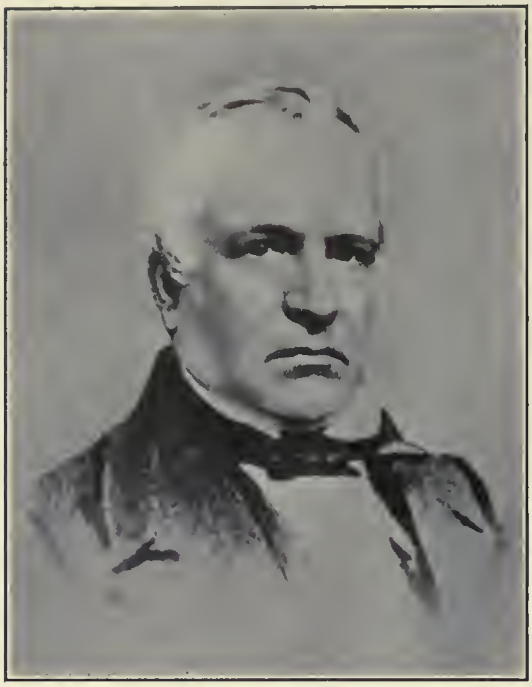
No. 3—Electric Car No. 426 in service about the period of the introduction of Electric cars in Montreal.

pense it for the original outlay. That the comfort of passengers has been a consideration with the company, is shown by the illustrations shown herewith.

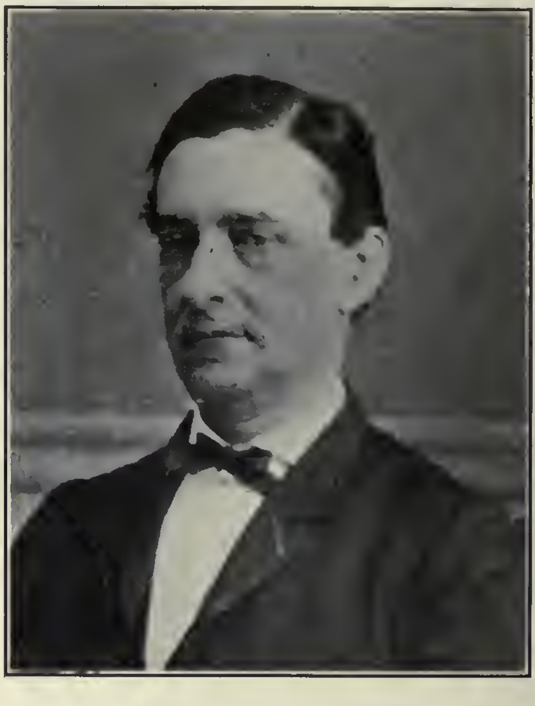
The trailer cars now in use on St. Catherine Street, are actually trains de luxe, while car No. 890, is the latest type used in the most progressive cities of America. No better story of the company's advancement could be furnished than by comparison of the cars shown in illustrations Nos. 1 and 2, with the obsolete car in illustration No. 3, and the primitive means of winter transportation shown in illustration No. 4.



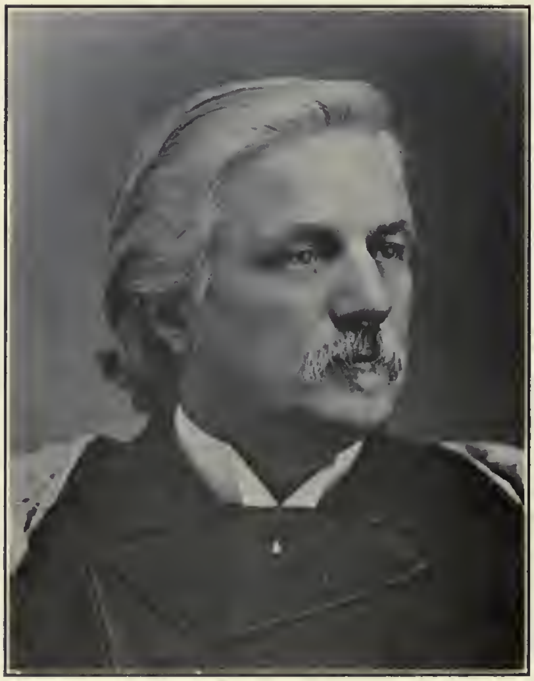
No. 4—Sleigh No. 23—In operation in winter months, prior to the introduction of Electric cars.



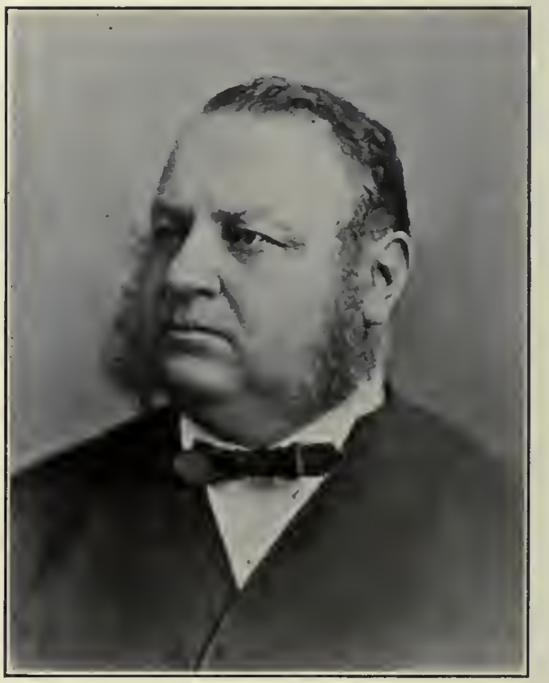
The late Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine.



The late Hon. A. A. Dorion.



The late Sir J. A. Chapleau, K.C.M.G.



The late Hon. Joseph Doutre.

A group of distinguished members of the Montreal Bar of other days. Names indelibly associated with the development of Montreal and of the Dominion of Canada.

GEORGE G. FOSTER, K.C.

George Green Foster was born at Knowlton, in the Eastern Townships, January 21, 1860, and was educated at the Knowlton Academy and McGill University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B.C.L., in 1881, and was admitted to the Bar in July of the same year. He was created a King's Counsel in 1896, and at the present time is senior member of the legal firm of Foster, Martin, Mann, Mackinnon, Hackett, and Mulvena, with offices in the Royal Insurance Company's Building.

Mr. Foster has many interests outside his legal work and is vice-president of the Orford Mountain Railway Company, president of the St. Lawrence Power Co., vice-president of the Armstrong, Whitwork Co. of Canada; vice-president of the George Hall Coal Company, director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Montreal Tramways Company, the Aluminum Company of America, the Northern Aluminum Company, the Canadian Light and Power Company, the Dominion Guarantee Company, and the St. George's Society. He is a Conservative in politics and was formerly president of the Eastern Township Conservative Association. His clubs are: the Mount Royal, Montreal Club, Montreal Hunt, of Montreal, and the Rideau Club, of Ottawa. Mr. Foster resides at 8 Edgewill Avenue in Montreal, but has a beautiful summer home at Knowlton, known as "Blarney Castle," which is one of the show places of the Eastern Townships.

JOHN E. MARTIN, K.C.

Mr. John E. Martin, K.C., who is a member of the legal firm of Foster, Martin, Mann, MacKinnon and Hackett, was born at North Shefford, in the Eastern Townships, September, 20, 1859, and was educated at Waterloo Academy, McGill Normal School and McGill University. He graduated from the latter with the B.C.L. degree in 1883, and was the winner of the Elizabeth Torrence gold medal. He was admitted to the Bar in July, 1884, and began the practice of his profession at Sweetsburg, P.Q., forming a partnership with the late Senator Baker, the same year and continuing in practice there until 1893, when he removed to Montreal to reach a larger field. He was appointed a K.C. in 1902, and during nearly thirty years of active court practice has conducted many important cases before the courts of the Province, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Privy Council in England. He has been a member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal for several years, and, in 1913, was elected to the honorable position of Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal and Batonnier of the Bar of the Province of Quebec. In this capacity he worked indefatigibly to make a striking success of the 1913-Session of the American Bar Association, which was held in Montreal, and he spared no pains or expense in making the distinguished visitors feel the hospitality of their Canadian associates.

Mr. Martin is a Conservative in politics. He holds membership in the Mount Royal, the Forest and Stream, and Canadian Clubs.

FREDERICK EDMUND MEREDITH, L.L.D., K.C.

Frederick E. Meredith, senior partner in the legal firm of Meredith, Macpherson, Hague, Holden, Shaughnessy & Heward, was born in Quebec, January 15, 1862, the son of the late Chief Justice Sir William Colles and Sophia Naiters (Holmes) Meredith.

He was educated at the University of Bishops College and Laval University. From these institutions of learning he graduated and was the recipient of the B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.L., and LL.D. degrees.

Upon being called to the Bar in 1887, he became a student and afterwards partner in the law firm in Montreal in which the late Sir John Abbott, K.C.M.G., was the senior.

He was created a King's Counsel in 1899 and has been honored with many positions of trust by his professional brethren, having been Syndic of the Montreal Bar 1904-5, Bàtonnier of the same in 1907.

Mr. Meredith is a member of the following Montreal clubs: the Mount Royal Club, the Forest and Stream Club, the University Club, the Winter Club, and the Canada Club.

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.

A member of the Montreal bar who has attained prominence in his profession, despite his comparative youth, is George H. Montgomery, who was born at Phillipsburg, Quebec, February 5, 1874, the son of Rev. Hugh Montgomery. He was educated at Bishops College School, Lennoxville, an institution that has turned out many of the eminent men of the city, and after graduation there and receiving the B.A. degree from the University of Bishops College, he came to Montreal and entered McGill University for a law course. He was the recipient of the B.C.L. degree at McGill, and upon being called to the bar entered actively upon the practice of his profession as a member of the legal firm of Smith, Markey and Montgomery. He continued this connection from 1898 until 1907, during which period he opened the Law Department of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. He joined the firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael in 1907, and since that time has been one of the most active attorneys in general practice and has assisted materially in making his firm one of the best known in Montreal. He was created a King's Counsel in 1909. Mr. Montgomery is a Conservative in politics, but takes no active part. He is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, University, Montreal, Canada, Montreal Jockey and Quebec Garrison Clubs.

Mr. Montgomery married in June, 1909, Miss Gwendoline, daughter of the late John Baptist, of Three Rivers. His offices are in the Dominion Express Building.

LESLIE HALE BOYD, K.C.

One of the strongest and most aggressive members of the Conservative element in the city is Leslie H. Boyd, who since his election to the position of Alderman for St. George Ward, February 1, 1910, has rendered the most efficient service to his constituents and having pronounced views on many of the important questions that stand for Montreal's advance, he has made himself known throughout the entire city.

Mr. Boyd was born in Montreal, July 31, 1873, and was educated at the Montreal High School. He afterwards entered McGill University, from which he graduated in 1894, with the B.A. degree, the B.C.L. degree being conferred upon him in 1897. After graduation he commenced the practice of law as a Barrister, and. in 1908, he was created a King's Counsel. He is one of the most successful members of the Montreal Bar and numbers among his clients some of the principal industrial concerns of the city. Mr. Boyd's active entry into municipal affairs was in 1910, when he was elected Alderman. Following his induction into office he became aggressive in his fight for reforms and soon became so popular that when he was again a candidate, in 1912, he was elected by acclamation, the opposition considering his position unassailable on account of his honorable record. Mr. Boyd is a lover of all outdoor sports and has figured prominently in the events of the M. A. A. A., having been at one time president of that organization. He was a member of the Canadian Olympic Committee to the Olympic meet, held in London in 1908, and is a member and ex-president of the Rangers' Fish and Game Club. His other club connections are: the Canada Club, St. Lawrence Curling Club, the Canadian Club, Engineers Club, Caledonia Curling Club, Westmount Golf Club and the Quebec Fish and Game Association. At the general election for the Province, in May, 1912, when Sir Lomer Gouin was elected, he unsuccessfully contested the St. Lawrence Division.

Mr. Boyd's record on all matters of importance to the city and his personal popularity among all classes led to his return as an Alderman at the last general election.

JOSEPH A. DESCARRIES, K.C.

Joseph A. Descarries, who, in addition to belonging to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Quebec Province, has attained prominence in the legal profession and who has on several occasions been honored with political preferment, was born at St. Timothee, P.Q., November 7th, 1853, the son of the late Pierre and Elizabeth (Gougeon) Descarries. He was educated at St. Timothee, Montreal College and Laval University, graduating from the latter in 1879 with the LL.L. degree. He was admitted to the Bar the same year and was made a

Joseph A. Descarries, K.C.

King's Counsel by the Earl of Derby, in 1893. Mr. Descarries is a Conservative in politics and for some years sat for Jacques Cartier in the Provincial Legislature. His residence is at Lachine and he was for many years the mayor of that town. His administration of municipal affairs was made memorable by a most vigorous and progressive policy that brought about many needed reforms.

Mr. Descarries is president of the Lachine Conservative Club and holds membership in the Lachine Snow Shoe Club, the Club Lafontaine and the Auto and Aero Club of Montreal. He is senior member of the legal firm of Descarries & Descarries. He married in 1881, Marie Céline Elmire, daughter of A. N. LePailleur, of Lachine.

G. EMILE DEPOCAS, K.C.

G. Emile Depocas, K.C. who is one of the prominent advocates practicing at the Montreal Bar, was born in this city and received his preliminary education at St. Therese, in the County of Terrebonne.

G. Emile Depocas, K.C.

Having determined to adopt law as a profession, he entered Laval University for the full legal course and graduated with the usual degrees. After being called to the Bar he began practice here in 1902 and since that time has been engaged in many important legal cases. Mr. Depocas has not specialized in any one branch of the profession, his practice being of a general character which brings him before the Bar daily as an active practitioner.

He was formerly located on Place d'Armes Hill, but the increase in his clientele compelled his removal to larger quarters and he now occupies a commodious suite in the Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien Building.

Mr. Depocas was created a King's Counsel by the Provincial Government, December 30, 1913. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Montreal Reform Club.

E. FABRE SURVEYER, K.C.

E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C., senior member of the newly organized legal firm of Surveyer, Ogden & Mariotti, was born in 1875, the son of L. J. A. and Hectorine (Fabre) Surveyer. His father is a leading merchant and his mother is a sister of the late Archbishop E. C. Fabre, of Montreal, of the late Hon. Hector Fabre, C.M.G., Canadian Commissioner in Paris, France, and the late lady Cartier. He was educated at St. Mary's College, from which he graduated as gold medalist in letters and arts. His legal training was at McGill and Laval Universities. He obtained first class honors at both these famous institutions of learning and was the recipient of the B.A., LL.M., and B.C.L. degrees. After being called to the Bar in 1896, he took a post-graduate course in Paris and a year later began his professional career with the legal firm of McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell. He has been editor of the Quebec Practice Reports since their foundation in 1898, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the founders and the first secretary of the Junior Bar Association, of which he was the representative to the Congress of Compartive Legislation in Paris, in 1900, and, in 1904, he was selected to represent the same body at the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held in St. Louis, Mo. He served as Vice-President of the Junior Bar Association in 1902-03, was honored with the Presidency in 1903-04, and made a member of the Council of the Bar in 1904-05. He has been a lecturer on "Practice and Pleading" at McGill University since 1905, and was made a King's Counsel in 1909. The firm with which he was originally connected became McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer in 1903 and he retained his connection

E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C.

until 1909, when he became associated with H. A. Lovett, K.C., in the firm of Lovett & Surveyer. In 1913 the present firm was formed, which includes Charles G. Ogden, K.C., formerly connected with the legal department of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and H. C. G. Mariotti, Gold Medalist, McGill University, 1913, and Macdonald Scholar in Paris.

He was twice decorated by the French Government, being now an officer of public instruction.

Mr. Surveyer has been a frequent contributor to legal publications in Canada, the United States, France and Belgium, and is the author of "The Bench and Bar of Montreal" and the "Quebec Code of Civil Procedure." He was one of the counsel retained by the Dominion Government to assist in the preparation of the war legislation of 1914. He has been connected with the Canadian Club since its foundation and was first vice-president in 1908-09 and president in 1909-10. He was vice-president of the Association of Canadian Clubs in 1910-11, and is now vice-president of the Alliance Française, and is a member of the Board of Federation of the Alliance Francaise of the United States and Canada. He is vice-president of the Union Land Corporation, Ltd., of the Lachine Land Company, Ltd., and is a director of the Capital Trust Corporation, Ltd., of Ottawa, and of various real estate companies.

J. C. LAMOTHE, K.C.

As author, lawyer and financier Joseph Cleophas Lamothe, of the legal firm of Lamothe & Tessier, occupies a prominent place in the affairs of Montreal. He was born at Yamachiche, P.Q., May 13, 1871, and was educated in the schools of his native town, the Christian Brothers' School, Three Rivers College, and Laval University. He graduated from the last named institution in 1894, with the LL.B. degree, and was the recipient of the LL.D. degree in 1907. Upon admission to the Bar he entered actively upon the practice of his profession and has met with marked success. He was originally a member of the firm of Lamothe & Champoux, and upon its dissolution the present firm was organized. Mr. Lamothe is the author of "The History of the Corporation of Montreal," published in 1903, and "The Responsibility of Employers in Labor Accidents." The latter work was published in 1905, and furnished his thesis for the degree of LL.D., which Laval University conferred upon him. He has been a King's Counsel for several years and is a director of Le Credit Metropolitan, and president of the Greater Montreal Land Investment Co., Ltd. Mr. Lamothe is a member of the Société des Artisans, the Alliance Nationale, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a Conservative in politics but has never sought public office.

J. C. Lamothe, K.C.

HENRY GERIN LAJOIE, K.C.

H. Gerin Lajoie, K.C.

Henry Gerin Lajoie, of the well-known legal firm of Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, was born in Quebec City, October 18, 1859, and was educated at the University of Ottawa and Laval University, being the recipient of the B.A. and LL.L. degrees upon graduation. He began his active legal career at Montreal in 1881, and in the years that ensued has been connected with some of the most important cases in the Province. He is recognized as a careful, though forceful lawyer, with a mind well stored by study and long practice for every form of legal procedure. Mr. Lajoie is a Conservative in politics and was created a K.C. in 1902 by a Liberal Government.

C. A. GUERTIN, K.C.

C. Aime Guertin, K.C.

C. A. Guertin, the well-known advocate, who has been honored with the K.C., was born at St. Antoine, County of Verchères, P.Q., and was educated at St. Laurent College. He took special courses in the French and English Commercial and Classical Classes, and was the recipient of the B.L. and LL.B. degrees. Since admission to the Bar he has been most prominent in legal circles and has been a member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal and of the Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Guertin is a member of the club St. Denis and has his law offices at 30 St. James Street, Montreal.

ARNOLD WAINWRIGHT, K.C.

Arnold Wainwright, K.C.

Arnold Wainwright, of the legal firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Alexander & Elder, was born in Montreal, June 13, 1879, and was educated at the Montreal Collegiate Institute, McGill University and the University of Montpelier, France. He won both the Prince of Wales and the Elizabeth Torance gold medals while a student at McGill, and upon being admitted to the Bar, in 1903, entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He was created a King's Counsel in 1912. Mr. Wainwright's clubs are the St. James, University and Canada. His offices are in the Transportation Building.

W. L. BOND, K.C.

W. L. Bond, K.C., has practiced in all the courts, including the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England. He is a member of the firm of Atwater, Duclos & Bond, and was born and educated in Montreal. He obtained the degrees of B.A. and B.C.L. from McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1898. Mr. Bond is a grandson of the late Archbishop Bond and is Church Advocate of the Diocese of Montreal. He was formerly Captain and Adjutant of the Prince of Wales Regiment and is a member of the St. James', Forest and Stream, Royal Montreal Golf, Reform, Racquet, Arts, and Winter Clubs.

W. L. Bond, K.C.

WILFRID BESSETTE, K.C.

Wilfrid Bessette, K.C.

It has often been stated that the country bred man transplanted to the large commercial centres infuses new blood into city life and builds up anew waning energy of the urban population—energy which has been rapidly exhausted by present day activity, moreover history proves that the son of the soil plays an important role in intellectual and artistic centres and in the financial and commercial walks of life. The truth of this statement is verified by the success of Wilfrid Bessette, K.C., who is prominent at the Montreal Bar and in financial and social circles.

Mr. Bessette, son of an agriculturist, was born in the Parish of St. Gregoire le Grand, County of Iberville. The first years of his youth were spent in the country, where his intellectual and physical faculties were freely developed, standing him in good stead as the "mens sana in corpore sano" of Latin philosophy. He studied at McGill and then became "licencié en droit" of Laval University of Montreal. Called to the Bar in 1898 he entered into partnership with Messrs. Dorais & Dorais, and later opened an office on his own account. Recently two partners joined him in the business, creating the firm of Bessette, Dugas & Lancetot. In recognition of his abilities as a consulting jurist he was made a K.C. in 1913.

A young man full of life and ambition, determined to attain a leading position and to overcome all of the many obstacles which are constantly encountered on the road to success in a great city where it is each one for himself, without a thought of those who fall by the roadside, he brought untiring energy to the support of sound judgment, and his efforts were crowned with success.

Having established a large clientele he became interested in financial matters and displayed an executive ability that brought success. Poor when he came to Montreal, as has been the case of many others, he now holds large interests in numerous and important enterprises, and has become a large land proprietor whose holdings are increasing from day to day.

In 1910 Mr. Bessette was elected Alderman for the City of Outremont, where he has built a fine residence, and as Alderman he now takes an important part in the direction of affairs in the municipality, which he represented a short time ago at the annual convention of Canadian Municipalities at Saskatoon, where he was appointed vice-president for the Province of Quebec of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Mr. Bessette married in 1906 a charming Canadian artist, Miss Alice Savard, whose marvelous contralto voice was trained by European artists. Madame Besette is a most accomplished lady in every respect, devoted to her domestic duties and is as much admired for the charming manner in which she acquits herself as a gracious and charming hostess as for her talent as an artiste.

Mr. Bessette resides at 258 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont, and his offices are in the Trust & Loan Company Building, 30 St. James Street.

HON. J. A. OUIMET.

Hon. J. Alderic Ouimet.

Hon. Joseph A. Ouimet, K.C., was born at Ste. Rose, Quebec, in 1848, and was educated at the Seminary of Ste. Therese-de-Blainville and at Victoria University, Cobourg, graduating from the latter as LL.B. in 1869. He sat for many years in the House of Commons, of which he was Speaker from 1887 to 1891. He was Minister of Public Works and for ten years was a puisne judge of the Court of King's Bench. He was gazetted a captain of the 65th Regiment in 1872 and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1880, commanding the regiment in the Northwest campaign in 1883 and receiving the medal. He also commanded the Canadian Wambletown team in 1887. He is president of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and is connected with many clubs and social organizations.

WILLIAM A. BAKER, K.C.

William A. Baker, K.C.

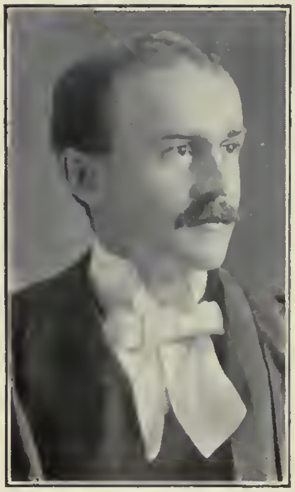
William A. Baker, K.C., was born June 21, 1870, and was educated at the Seminary of Joliette and St. Mary's College. After being called to the Bar he became a member of the legal firm of Monk & Baker, but now practices alone at 58 St. James Street. He is the author of legal essays, some poetry and two comedies that have attracted attention and is a member of the Canadian Club and president of the Eastern wing of St. Jean Baptiste Society. He is attorney for several of the city's leading business firms.

J. U. EMARD, K.C.

Joseph U. Emard, K.C.

Joseph Ulric Emard, K.C., one of the leaders of the local Bar and former mayor of the town of Emard, was born at St. Constant, March 27, 1855, and is a brother of Bishop Emard. He was educated at St. Hubert Grammar School and a private school. He then entered Laval University, from which he graduated with the LL.D. degree. He was admitted to the Bar in 1881 and began active practice at once, and was appointed King's Counsel in 1903. He is an authority on corporation law and connected with several land and other companies. He is an ex-president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, St. Vincent de Paul Section, and was the chief promoter of the Club Jacques Cartier. He is a member of the Club St. Denis, of which he was formerly president, the St. James and the Canadian Clubs.

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL, K.C.



George A. Campbell, K.C.

George A. Campbell was born in this city September 26, 1875, and was educated at the Montreal High School and McGill University. He received the degree of B.A from McGill in 1896, and B.C.L. from the Law Faculty in 1901. He took first rank honors in English literature and History and won a special prize in Roman Law. He was awarded the MacDonald travelling scholarship and being admitted to the Bar in 1901, began his professional career with Messrs. Macmaster and Hickson. He was admitted to partnership in this firm which became Macmaster, Hickson & Campbell, subsequently Hickson & Campbell, and, finally, Campbell, McMaster & Papineau.

Mr. Campbell was created a King's Counsel in 1912 and is solicitor for many prominent railway contractors and transportation companies. He is a member of the University Club, Montreal Club, Beaconsfield Golf Club, Hermitage Country Club and the Liberal-Conservative Club.

SAMUEL W. JACOBS, K.C.

Samuel W. Jacobs, who, despite his large legal practice, has found time to battle ardently for Jewish rights before the Legislative Committees of Parliament and in the courts, was born at Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ontario, May 6, 1871. He was educated at the Montreal High School and at the McGill and Laval Universities, graduating B.C.L. with first rank honors at the former, and with the LL.M. degree (cum laude) at the latter. He was called to the Bar in 1894 and was created a King's Counsel in 1906.

He was appointed Special Commissioner by the Attorney-General to visit Ireland and take evidence in the Dillon murder case, and has figured in many constitutional cases before the courts in matters affecting Jewish citizens and their rights under the civil law. He was instrumental in having passed various acts in which Jews were concerned, particularly the Lord's Day Act, the Jewish Marriage License Act, and the School Act of 1903. He was also a member of the committee which successfully opposed the attempt of Queen's University, Kingston, to be declared a national University because it insisted on remaining "distinctively Christian."

Mr. Jacobs is on the directorate of many industrial and commercial concerns, and acts as counsel for a number of Jewish public and philanthropic institutions, among which are the Baron de Hirsch Institute, of which he is the president, and the Mount Sinai Sanitorium. He is an active member of the Liberal party and is on the Board of the Reform Club, and a member of the Liberal Speakers Association and the Federation of Liberal Clubs. He is senior member of the legal firm of Jacobs, Hall, Couture & Fitch, and attracted international attention at the time of Harry K. Thaw's flight into this country, as chief counsel for the Attorney General of the State of New York, when the return of the fugitive to Matteawan Asylum was demanded by the American authorities.

FARQUHAR STUART MACLENNAN, K.C.

Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, who has attained distinction at the Montreal Bar, was born in Lancaster, Ontario, in 1860, and was educated at the Williamstown High School, Brantford Collegiate Institute and McGill University, taking the B.C.L. degree with honors in 1884. After being called to the Bar, Mr. Maclennan was for some time a partner of Donald Macmaster, K.C., the late R. D. McGibbon, K.C., and Mr. Justice Hutchinson of the Superior Court.

F. S. Maclennan, K.C.

He was created a King's Counsel in 1899 and was made City Solicitor of Westmount in 1911. He was formerly an Alderman in the City of Westmount and served for some time as president of the Westmount Municipal Association and of the Westmount Conservative Association. Mr. Maclennan married in June, 1890, Katie M., eldest daughter of Hon. William Owens, Senator. His clubs are the St. James, Canadian and Montreal.

A. PAPINEAU MATHIEU, B.C.L.

A. Papineau Mathieu, who was recently appointed solicitor for the Intercolonial Railway for the entire Province of Quebec, was born in Montreal in 1882 and educated at St. Mary's College and McGill University, the Law Faculty of the latter institution conferring upon him the B.C.L. degree upon graduation. After being called to the Bar in 1906, he began practice, specializing in civil and commercial law and also acting for the defence in several of the most important criminal cases in this Province.

His extensive knowledge of the French and English languages gives him great advantage in conducting cases before the courts, especially in the cross-examination of witnesses. His combativeness and his tenacity, combined with his courtesy, have won for him the esteem and the consideration of the Bench and the Bar and have helped him in acquiring a large clientele.

In politics he is a strong Conservative and in 1908 and 1911 he occupied the important position of Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative organization for the District of Montreal.

He is a member of the St. Denis Club, National Club, Canadian Club, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminalogy and the Liberal-Conservative Club, of which he has been Secretary since its organization.

JOSEPH ALFRED LABELLE, K.C.

Joseph A. Labelle, K.C.

Joseph A. Labelle, of the legal firm of Fontaine & Labelle, was born in Montreal, January 14, 1870, and was educated at Joliette College and Laval University, from which he graduated with the usual degrees. After being called to the Bar, he was, in 1892, appointed secretary to the Speaker at Quebec, and subsequently returned to practice in Montreal. He was appointed a King's Counsel by the Quebec Government in 1909. Mr. Labelle is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the St. Denis and Chapleau Clubs. He married on January 7, 1895, Miss Ouimet, a niece of Judge Ouimet, and they have two children.

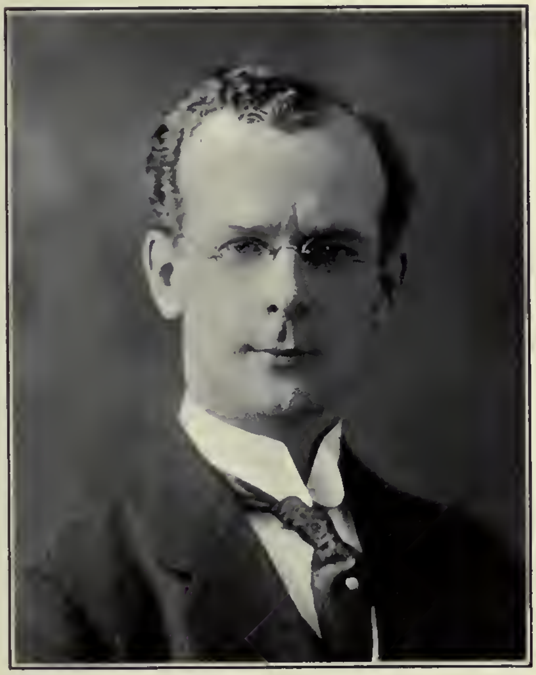
J. C. H. DUSSAULT.

J. C. H. Dussault.

After graduating from Laval University with the degree of Master of Laws, J. C. H. Dussault commenced the active practice of his profession in Montreal, in October, 1899, and is now senior member of the legal firm of Dussault, Mercier & Dupuis. Mr. Dussault was born at Sherbrooke, P.Q., November 19, 1876, and his special preparation for his chosen profession included a complete law course and classical and commercial studies. He is a director of the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company, is a Conservative in politics and holds membership in the St. Andrew's Curling Club and the K. of C.

GEORGE V. COUSINS, B.C.L.

George V. Cousins, who is one of the successful younger advocates practicing at the Montreal Bar, was born in Ottawa, January 16, 1885. He was educated at the Westmount Academy and afterwards entered McGill University. At this famous institution of learning he was the recipient of the B.A., B.C.L., and M.A. degrees, graduating with first rank honors in history, political science and economics, and graduating in law with first rank honors.



George V. Cousins.

Upon being called to the Bar he began practice at once and was for many years associated with H. A. Lovett, K.C. Mr. Cousins has been connected with many important trials, prominent among which was the Hebert case that attracted national attention and added materially to his reputation as an able lawyer.

He is a member of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, the County Club and the University Club of Montreal, and the Garrison Club of Quebec. His offices are in the Transportation Building.

In 1912 he married Miss Geraldine Chapman, of Amherst, N.S.

LOUIS J. GAUTHIER, K.C., M.P.

L. J. Gauthier, K.C., M.P.

Louis Joseph Gauthier was born in Montreal, March 21, 1866, the son of Joseph and Julia (Jenereux) Gauthier He was educated at St. Sulpice Seminary, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec. After admission to the Bar he practiced his profession in Montreal and was created a King's Counsel. In 1908, he was appointed Commissioner of the Municipal Code by the Quebec Government. He was returned by acclamation as local member for the County of L'Assomption in the bye-election held October 29, 1906, and was defeated in the same county, June 8, 1908. He was first returned to the House of Commons for the County of St. Hyacinthe in 1911.

RAOUL G. DELORIMIER, K.C.

Raoul G. deLorimier, K.C.

Raoul G. deLorimier, well known in Montreal legal and business circles, was born in Montreal, July 9, 1864, and was educated at St. Mary's College and Laval University, obtaining his legal degree from the last named institution. He has been honored with the K.C., and is solicitor for many large companies. He is a Conservative in politics, and is a member of the Liberal Conservative Club, the Knights of Columbus and the Cartier Club.

Mr. de Lorimier's legal abilities have placed him in the front ranks of his profession, and his charming personality has made a multitude of friends.

RUSSELL T. STACKHOUSE, B.C.L.

Russell T. Stackhouse, secretary of the Bar of Montreal and a prominent advocate, was born at St. Andrews, Quebec, February 9, 1884. He was educated at Lachute Academy after which he matriculated for the law course at McGill University and graduated in April, 1906, with the degree of B.C.L. He then took a post graduate course at the University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France, and being called to the Bar upon his return to Montreal, entered immediately upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Stackhouse is engaged in general work and practices alone. He has been engaged in many important cases, in which he has been highly successful, and enjoys the distinction of being probably the youngest advocate who ever represented a client before the Privy Council in England. Mr. Stackhouse is a Liberal in politics and is a Solicitor for the Revenue Department of the Province of Quebec. He is a member of the Montreal Reform Club, the Country Club of Montreal, the Canadian Club, and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Stackhouse's offices are in the Transportation Building and he resides at 55 Fort Street.

Russell T. Stackhouse.

J. O. LACROIX, K.C.

Of French-Canadian ancestry, J. O. Lacroix was born in the historic town of St. Scholastique in 1873 and was educated at St. Therese College, from which he graduated in 1894. Deciding to take up the study of law, he entered Laval University from which he received his degree in 1897 and after being called to the Bar, began practice in Montreal. During his legal career he has been engaged in many important cases and has been highly successful, the judgments based on his arguments, in many instances establishing both jurisprudence and precedent. He was created a King's Counsel by the Quebec Government, and in 1911 was appointed to the office of Recorder of the town of St. Pierre.

J. O. Lacroix, K.C.

LOUIS GORDON GLASS.

Louis G. Glass, advocate, was born at Woodstock, N.B., May 22, 1869, and was educated at the Montreal High School. He took up the study of law in the office of Greenshields & Greenshields, and supplemented his legal studies with a course at McGill University, graduating with the degree of B.C.L. After being called to the Bar, he began a general practice and is now a member of the firm of Rivet, Glass & Sullivan, at 30 St. James Street. Mr Glass is connected with various commercial companies and holds membership in several clubs and societies. He is a Liberal in politics.

Louis Gordon Glass.

Aime Geoffrion, K.C.

WALTER G. MITCHELL, K.C.

Walter G. Mitchell, of the legal firm of Laflamme, Mitchell, Chenevert & Callaghan, was born at Danby, P.Q., May 30, 1877, and received his education at the Montreal High School and McGill University. Upon his graduation in 1901 he received the B.C.L. degree and was called to the Bar the same year, commencing practice with the firm of Greenshields, Greenshields, Hecker and Mitchell. After two years he became a member of the present firm. He was created a King's Counsel in 1912.

Walter G. Mitchell, K.C.

Mr. Mitchell is a Liberal in politics and takes an active part as a platform speaker and organizer for his party. He is a member of the University Club and the Montreal Reform Club, of which he is president.

WILLIAM J. SHAUGHNESSY, LL.L.

William J. Shaughnessy, who is a member of the well-known legal firm of Meredith, Macpherson, Hague, Holden & Shaughnessy, was born in Montreal, September 29, 1883, the son of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Elizabeth B. Shaughnessy.

He graduated from Bishops' College School, Lennoxville, in 1900, and then took a two years' course at McGill University, after which he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1907 with the B.A. degree. This careful preparation was supplemented by legal studies at Laval University, from which he obtained the LL.L. degree in 1910.

William J. Shaughnessy.

He was called to the Bar the same year and became attached to the firm of Meredith, Macpherson, Hague and Holden as a junior, being admitted to full partnership in 1911.

Mr. Shaughnessy is a member of St. James' Club, Montreal Club, University Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, Racquet Club, Montreal Jockey Club, and the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs, of London, England.

He was married, November 16, 1911, to Miss Marion Laura Graham, daughter of the late R. K. Graham, and is the father of two daughters.

JOSEPH B. BERARD, K.C.

Joseph B. Berard, K.C.

Joseph B. Berard, of the firm of Brodeur & Berard,, advocates, was born at St. Barthélémi, Berthier County, January 11, 1870, and received his classical and legal training in Montreal. He was called to the Bar, January 8th, 1902, and began practice at once. He was for some years a member of the legal firm of Archambault, Robillard, Julien & Berard, and upon retiring from that connection formed his present alliance. During his twelve years of practice he has given special attention to corporation work and is connected with many companies. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of "Club Gouin" and of the Montreal Reform Club. In August, 1913, he was made a King's Counsel. His offices are at No. 80 St. Gabriel Street.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

Howard S. Ross, K.C.

Howard S. Ross, K.C., was born at Victoria Mines, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, in 1872. He took his Arts course at Acadia University, supplementing this with law courses at Cornell and Dalhousie Universities. After admission to the Bar he practiced at Sydney, N.S., from 1900 to 1910. He was appointed King's Counsel by the Nova Scotia Government in 1910, and was admitted to practice at the Quebec Bar the following year, and was appointed a King's Counsel by the Quebec Government in 1912.

DUNCAN McCORMICK, K.C.

Duncan McCormick, K.C.

One of the oldest and most prominent practitioners at the Montreal Bar is Duncan McCormick, of the legal firm of McCormick & Lebourveau. He was born at St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois, October 23, 1844, and was educated at the Parish schools, and McGill College, obtaining the B.C.L. degree from the latter in 1872. He studied law with Ritchie, Morris & Rose, and upon being called to the Bar began active practice at once. He was created a King's Counselor by the Dominion Government in 1888. In addition to being interested in several mutual building societies he is a director of the Ramsays Limited, and solicitor for several corporations. He is a member of the Montreal Temple Club and an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount.

HENRY J. ELLIOTT, K.C.

Henry J. Elliott, who is one of the most able of the many bright advocates of the Junior Bar, was born in Montreal, the son of the late Hugh Elliott. After a thorough preliminary schooling he entered McGill University, from which he graduated in 1898 with the B.C.L. degree. He was called to the Bar the same year and at once began a professional career that has placed him among the leaders of his calling.

He was created a King's Counsel in 1908 and as senior member of the legal firm of Elliott & David, has been highly successful, and his popularity among his brethren of the profession led to his election to the presidency of the Junior Bar Association in 1908.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Anglican Church and a delegate to the Synod. His clubs are: the Engineers, Beaconsfield Golf, Outremont Golf, and Temple. He is also a member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

His home is in Westmount and his offices in the Canada Life Building.

D. McAVOY, K.C.

Daniel McAvoy, K.C.

D. McAvoy, whose familiarity with both criminal and corporation law, has brought him a large clientele, was born at Quebec City in November, 1870. He was educated at Quebec Seminary and Laval University at Quebec, and graduated with honors and the usual degrees. After admission to the Bar he practised at Valleyfield for ten years and was Crown Attorney for Beauharnois County for seven years, also representing the Federal government for a long period. Upon his removal to Montreal he became a member of the firm of McAvoy, Handfield & Co., and upon dissolution of this firm he formed the firm of McAvoy & Goyette and now devotes his energies exclusively to criminal practice and corporation work.

L. A. RIVET, K.C.

L. A. Rivet, K.C.

Mr. L. A. Rivet, K.C., of the firm of Rivet, Glass and Sullivan, was born September 15, 1873, at Joliette, in this province. He attended Joliette College and Laval University, and obtained the B.A. and LL.B. degrees upon his graduation. He was admitted to the Bar in 1895 and began practice alone, but was later associated with the late Mr. C. Beausoleil and J. O. Mosseau, K.C. Before the present firm was formed he was at different periods in partnership with J. A. Robillard, K.C., and W. A. Handfield. He was made a King's Counsel in 1906 and was elected M. P. for Hochelaga, in the bye-election in 1904, and was re-elected at the general election the same year, and again in 1908, but was defeated in 1911 by a small majority. His Parliamentary career was marked by his advocacy of transportation and navy improvements, and he was the first to move for the change in the Montreal Harbor administration, which brought about the present methods.

PHILEMON COUSINEAU, K.C.

Philemon Cousineau, K.C.

Philemon Cousineau, one of the leading constitutional authorities of the province was born in St. Laurent, near Montreal, October 25, 1874, and was educated at Ste. Thérèse College and Laval University. He graduated LL.D. and was immediately admitted to the Bar. He is a King's Councillor and occupies the chair of Constitutional and Municipal Law at Laval University. Mr. Cousineau is a Conservative in politics and was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1908 and re-elected in 1912 for the County of Jacques Cartier, and his knowledge of Constitutional Law makes him a valued Councillor of his party. He is a member of the well-known legal firm of Bastien, Bergeron, Cousineau, Lacasse & Jasmin, and has a large and important practice.

The professional and business men and firms who are presented to the readers of this work through the illustrations and the text, are the progressive, successful, enterprising and representative men and firms of Montreal The leaders of the city are to be found here —not all of them—but the reader may well depend that a faithful attempt was made to introduce the richest and reddest of the city's blood. We invite a careful inspection, having faith that the work has been well done.

J. W. JALBERT.

J. W. Jalbert, of the firm of Jalbert & Vanier, Advocates, was born at St. Denis, Province of Quebec, June 15, 1879.

He attended the Commercial College at St. Denis from 1890 and 1892 and was a student at St. Hyacinthe Seminary during the following seven years, graduating with the degree of B.A. He then entered Laval University and after a three years legal course was honored with the degree of LL.L., being further distinguished during his student life by his selection as president of the Law Faculty in 1901-2.

He began practice shortly after graduation and then associated with Eugene Audet, in the legal firm of Jalbert & Audet. The partnership continued until 1910 and upon its dissolution the firm of Jalbert & Vanier was organized, the other member being Anatole Vanier. The firm has offices at No. 97 St. James St., and both members are among the most successful members of the younger Bar.

Mr. Jalbert has made his home in Montreal since 1899 and in the intervening period has visited the most important centres in Europe and America, returning with the opinion that his adopted city suffered none in comparison with the best elsewhere. He considers Montreal's growth wonderful and predicts that the near future will see it acknowledged one of the best business, social and residential cities of the American continent.

J. W. Jalbert.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN.

John A. Sullivan.

John A. Sullivan has attained prominence as a member of the Montreal Bar, and is a partner in the well known legal firm of Rivet, Glass & Sullivan.

He was born at Beauharnois, August 15, 1879, and was thoroughly trained in business ethics at a commercial school and in the classics at the College of Valleyfield, afterwards entering Laval University, where he won the first prize and graduated with honors. He was president of the Law Faculty students in 1903-4, and was admitted to the Bar, January 12, 1906. He first attracted attention by his masterful defense of James Hackett, charged with the murder of Edith Ahearn, and soon came to be rated as one of the most forceful practitioners at the Bar and one of its most eloquent orators. He was solicitor for the town of Notre Dame de Grace, from its incorporation to its annexation to the City of Montreal. He has acted in many important cases for the City of Montreal. He has taken an active part in politics always refusing, however, to accept nomination in any county.

GEORGES AVILA MARSAN, K.C.

Georges Avila Marsan, advocate, was born in Montreal, September 17, 1869, and his education consisted of a classical course at the Seminary of Three Rivers, Quebec, from 1881 to 1890, which was followed by a law course at Laval University. He graduated in 1893 with the degreee of LL.B., and being admitted to practice in the Province of Quebec, July 6, 1894, has since practiced his profession here and has attained eminence in both legal and medical jurisprudence. He has been a contributor to the "Revue de Jurisprudence" and legal correspondent to the review "L'Union Médicale du Canada," and was professor of Commercial Law of the public course, given under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, during the years of 1906 and 1907. He also

Georges A. Marsan, K.C.

acted as general secretary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, from 1906 to 1912, and was chief editor of "Le Bulletin de la Caisse Nationale d'Economie" during the same period. Mr. Marsan's literary work includes the authorship of the book "Recueil—Souvenir de fêtes du 75ème Anniversaire de la Société St. Jean Baptiste en 1909," and an elaborate work on the "Medical Fees" and "Professional Secret of Doctors," which was presented to the Congress of French-speaking physicians of North America at Quebec, in 1908. Mr. Marsan is Professor of Dental Jurisprudence at the Montreal Dental School, Laval University, and was appointed a King's Counsel in 1913. He is a member of the Cartier Club, Liberal-Conservative Club, St. Denis Club, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and the Alliance Française.

Montreal is a world city. Every nation walks her streets. Contact with the peoples of the earth has made her citizens broad and liberal-minded men and women.

There is no city in the world that can present a more beautiful spectacle than the view from the top of Mount Royal, 800 feet above the river, with the great throbbing city of Montreal at its feet, and the placid meadows, mountains and rivers in the background.

J. A. E. GRAVEL.

J. A. E. Gravél.

Making a specialty of corporation and municipal law, J. A. E. Gravel, numbers among his clients many companies and municipalities. He was born in Montreal, September 29, 1879, and was educated at St. Mary's College, entering Laval University when he had determined to enter the legal profession. He graduated with the usual degree and was called to the Bar in 1907. He is attorney for the Hughes Porcupine Mining Co., is president for the Liberal Association of North Montreal and Secretary of the Federation of Liberal Clubs for the District of Montreal. Mr. Gravel is a member of the National Amateur Athletic Association and the Club Athletique Canadien, and has written several very interesting articles on athletics and their relations to science, art and letters.

J. Wilfrid Pilon, Advocate.
33 Notre Dame Street West.

JOSEPH L. PERRON, K.C.

Joseph L. Perron, K.C.

Joseph L. Perron, who is a leader of the local Bar, was born at St. Marc, Vercheres County, September 25, 1873, and was educated at the College of Ste. Marie de Monnoir and Laval University. He graduated in 1892, with the degree of B.A., and one year later received the LL.B. degree. He was created a King's Counsel in 1903 and was for some time a law partner of the late Hon. Raymond Préfontaine, K.C., M.P. Mr. Perron was counsel for the Citizens' Committee that investigated civic affairs, and, through his instrumentality, greatly needed reforms in municipal administration were secured. He was also one of counsel in assisting Judge Cassels in the investigation of the charges against the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Perron is a Liberal in politics, and has sat for Gaspé, and is now sitting for Verchères.

THIBAUDEAU RINFRET, K.C.

Thibaudeau Rinfret, K.C.

After having obtained prominence in the practice of the legal profession at St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne, where he was an attorney until 1910, Thibaudeau Rinfret came to Montreal, the city of his birth, and has, in the short space of three years, exceeded his previous record. He was born June 22, 1879, and was educated at St. Mary's College and McGill University, being the recipient of the B.A. and B.C.L. degrees. After admission to the Bar he practiced at St. Jerome as a partner of Hon. Jean Prevest and returning to Montreal became a member of the legal firm of Perron, Taschereau, Rinfret, Genest, Billette and Plimsoll. He is a Liberal in politics, and in 1908 was a candidate for the Federal elections but was defeated by Hon. W. B. Nantel by seventy-nine majority. He is a member of the Montreal Reform and University Clubs and the Club Canadien.

JOHN H. DUNLOP, K.C.

John H. Dunlop, K.C.

John H. Dunlop was was born in Montreal, September 13, 1869, and was educated at the Montreal High School, the Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec, and the McGill University, graduating from the last named institution, B.C.L. with first class honors. He subsequently took a post graduate course at Edinburgh University, Scotland. Upon his return to Montreal he was admitted to the Bar and at once began active practice, becoming a member of the legal firm of Lyman & Dunlop, with offices at 80 St. Francois Xavier Street. He has been very successful in practice and at present is the solicitor for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the Scottish Provident Institution, and many other companies and organizations. He was appointed a King's Counsel, November 3, 1911.

Mr. Dunlop is a member of the St. James Club, the Montreal Club, and the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

Montreal is the home office of the leading bank, the largest life insurance company, the largest flour mills, the longest railroads, the largest car works, the largest locomotive works, and many other of the largest manufacturing plants in the Dominion.

Montreal has less dishonesty in her business life than any city of similar size on earth.

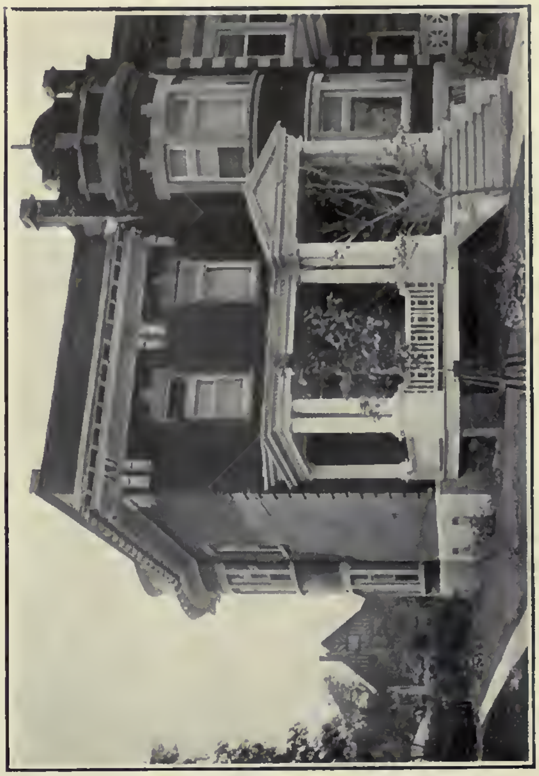
CHARLES AUSTIN BARNARD, K.C.

Charles A. Barnard, one of the best known corporation lawyers of the city, was born here, April 11, 1865, and was educated at St. Mary's College and McGill University. He graduated from the last named institution in 1889 with the B.C.L. degree, and subsequently Fordham University conferred upon him the B.A. and M.A. degrees. He was called to the Bar in 1890, and began practice with his father, the late Edmund Barnard, K.C., under the firm name of Barnard & Barnard. Upon the retirement of his father Mr. Barnard became a member of the legal firm of Doherty, Sicotte & Barnard, and upon Mr. Doherty's elevation to the Bench he practiced with Mr. Sicotte until about nine years ago when he organized the firm of Barnard & McKeown, which has since been changed to Barnard, McKeown & Choquette. Mr. Barnard was created a King's Counsel by the Quebec Government in 1907. He comes of a legal ancestry on both sides. His father and grandfather were both lawyers and King's Counsellors, the latter being at one time Attorney-General of Lower Canada, before the Dominion was divided into provinces. His maternal grandfather was a Judge in Albany, N.Y., who had a reputation in the States for his probity and learning, while his Canadian forbears were known throughout the entire Dominion as lawyers of strict integrity and forensic skill. Mr. Barnard devotes nearly all his time to corporation work, and his knowledge of this branch of legal work is such that he commands a large clientele. He is a director and general counsel of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., a company recently organized to amalgamate ten of the leading steamship lines reaching the cities of the Great Lakes, both in Canada and the United States, and he is also a director of the Prudential Trust Co., and the Canada Securities Corporation, Ltd. Mr. Barnard married June 8, 1892, Marie La Mothe, and they have two sons. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the St. James and Racquet Clubs of Montreal and the Rideau of Ottawa. He also holds life membership in the Montreal Athletic Association. His home is at 313 Stanley Street and his offices are in the Dominion Express Building.

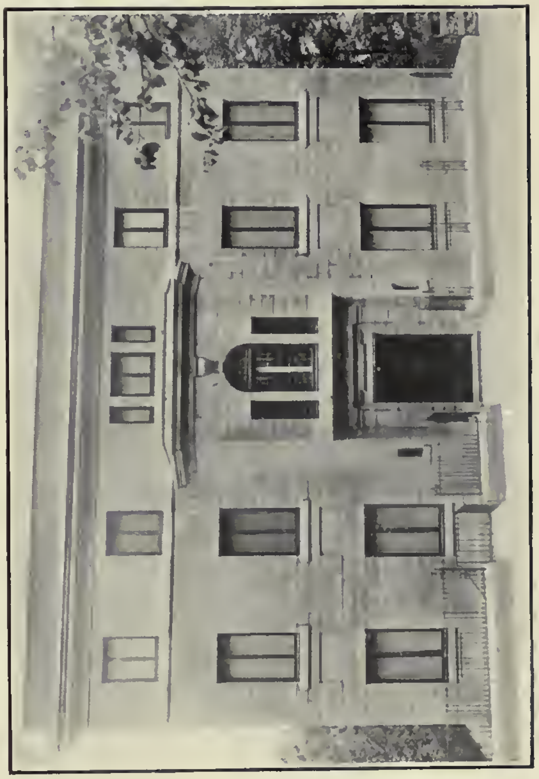
HON SIR CHARLES PEERS DAVIDSON.
Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Alfred E. Harvey, K.C.

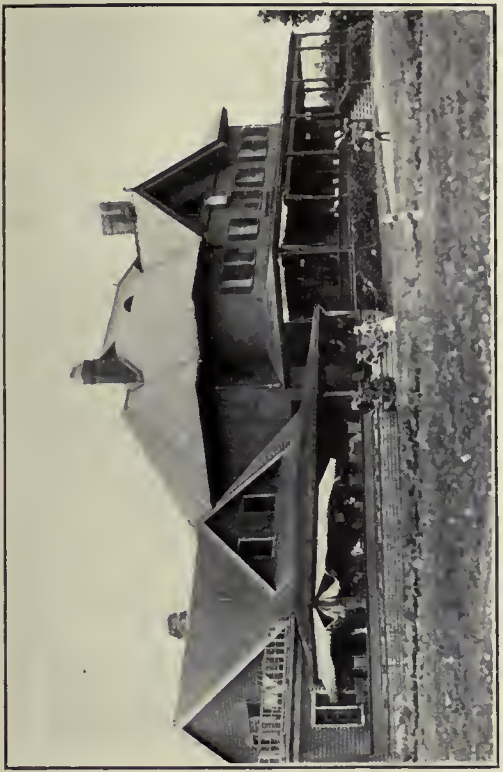
H. A. Lovett, K.C.



Residence of Mr. Wilfrid Bessette.



Residence of Mr. Albert E. Holt.



Dixie Golf Club House.

St. James Club, Dorchester Street.

HON. WILLIAM OWENS.

Senator, Farmer and Philanthropist.

On the opposite page will be found an appreciation of Senator Owens prepared by one of the editors of this work.

HON. WILLIAM OWENS.

There is probably no man in the entire Dominion of Canada whose life has been more active along commercial and political lines, than the Hon. William Owens, who was appointed to the Senate January 2nd, 1896.

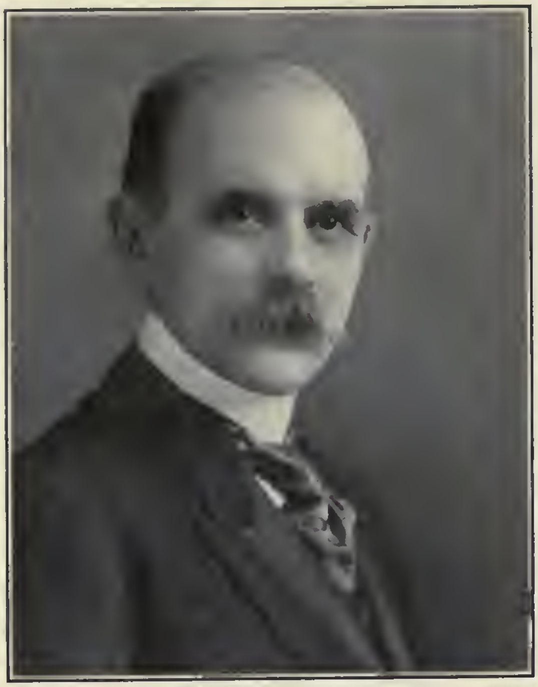
He was born May 15th, 1840, in the Township of Chatham, Argenteuil County, Quebec, the son of Owen and Charlotte (Lindley) Owens. The father came to Canada from Denbigh, Wales, in 1812, and was attracted to the Township of Chatham on account of the business possibilities presented by the construction of the Carillon and Greenville Canals by the Imperial Government. He entered business there as a general merchant and was soon recognized as the leading man of the district, being honored with the positions of Postmaster, Councillor and School Commissioner. He took an active part against the rebels during the troublesome times of 1837-1838, and after the rebellion had been put down, returned to active business, from which he retired in 1861.

The early life of Senator Owens was spent in Argenteuil County where he was educated and upon the completion of his schooling he entered his father's store. When the father relinquished business, he, with his brother Thomas, organized the general stores in the Counties of Argenteuil and Labelle, and an extensive lumber business and in a few years became one of the prosperous concerns in the Province of Quebec. During this period, Mr. Owens became deeply interested in public affairs and was for several years Councillor and Mayor of the Township of Chatham. He was twenty-six years of age when the Fenian troubles occurred in 1866, and he at once joined Lieut.-Colonel Cushing in raising a company of the 11th Argenteuil Rangers, and, in 1870, entered active service with that battalion as lieutenant. He was at this time one of the most popular and public-spirited men in the county, and, in 1881, he was elected as a Conservative, to represent Argenteuil in the Quebec Legislature, his opponent being Hon. Frank Gilman, the Liberal nominee. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1886, and in 1900 was again returned, defeating W. A. Weir. In 1901 he resigned from the Legislature and contested Argenteuil, as a Conservative, for the House of Commons, but was defeated by the late Dr. Christie.

Mr. Owens retired from the firm of T. and W. Owens in 1887, and one year later purchased from the estate of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, all the unconceded land in the Papineau Seignory, comprising one hundred and thirty miles of rich mineral and timber land. He retained his interest in this vast tract until recently, when he sold nearly all of it to a syndicate. He laid aside all active business cares a few years ago and now makes his home in Montreal, having recently built a magnificent home at No. 9 Belvidere Road, Westmount, but spends his summers at Montebello, where he conducts an extensive dairy farm and has a herd of magnificent Ayrshire cattle. He takes great interest in agriculture and was recently awarded a gold medal for having the best farm in the Province of Quebec. This award was made by a committee appointed by the Government, and was the result of a competition for the best kept and best equipped farm in the province. Senator Owens won easily, but after the committee's announcement the Government decided the contest was for practical farmers only. Senator Owens claims to be a practical farmer but the contention was raised that he did not live continuously on his farm and did not depend upon it for a living. It was conceded that his was the best tilled and best equipped farm, and in view of that fact the Government awarded him a diploma of distinguished agricultural merit, and in lieu of the gold medal, sent him a button signifying the distinction, which Senator Owens wears with commendable pride.

Senator Owens is domestic in his tastes and has no club affiliations, the only organization in which he takes interest being the Montreal Board of Trade. He is a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, the House of Industry and Refuge, and the Old Peoples' Home, and is president of the Ottawa River Navigation Company and the Central Railway Company of Canada.

In 1862, he married Miss Catherine Matilda Powers and the only child by this union is now the wife of Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., of Montreal. His present wife was Miss Margaret Caroline McMartin, and they have two children—Miss Willa Meek Owens and William Earl Foster Owens.



N. K. LAFLAMME, K.C.
Laflamme, Mitchell, Chenevert & Callaghan.

WILFRED A. HANDFIELD.

Wilfred A. Handfield.

Wilfred A. Handfield was born at St. Marc, County of Vercheres, P.Q., January 20, 1879. He was educated in the schools of St. Marc and Montreal and at Laval University, from which latter institution he graduated with the degree of LL.M. He was admitted to the Bar January, 1905, and at once entered into partnership with Hon. E. Guerin, and was afterwards a partner of L. A. Rivet, K.C., but is now the senior member of the legal firm of Handfield, Handfield & Handfield. He is legal adviser of the town of La Prairie, general counsel for the Cape Breton Railway Company, and legal adviser of the Montreal Apartment Company, Limited. He is also president of the Stenographers of the Bar of Montreal, is interested in the Emergency Brake Company and is a builder and owner of apartment houses. He is an honorary member of the Bermuda Hunt Club and spends all his winters abroad.

JUDGE J. B. ARCHAMBAULT.

Hon. J. B. Archambault.

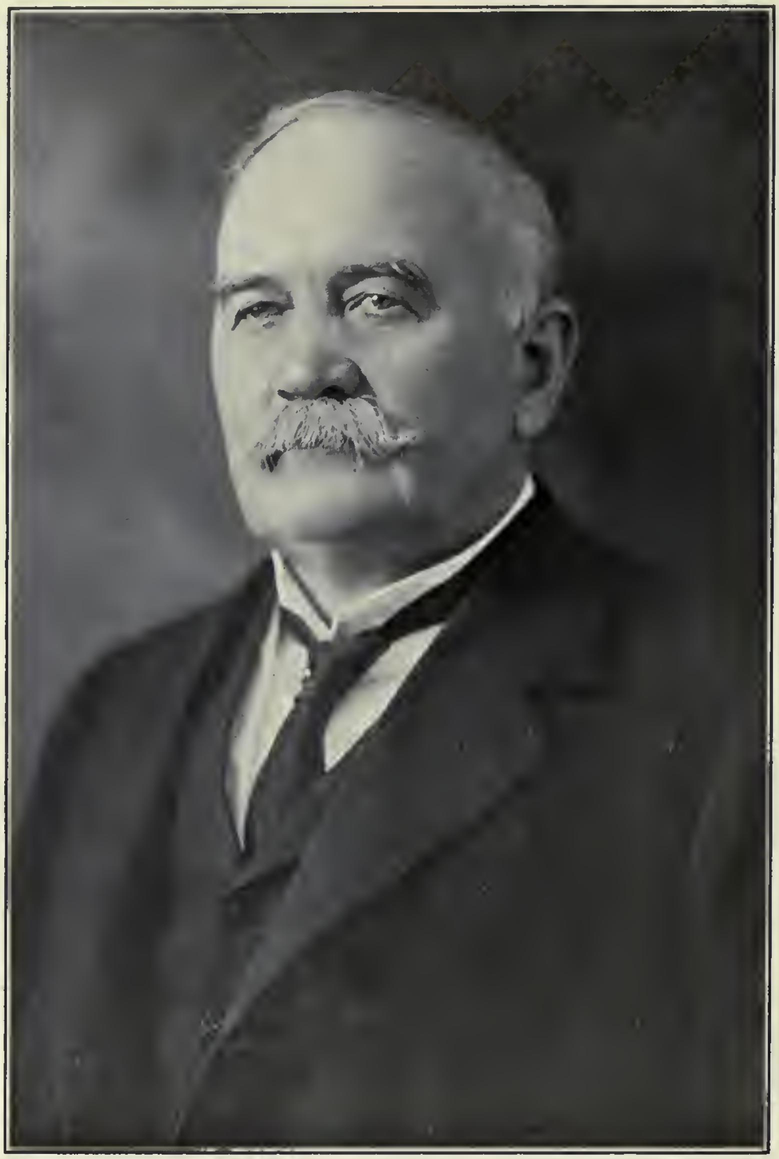
Hon. Justice Archambault was appointed Judge of the Montreal Circuit Court November 29, 1913. Born at St. Antoine, Richelieu River, and educated at the St. Hyacinthe Seminary and Laval University. He was graduated LL.B. and upon admission to the Bar in 1895, began active practice in Montreal. In 1905 he was chosen by the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec to assist in editing the Quebec Judicial Reports. Conservative in politics he took, from 1900 to 1911, a prominent part in contests of the Montreal region. He was the standard bearer of his party in Verchéres at the Federal election in 1904. At one time editor of "Le Rappel" he upheld conservatism and engaged in polemics which showed him to be a vigorous dialectician. He was one of the earliest exponents of proportional representation. He has made an extensive study of the political aspects of Canadian history and his lectures on this topic attracted the attention of the connoisseurs.

C. Aime Goyette, Advocate.
King's Counsel.

ERNEST E. VIPOND. HERBERT S. VIPOND.

Members of the firm of Vipond and Vipond, Advocates, Barristers, and Solicitors.

Residence of Mr. James McGregor, 519 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount. A representative type of the beautiful homes that are to be found in that charming suburb.



HON. NATHANIEL CURRY.

Senator, President of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, Limited, an officer or director of some thirty other companies. On the opposite page will be found a brief summary of Senator Curry's active career.

HON. NATHANIEL CURRY.

Nathaniel Curry, who was appointed to the Senate in 1911, is one of the most prominent men in the Dominion and has for many years been identified with some of the most important financial and industrial concerns in the country. In this connection he has aided largely in the development of many sections, has assisted several educational institutions and became widely known for his philanthropy and generosity.

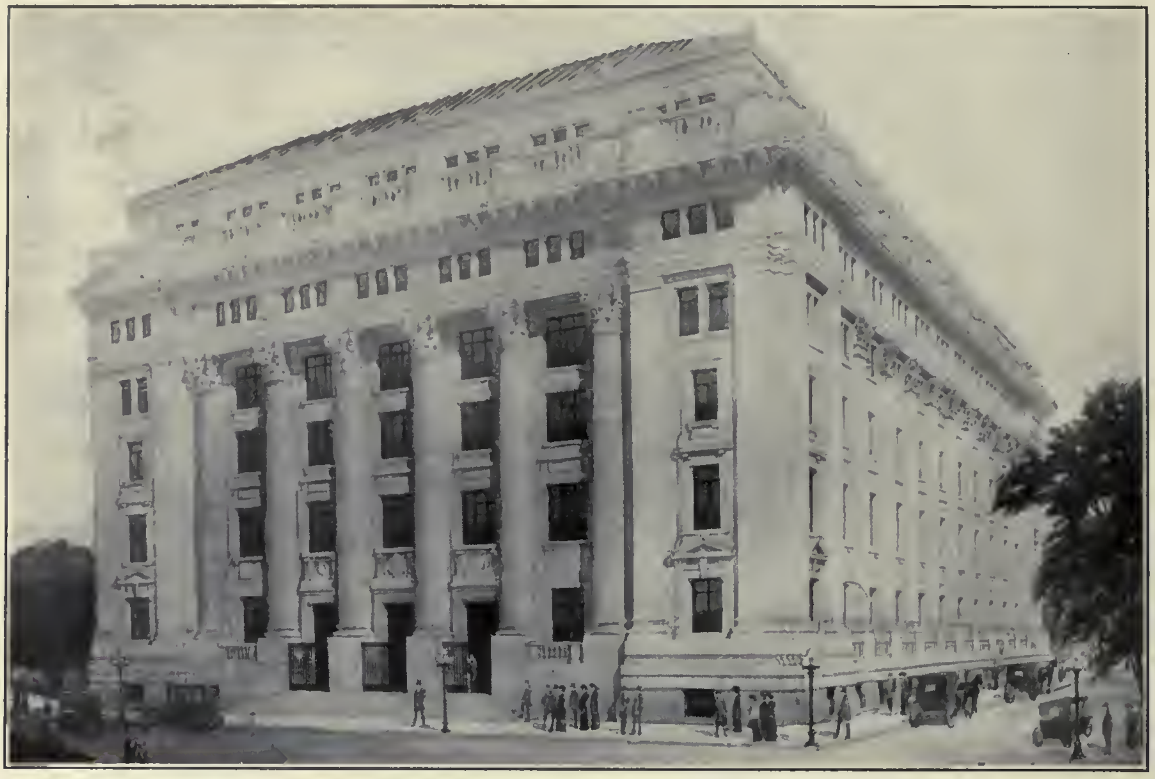
Senator Curry was born in Port Williams, County of Kings, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1851, the son of Charles and Eunice (Davidson) Curry, who were of Scotch-Irish and English descent. He was educated in public and private schools in the county of his birth, and upon the completion of his education he secured employment with a mercantile concern and later became associated with his brother-in-law, the late N. A. Rhodes, in the building and manufacturing business in Amherst, N.S., under the firm name of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited. This was in 1877, and the concern grew to such proportions that Mr. Curry's interests soon became varied and many. He also devoted much time to political affairs and became deeply interested in the civic life of Amherst. This led, in 1894, to his election to the Mayoralty of that city, and he administered the affairs of the office along the same lines that had brought him success in his business career.

Mr. Curry's reputation for rare executive ability and systematic business methods were such, that upon the organization of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, a concern that amalgamated several others in the same line, he was chosen its president and was also selected as the executive head of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd. He was the promoter of the Canada Rolling Stock Co., and while directing the affairs of these important corporations, retained the presidency of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd., which had previously added car building to its many lines and had become an integral part of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co.

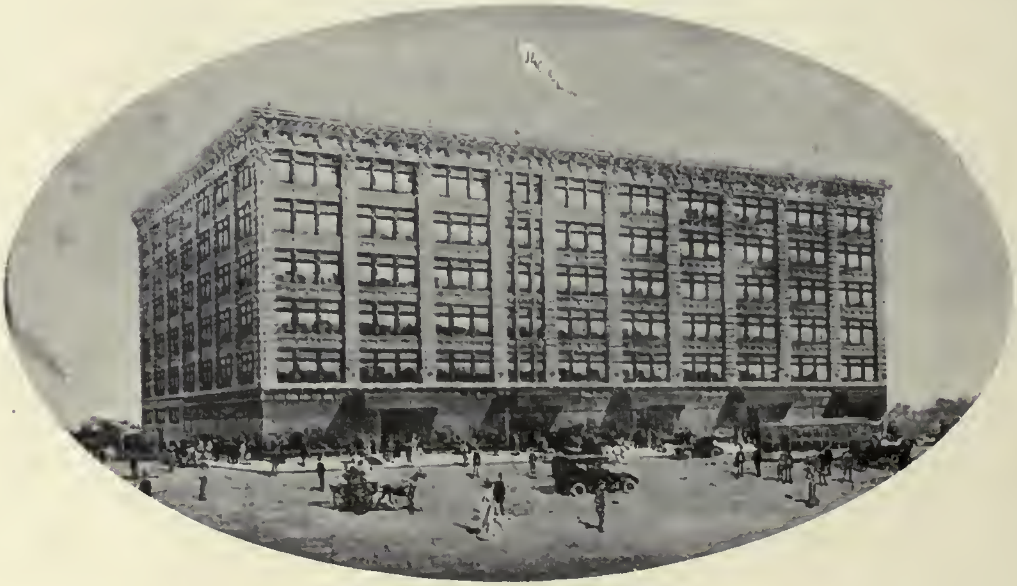
Mr. Curry removed to Montreal in 1910 and the same year was elected vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, being elevated to the presidency in 1911. Acadia University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Senator Curry and he gave that well-known institution of learning $85,000, for the endowment of 3 chairs of Engineering, and the following year gave McGill University $25,000 as a donation to its general fund. His philanthropy is marked and his subscriptions to charities have been many. In addition to his interests in industrial corporations, Senator Curry is a director of the Travellers' Life Assurance Co., the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company, the Montreal Trust Company, etc., numbering about thirty in all.

He married in September, 1881, Miss Mary E. Hall, a daughter of David Hall, of Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. His clubs are the Mount Royal Hunt, St. James and Engineers, of Montreal, the Albany Club of Toronto, the Rideau and Country, of Ottawa, the Halifax, of Halifax, and the Marshlands Club of Amherst, N.S.

Senator Curry resides at No. 581 Sherbrooke Street West, and has a farm of 500 acres at Amherst, which is under a high state of cultivation and upon which he indulges in the usual experimental work that claims the attention of gentlemen of large means who are agriculturally inclined.



The new building of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Dominion Square, Montreal, acknowledged to be the most ornate and impressive of all the newer structures in the city. It is a worthy home of a great and successful life insurance company.



THE JACOBS BUILDING.

The Jacobs Building, at the corner of St. Catherine and Alexander Streets, occupies one of the most prominent and valuable locations in the great new uptown business section, and for that reason this building has some of the most desirable tenants in the city.

HON. COL. SIR RODOLPHE FORGET, M.P.

Sir Rodolphe Forget, whose many diversified interests make him one of the most notable and powerful financiers in the Dominion of Canada, was born at Terrebonne, Quebec, December 19, 1861, the son of David and Angele (Limoges) Forget. He is descended from one of the oldest French-Canadian families, his forebears coming from Alençon, Normandy, and settling in Canada in 1655.

After completing his education at Masson College, Terrebonne, he came to Montreal and entered the banking house of his uncle, the late Senator L. J. Forget. The financial field offered Sir Rodolphe an opportunity to exercise his forceful executive ability and, in 1887, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of L. J. Forget & Co. In 1890, he became a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, of which he was chairman in 1908.

After retiring from the firm of L. J. Forget & Co., he founded the house of R. Forget, which has developed into one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in Canada. He established a branch house in Paris, France, in 1909, and founded La Banque Internationale du Canada in 1911. He has accomplished some remarkable achievements in building up industries, and was the most active spiri tin the merger era in Eastern Canada, his greatest work being the consolidation of the various companies that constitute the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. He also headed the navigation merger in 1911, and the success of these three enterprises attest the volue of his remarkable financial genius. Some idea of the power he wields in the financial and commercial world can be gleaned from his various connections. He is president of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., vice-president of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., director of the Toronto Railway Co., the Quebec Gas Co., the Sterling Coal Co., Ltd., the Canadian General Electric Co., and the St. Lawrence Flour Mills. He was formerly president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., the Eastern Canada Steel and Iron Works, Ltd., the Royal Electric Co., and the Mount Royal Assurance Co. He was also vice-president of the Canadian Securities Co., La Société d'Administration Générale, and a director of the Duluth Street Railway Co., the Montreal-London Securities Corporation, the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Co., the Union Brewery Co., the Murray Bay Lumber and Pulp Co., the City Central Real Estate Co., the Prudential Trust Co., the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., the Crown Life Insurance Co., the Canada Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., the Payne Consolidated Mining C., La Banque Provinciale and Le Journal. He is honorary vice-president of the Notre Dame Hospital, to which he has donated $250,000, and is a member of the St. James, Mount Royal, Canadien and Montreal Hunt Clubs. He is also a director of the Canada National Bureau of Breeding, a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Handcrafts Guild and a Life Governor of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 65th Carbineers, "Mount Royal," Montreal, in 1907, and was promoted to be honorary colonel, April, 1914.

Hon. Col. Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P.

Sir Rodolphe is Independent-Conservative in politics and has sat in the House of Commons for Charlevoix since 1904 and for Montmorency since 1911, holding both seats since that time. He married Mlle. Alexandra Tourville, who died shortly after their union, in 1885. His second marriage was to Blanche McDonald, a daughter of A. R. McDonald, of Quebec.

Sir Rodolphe resides at 71 Ontario Avenue, Montreal, and has a summer home, "Gil Mont," at St. Iréné les Bains, Quebec.

THE LATE LEONIDAS VILLENEUVE.

One of the founders and thrice mayor of the former Ville St. Louis. The firm of L. Villeneuve & Co., and many other enterprises are due to his forethought and energy. On the opposite page will be found a more extended notice of his life.

MR. LEONIDAS VILLENEUVE.

Leonidas Villeneuve, who died August 9, 1913, was one of the founders of Ville St. Louis, now known as the Laurier Ward, and did more than any other one man to convert that section of the city from a wilderness into a locality of beautiful homes and teeming industries.

Mr. Villeneuve was born at St. Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne County, March 3, 1849, and was educated in Montreal. In 1875 he became associated with the Hon. J. O. Villeneuve in the lumber business, locating in the extreme northern section. Mr. Villeneuve was one of the pioneers of this district, and even before Ville St. Louis was incorporated he was a leading figure in the organization of the village government and was one of its councilmen. He was also the prime mover in the establishment of a parish church, of which he was warden up to the time of his death and was a School Commissioner for a like period.

Through his efforts Ville St. Louis was incorporated, and it was fitting that a man of his energy and progressiveness should be officially associated with the city's government, and he was elected the first mayor of the town. His fellow citizens re-elected him for three terms to that important post, and his career as chief executive was marked by indefatigible work for the city's advancement.

Mr. Villeneuve had purchased a large amount of real estate and when the realty boom opened in the Mile End district, twenty years ago, it found him one of the heaviest land owners, and the rapid increase in values brought him a large fortune.

The lumber business of L. Villeneuve & Co., Limited, had also increased greatly, owing to the large building operations in the district. He eventually became sole owner of this enterprise and incorporated it in 1907 as a limited company. He was also interested in the Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, and several mills throughout the Dominion. He was a member of several clubs and societies and was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, being often requested to run for office, but outside the local positions he held, he had no desire for active political life. He died universally respected for his unswerving business honesty and uprightness, to which qualities his success was due. He was greatly loved, in the district where he lived so long, for his many unostentatious charities and kindness to his less fortunate fellowmen and his will contained bequests to several institutions to be used in alleviating suffering.

MR. J. ARTHUR VILLENEUVE.

J. Arthur Villeneuve, who became head of the firm of L. Villeneuve & Co., Limited, upon the death of his father, was born in Montreal May 24th, 1885, and was educated at the Montreal College, where he took a classical course and at the University of Ottawa,, where he qualified in business methods. After completing his education, he became associated in business with his father and became Vice-President of L. Villeneuve & Company, Limited, and Vice-President of the Eagle Lumber Co., Limited, of which two organizations his father was head. Upon the father's death, which occurred August 9, 1913, he succeeded to all the official positions and business connections. The firm of L. Villeneuve & Co., Limited, has grown into one of the largest of its character in Montreal. It supplies builders with every form of wood work and interior trim and some idea of the magnitude of the firm's business can be gleaned from the fact that it cuts all its own lumber and manufactures all its own goods, and for this purpose has a saw mill at Mont-Laurier and a planing mill at St. Jerome. The Montreal plant is located at St. Lawrence Boulevard and the Canadian Pacific Railway and has unexcelled shipping facilities.

Mr. Villeneuve was married June 3, 1912, to Yvonne, daughter of Frederic C. Lariviere, and they have one son, Jean L. Villeneuve.

RODOLPHE MONTY, K.C.

Rodolphe Monty, K.C.

Rodolphe Monty, senior member of the legal firm of Monty & Duranleau, No. 99 St. James Street, was born in Montreal, November 30, 1874, and was educated at the Ste. Marie de Monnoir College and McGill and Laval Universities, receiving the degrees of B.A. and LL.L. He was president of the law students of Laval in 1895-1896, and was admitted to practice January 14, 1897. While a student he was active in the model Parliament and filled the offices of Minister of Railways and Canals and leader of the Opposition. He has been a member of the Council of the Bar for eight years and Treasurer of the Bar for two years. Has also been an examiner of the Bar for five years. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the St. Denis, Canadian, and Delorimier Clubs.

THE LATE HON. C. A. GEOFFRION.

ALFRED DURANLEAU.

Alfred Duranleau.

Alfred Duranleau, of Monty & Duranleau, was born at West Farnham, P.Q., in 1872, and was educated at Ste. Marie de Monnoir College. He afterwards entered Laval University for the law course and graduated LL.M. He began his active legal career after admission to the Bar in 1897 and forming his present connection met with great success, his firm conducting some very important cases. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the Delorimier and many other clubs and societies.

MICHAEL ARTHUR PHELAN.

Michael A. Phelan.

M. A. Phelan, of the legal firm of Fleet, Falconer, Phelan & Bovey, was born in Montreal, April 1, 1875, and was educated at the Archbishop's Academy, Montreal, and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, receiving the B.A. degree from the latter institution. He entered McGill University for the law course and graduating with the degree of B.C.L., was admitted to the Bar in 1905. He formed his present business connections in 1909 and was elected President of the Junior Bar Association in 1912. Mr. Phelan is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Montreal Reform Club and the University Club. He married in 1910, Blanche Catherine, daughter of Senator D. Gillmor.

S. GERALD TRITT, B.C.L.

S. Gerald Tritt, advocate, is a native of Austria, being born at Bukowiana, in that country, twenty-eight years ago. He was educated in schools abroad and in Montreal, to which he came seventeen years ago and afterwards entered McGill University, graduating in 1907 with the B.C.L. degree.

After being called to the Bar Mr. Tritt began practice in 1909 and became a member of the legal firm of Margolese, Whelan and Tritt, with offices at 212 McGill Street. The firm although enjoying a large practice recently agreed to amicably dissolve and the members now practice alone, each retaining his office at the old location. Mr. Tritt has, in the seven years of his legal work, been attorney in many cases of importance and has built up a large clientele.

Mr. S. Gerald Tritt, B.C.L.

In addition to his law practice is a director of the Eagle Publishing Co., Limited, which issues a weekly paper on the East Side. He is a member of the Montefiore Club and the Knights of Pythias, and St. George's Society.

Mr. Tritt has succeeded in demonstrating the oft-repeated remark that success only comes to those who search for it. Hard and consistent effort, a careful planning and a skilful execution of work have been the principles that have brought the good results. Mr. Tritt is an enthusiast for the future of his adopted home and country, and fully realizes the possibility of the City of Montreal.

WILLIAM P. McFEAT.

Mr. McFeat has made a specialty of patents and patent causes for over twenty-five years.

JOSEPH C. B. WALSH.

Joseph C. B. Walsh, son of Mr. M. J. Walsh, an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, was educated at Archbishop's Commercial Academy, Montreal College, Loyola and McGill University, receiving the degree of B.A. from Loyola in 1908, and the B.C.L. from McGill in 1911. He was admitted to practice as a notary the year of his graduation and entered the firm of Stuart, Cox, McKenna and Walsh, in which connection he remained until 1913, when he opened an office in the Dominion Express Building and commenced practice alone. In January, 1912, he married Miss Gabrielle Turcot, daughter of Dr. Edwin Turcot. of Quebec.

Joseph C. B. Walsh, B.C.L.

MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON STEPHENS.
Former Chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission.

ALFRED GIRARD, K.C.

Alfred Girard, K.C., who has for several years so ably filled the position of Prothonotary of the Superior Courts. and who has inaugurated many improvements in the complex work of that office, was born at Marieville, August 6th, 1859. He was educated in the schools of Marieville and Sherbrooke, then entered McGill University for the law course. Mr. Girard is a Liberal in politics and sat for Bonville County from 1890 to 1910. Since his appointment to the office of Prothonotary, Mr. Girard has made an efficient official, and his courteous treatment of all has made him very popular.

Alfred Girard, K.C.

EDMOND BROSSARD, K.C.

Edmond Brossard, K.C., one of the prominent members of the younger Bar, was born in Montreal, December 19, 1873, the son of Telesphore Brossard, who was the Dominion Appraiser of His Majesty's Customs, and Evelina (Turgeon) Brossard, whose ancestors were among those sturdy pioneers who came to Canada with Maisonneuve in 1642. Mr. Brossard was educated at St. Mary's College and Laval University, graduating B.A. with the Governor-General's Medal in 1894, and the LL.L. with first honors in 1897.

After being called to the Bar he at once began practice as an associate of Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, K.C., the firm eventually becoming LeBlanc, Brossard & Forest.

He was secretary of the Montreal Bar in 1900, has been a councillor of same and a member of the General Council. His popularity and fitness for the position led to his selection as president of the Junior Bar Association in 1908.

Mr. Brossard is a councillor of the Canadian Club and in addition holds membership in the Club La Fontaine and the Club St. Denis. He is a man of literary attainments and has been an occasional contributor to the press and law reviews.

Edmond Brossard, K.C.

He was married in October, 1900, to Mlle. Alice deLorimier and resides at 59 Chesterfield Avenue, Westmount.

Hon. Sir A. R. Angers, K.C.
35 St. James St.

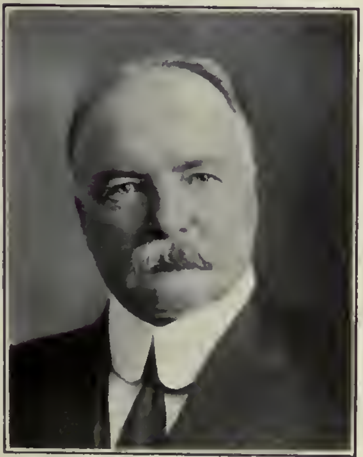
George H. Baker, M.P.
107 St. James St.

F. X. Roy, K.C.
97 St. James St.

Horace A. Hutchins, K.C.
204 St. Catherine W.

Joseph Morin, K.C.
180 St. James St.

Victor Martineau, K.C.
66 St. James St.



E. A. D. Morgan, B.C.L.
54 Notre Dame E.

Theodule Rhéaume.
180 St. James St.

Arthur Delisle, K.C.
70 St. James St.

A GROUP OF WELL KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE MONTREAL BAR.

MR. MORTIMER B. DAVIS.
President of the Imperial Tobacco
Company of Canada, Limited.

The wealth of Canada lies in her fertile fields and green meadows. She is essentially an agricultural country and has unparalleled resources in her land. He who can combine the products of the land with the labor of the country's sons and daughters is indeed forming a combination which is of the greatest advantage to the citizens of this country. One of the great industries of Canada is the raising and the manufacturing into the finished product of tobacco. The extent of this particular business at the present time is due to the energy and sagacity of one of Montreal's best known citizens—Mr. Mortimer B. Davis, President of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, which company has its headquarters in Montreal, and is one of the largest commercial enterprises in the Dominion, and is at the head beyond question in its own branch of activity. Some comprehension of its extent can be gathered from the fact that in its big factories and offices on St. Antoine Street, Montreal, over three thousand employees find work in a plant which is constructed on the most modern and scientific plans to give convenience to every detail of the business, and to conserve the health and habits of each member of the force. The products of the Montreal plant are to be found in every corner of the Dominion. The enterprise of this company, and the vast sums of money expended each year to advertise these goods and to make them superior to all other brands has a decided influence in perpetuating the city's commercial supremacy.

This great organization also has a branch at Granby, in the Eastern Townships, which is known as the Empire Tobacco Co., and which is devoted to the manufacture of plug tobacco, and which gives employment to an additional large number of hands. In this plant the Canada leaf is largely used, providing a splendid market for the home grown product. Mr. Davis has not been content with watching his big business grow, but he has done much to help the Canadian farmer to increase his farm's earning capacity. He has sent experts onto the farms to teach the growers of tobacco the proper methods of planting, harvesting and curing their crops, and in this way has secured for his own company a better product, and at the same time has enabled the growers to realize a higher price and an increased number of pounds from his acreage.

Mr. Mortimer B. Davis is a man of large ideas and of the keenest foresight. The extent of his present business is warrant for that statement. He has been able to surround himself with lieutenants who have been of great assistance in his plans and enthusiastically follow in his lead. Mr. Davis is a son of the late Mr. S. Davis, who was in his lifetime one of the most respected citizens of Montreal, and who was himself a man of clear and acute business judgment, and whose firm, S. Davis & Sons, is well known throughout Canada.

Mr. M. B. Davis was born in this city, has lived here his entire life, was educated at our High School, and is interested in everything that tends to benefit his native city. Perhaps no man is more liberal with all religions and conditions of charities than he. He has a beautiful town residence on Pine Avenue West, an engraving of which is shown in this work, as well as a country home at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Mount Royal Club, St. James Club, the Montreal Hunt, the Royal Montreal Golf, and the Montreal Board of Trade.

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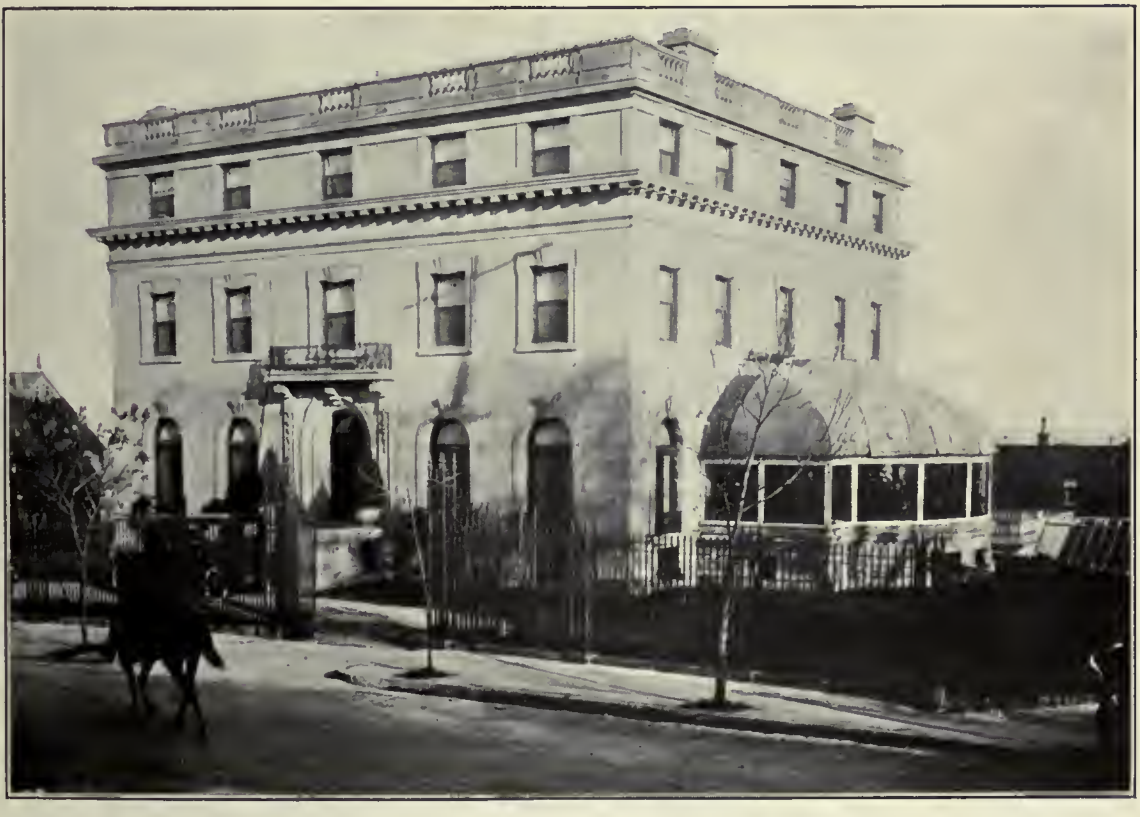


Residence of Mr. Mortimer B. Davis, President of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited. This palatial home is situated on Pine Avenue West, midway of the Mountain side, and affords a view over the city, the river and the valley beyond, equal to any on the continent.

MR. DOUGLAS LORNE McGIBBON.

D. Lorne McGibbon, who is recognized as one of the leading figures in the industrial, commercial and financial circles of the Dominion, was born at "Thornbury," Montreal, November 24, 1870, the son of the late Major Alexander A. and Harriet (Davidson) McGibbon, both of whom are deceased. He received his early education at the Montreal High School, and at an early age entered the fire insurance business in Montreal. Three years in this connection, although attended with bright prospects, convinced him that fire insurance did not offer the opportunity he sought and the next six years found him identified with the coal industry in St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Ill., and other western cities in the United States. His desires still unsatisfied, but with an experience that was a great addition to his fighting implements, he returned to Montreal in 1893, and two years later went to Medicine Hat and organized the Medicine Hat Trading Company, of which he was made managing director. While on a business trip in 1897 he was offered and accepted the position of purchasing agent for the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, of Grand'Mere, Quebec. One year later he was made general manager of the company and was fairly started on the career for which he knew he was fitted. Each previous venture has been but a stepping stone to the pinnacle, and when he was later selected as the general manager of the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, the first real opportunity for the exertion of his abilities presented itself and he soon placed the company in the highest dividend paying class of Canadian industries. His rare executive ability and power of organization were speedily asserted, and, in 1908, he formed the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, and is president of that important corporation. Mr. McGibbon's success soon led him into other fields and his interests in the commercial institutions of Canada are many and varied. He is president of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., director of the Cedar Rapids Power Co., president of Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, president of Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd., president of La Rose Consolidated Mines. He is a director of the Eastern Trust Co., the United States Rubber Co. and the Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. Some years ago he was threatened with tuberculosis and spent a long time at Saranac Lake, where his health was completely restored. Since that time he has been vitally interested in the fight against consumption and in his war with that insidious disease he organized the Laurentian Society for the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis. Through his efforts the sanitarium of the society at St. Agathe des Monts was erected. It is located in the Laurentian Mountains, which medical experts claim is an ideal spot for the purpose.

Mr. McGibbon is a member of the St. James, Montreal Hunt, Forest and Stream, and Royal Montreal Golf Clubs of Montreal, the Toronto and York Clubs of Toronto, and the Rideau Club of Ottawa. He was married July 6, 1897, to Miss Ethelwyn Waldock, of Woodstock, Ont. Mr. McGibbon resides in Montreal and has a fine country estate "Stonehaven," at St. Agathe des Monts. He is an extensive traveller and is very fond of all outdoor sports. We cannot refrain from making the statement that perhaps Lorne McGibbon's face and commanding figure is as well known on St. James Street as that of any other citizen of Montreal. He has that certain charm of personality which is given to but few men. He has an acquaintance with men in every walk of life which would seem impossible for so busy a man to maintain, yet he does it with the most democratic ease. He is rated as perhaps the most successful young business man in Montreal, but withal the human side of life remains the most important to him.

The St. James Cathedral and a portion of the uptown business section from the Windsor Station. Taken during the charming Montreal winter season.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. RODDEN.

Financier, Farmer and Horseman.

On the following page will be found a sketch briefly outlining Capt. Rodden's activities.

MR. WILLIAM T. RODDEN.

Despite his many commercial interests William T. Rodden has found time to inaugurate reforms that will be far-reaching and beneficial to mankind. He is an avowed champion of purity in food products and along this line he has given his attention to milk, water and ice, three articles that are household necessities and which are known to be transmitters of contagion. His first efforts were directed to producing milk under sanitary conditions, and in this he has been very successful. The work was accomplished at the dairy farm at Vaudreuil, where some of the best herds known are kept under conditions that insure an absolutely clean and healthful milk supply. Mr. Rodden used the best herds in his experiments in order to obtain the highest quality, but this is not absolutely necessary in dairy farming as cleanliness is the greatest desideratum, and if the animal is healthy the consumer need fear no evil results. The Vaudreuil Dairy is an object lesson to every farmer in the Dominion and its benefits will be apparent when producers realize that quality and cleanliness are more desirable than quantity, although both can be secured when care is exercised. The buildings at the Vaudreuil Farm have been erected along the most approved lines, absolute cleanliness, perfect ventilation, good light and sanitary drainage prevailing in all. The cows are regularly tested for tuberculosis and are washed before each milking. The attendants are clad in spotless white, while a complete dairy outfit and refrigerating plant insures still further cleanliness in handling and properly cooling the product.

Mr. Rodden helped organize and became president of the Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in 1912. Here also the keynote has been purity, the ice, made from sterilized water with the latest sanitary machinery, being free from all pollution. Having succeeded in these demonstrations, Mr. Rodden turned his attention to water and organized the Vaudreuil Spring Syndicate, which is now supplying water to a dozen municipalities along the Ottawa River and the western part of Montreal Island.

He is an indefatigable worker and every enterprise with which he is connected shows evidence of his aggressive and tireless efforts He was born in Ottawa and was educated there and in Montreal, where his entire business life has been spent. His interests along many diversified lines has made him a conspicuous figure in the financial, commercial and realty world. He is president of the Mount Royal Realties, Ltd., and the Mount Royal Stables, vice-president of the Standard Securities, Ltd., to which he is now devoting the major portion of his time and a member of the McGill Property Syndicate, which erected the ten story structure at McGill and Notre Dame Streets, known as the McGill Building. This is one of the most imposing office buildings in the city and in addition to materially improving the locality, is constructed along lines of improved light and ventilation that are in sharp contrast to the methods used but a decade ago. Mr. Rodden's farm at Vaudreuil contains about four hundred acres which he works along purely scientific lines, and he also maintains a string of show horses and has won a score of ribbons at the various shows in Canada and the United States. He is a frequent exhibitor at the National Horse Show, held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and in 1912 captured the most important event in the class for jumpers, despite the fact that the competition was open to horses of the world and that there were seventy-nine entries. At the 1913 show his mare "Blue Mouse" won the Ladies' Saddle Class from a record entry. In this class the entries exceeded, both in quality and numbers, any that has ever been shown. His mare "Sarah Moore" also finished second in the Open Jumping class and won first honors in the International Jumping contest, while "Out Post," another of his entries, took the first prize in the class for Heavy-weight Qualified Hunters. Subsequently "Sarah Moore" and the chestnut gelding "Billy," also owned by Mr. Rodden, were awarded the blue ribbon for a "pair of hunters and jumpers in the same ownership to be shown abreast over the jumps, performance only to count." He subsequently won two other events making seven in all.

Mr. Rodden is honorary president of the National Club, a newly-organized social coterie which meets daily in the McGill Building at the luncheon hour. He also holds membership in the St. James, Montreal, Canada, Forest and Stream, Maniton, Heather Curling, Beaconsfield Golf, and Montreal Hunt Clubs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is by merit a past-master of Royal Victoria Lodge. He was formerly a captain of the Victoria Rifles, rising from the ranks through all the intermediary grades to the command of a company, from which he retired after long service. He also takes active interest in all outdoor sports and is a life member of the M. A. A. A.

Residence of Mr. F. C. Stephens.

Residence of Mr. J. H. Sherrard.

Residence of Mr. A. L. Caron.

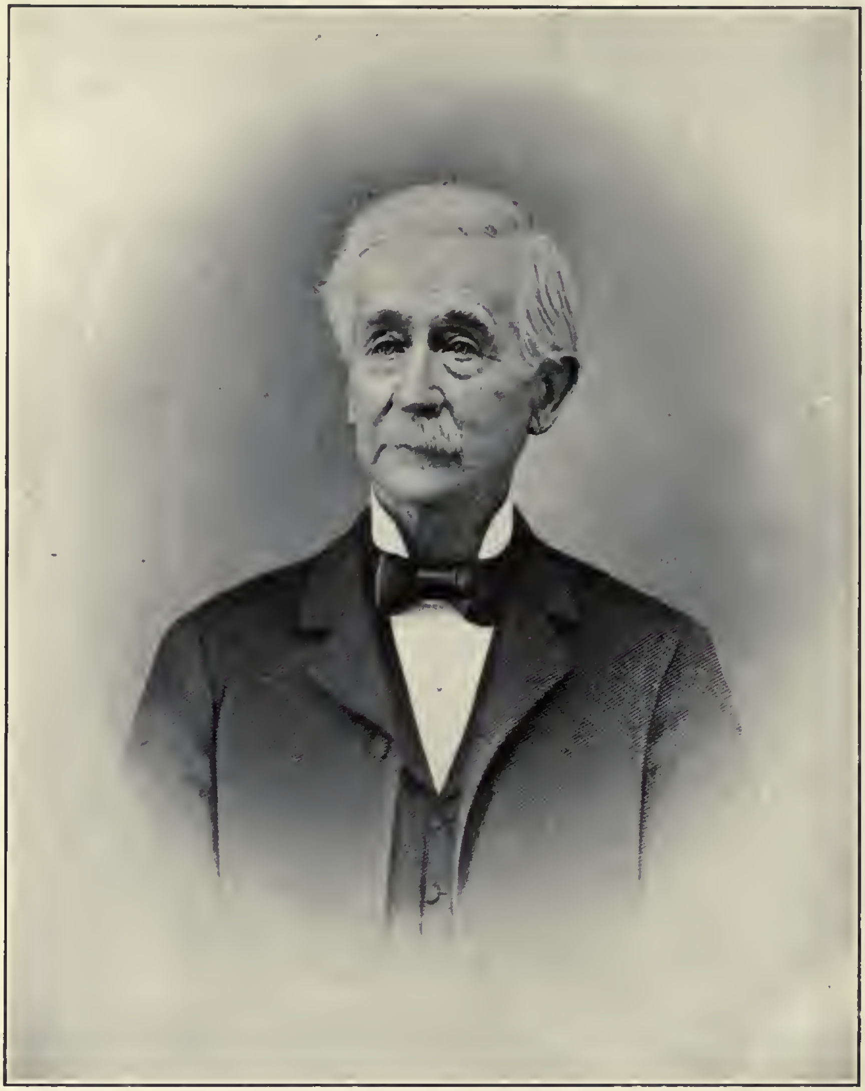
Residence of Mr. Treffle Bastien.

A GROUP OF CHARMING MONTREAL HOMES.

DR. EMILE OSTIGUY.

Dr. Emile Ostiguy, who relinquished a successful medical practice for the more remunerative business of real estate development, was born at Chambly, Quebec, June 23, 1866, the son of Joseph and Emilie (St. Germain) Ostiguy. The father was a successful merchant and both parents were of French-Canadian descent. Dr. Ostiguy was a student at Longueuil Commercial College for five years, and subsequently at St. Therese and St. Hyacinthe Classical College for seven years. Deciding to become a physician he matriculated at Laval University, Montreal, and graduated in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his professional career at Chambly, Quebec, where he remained for one year, when he removed to St. Hyacinthe, where, in addition to practicing medicine, he conducted a drug store for twenty years, retiring in 1910. He then took up real estate operation, a business for which he had an unusual predilection and since his entry into that field he has been very successful, and is now one of the leading real estate men of the city. His operations have mostly been along the line of suburban development, and many beautiful sections on the outskirts of the city are of his creation. He is President of La Compagnie des Boulevards de l'Ile de Montreal, President of the Montreal Suburban Land Co., Ltd., President of the Montreal Island Co., Ltd., President of General Realty and Investments, Ltd., and is associated with many other interests, both of a real estate and financial character. Dr. Ostiguy was married October 15, 1889, to Henriette Bernier, daughter of Hon. M. E. Bernier, who was Minister of Inland Revenue in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, and who is now Vice-President of the Canadian Railway Commission. The children by this union are: Paul Emile Ostiguy, who is associated with his father in business; Bernier Ostiguy, who is a student at St. Laurent College, and Germaine Ostiguy, now attending the Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal.

Dr. Ostiguy's offices are in the Duluth Building and his residence is at No. 361 Sherbrooke Street East. He is a member of the Engineers, St. Denis and Winchester Clubs.



THE LATE JAMES SHEARER.

Founder of the James Shearer Company, Limited, and a staunch advocate and promoter of Montreal Harbor improvements. A more complete sketch appears on the following page.

MR. JAMES SHEARER.

James Shearer, who was for years one of the most prominent men in the commercial life of Montreal, and who organized the James Shearer Company, was born at Rosegill, Caithnesshire, Scotland, July 31, 1822. He came to Canada in 1843, and took up his residence in Montreal. He was an expert mechanic and after being employed as a skilled workman by several firms he determined to engage in business on his own account and in 1853 established the James Shearer Company, a factory for the manufacture of house and steamboat woodwork finishings and interior trim of all descriptions. Under Mr. Shearer's careful direction the business for the manufacture of lumber, doors, sashes,and blinds was carried on along extensive lines, and the new business grew to such large proportions that led to the formation of a separate company, in the year 1895, of the Shearer & Brown Company, for the manufacture of dimension timber, etc. In the year 1903 these two companies amalgamated under the name of Shearer, Brown & Wills, Limited, with Mr. Shearer as president and took over the mill properties in the vicinity of the St. Gabriel Locks of the Lachine Canal. These mills are ranked among Montreal's leading industries. Mr. Shearer retired from active business in 1903 and was succeeded in the presidency of the company by his eldest son, James T. Shearer, who died September 7, 1908.

The greater part of Mr. Shearer's shipping being by water he was naturally interested in that means of transportation and was a staunch advocate of harbor improvements. He had on many occasions seen the low-lying wharves and piers lining the St. Lawrence River completely inundated during the high tides of early spring, and he knew the entire system was wrong and totally inadequate for the shipping at that period. His thoughts were not entirely for his own day, but with the rare business discernment he possessed, he could see the city's wonderful growth as a great maritime port, and he was anxious that adequate provision be made for the increase in shipping that he knew was bound to come. With this end in view he worked out a plan of harbor improvement and labored zealously to have his ideas adopted by the Harbor Commission. His plans included the dredging of the harbor to a uniform depth, the widening of the channel at certain points, the raising of the old wharves, which were at that time at a low level, and the construction of additional piers at a high level. Mr. Shearer's plans were considered premature at the time and he labored in vain to have them adopted. After he had relinquished his efforts, however, shipping interests were aroused to the necessity of improved shipping facilities, and while Mr. Shearer received no credit for his foresight, he lived long enough to see the improvements he had so strongly advocated underway, along the very lines that he planed and labored for a quarter of a century earlier.

Mr. Shearer married in June, 1848, Miss Eliza Graham, of Montreal, and died September 13, 1906.

During his long and honorable business career, Mr. Shearer was one of the strongest figures in the city's commercial life. He was always interested in every movement that would advance the welfare of the city of his adoption and any work that paid tribute to Montreal's makers would be incomplete unless it included his name among those who have by strict integrity and business acumen made Montreal commercially great.

On January 7th, 1912, the name of the firm was again changed to its original name of the James Shearer Company, Limited, with Mr. James Gilman Shearer, grandson of the founder of the company, as president.

MR. JAMES CARRUTHERS.

No man in the entire Dominion has attained greater international fame or done more to advance Canada's varied interests than James Carruthers, aptly termed the "Wheat King" on account of his extensive dealings in that cereal and his incessant efforts to develop the latent agricultural possibilities of the north-western territory. Not only along these lines has Mr. Carruthers labored, but in the various fields of commerce and transportation his efforts have advanced the country's interests and helped to make its greatness recognized by the nations of the earth.

Mr. Carruthers was born in Toronto, August 13, 1853, the son of Andrew and Janet Carruthers, who came from Dumfries, Scotland. His education was received in the schools of Toronto after which he entered the employ of T. C. Chisholm, of Toronto, at that time the largest grain dealer in Canada, and here was gained the knowledge that was to eventually make him the most powerful figure in grain export in the entire country. After three years of service with Mr. Chisholm, he accepted a position with the grain firm of Crane & Baird, and his quick grasp of conditions and executive knowledge soon brought him a partnership in the firm. He remained in this connection for ten years and then organized the house of Norris & Carruthers, which after a decade was succeeded by the present firm of James Carruthers & Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Carruthers has been president and active directing head since the incorporation. The concern is the largest exporter of grains in Canada and maintains offices in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. In addition to his interest in this trade, which unquestionably owes some of its large development to his efforts, Mr. Carruthers is president of the Toronto and Montreal Steamship Co., the United Supply and Contracting Co., the Montreal and Lake Erie Steamship Co., the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Hiram L. Piper Co., Ltd., Pacific Coast Collieries, Ltd., Canadian Marble and Granite Works, Ltd., vice-president of the Canadian Securities Corporation, Ltd., Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co. of Prince Rupert, B.C., a director of the Dominion Bank, St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Co., Niagara Navigation Co., Inland Navigation Co., Thousand Islands Steamboat Co. and the St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co. His wide-spread commercial interests are attested by his membership in the Montreal Corn Exchange, of which he was formerly president, the Montreal Board of Trade, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Toronto Board of Trade, while his interest in suffering humanity is shown by his activity in the Montreal General Hospital and the Western Hospital, being a member of the Governing Board of each.

Mr. Carruthers holds membership in the St. James and Mount Royal Clubs, and is also a member of the United Empire Club of London, England, and the Edmonton Club of Alberta. With all these commercial, philanthropic and social connections it would seem that every moment of Mr. Carruthers' time was taken up, yet he finds opportunity for outdoor sports. He was at one time a great lacrosse enthusiast, and only a few years ago he owned some of the most famous racers that ever performed on the American tracks, and at the present time he maintains a fine stable of cross-country and other horses. This is a brief summary of Mr. Carruthers' achievement along varied lines and it indelibly stamps him as one of the most progressive men of the country and one who has worked assiduously for its development.

MESSRS. DUPUIS FRERES.

To sketch in a few lines the history of Dupuis Freres, Limited, is to write in advance what will be one of the most interesting pages of commercial history in the future. They have figured in every forward movement, and to speak of the Dupuis Brothers' rise in the commercial world is to speak of untiring effort, honest progress and popular initiative.

The firm Dupuis Freres, Limited, founded 46 years ago, has reason to feel proud of its past, to be satisfied with the present, and highly hopeful for the future.

The first dry goods store on St. Catherine Street was Dupuis Freres, Limited. The founder, a young man then, was Mr. Joseph Nazaire Dupuis. His father had just died and left him, the eldest son, the full responsibility of caring for his seven brothers and one sister. His only resources were the consciousness of his responsibility, and unlimited amount of courage and energy, and a keen business intellect.

Mr. J. N. Dupuis.

The first store was situated on St. Catherine Street, near Montcalm. That was in 1868. Business increased so rapidly that at the end of two years the store was removed to larger quarters, near Amherst Street. In 1874, three of the brothers, Joseph Nazaire, Odilon and Louis, formed a co-partnership and opened a wholesale dry goods concern on St. Paul Street. Unfortunately, two years later, Joseph Nazaire died and the wholesale business was discontinued. However, Odilon and Louis, together with another brother, Eugene, continued the St. Catherine Street store, under the firm name of "Dupuis Freres." In 1878, Eugene left the business to go to Ottawa. Odilon and Louis continued the business together until 1881. Then, bringing in their two brothers, Alexander and Narcisse, a new co-partnership was formed, and the splendid building now standing at the corner of St. Andre Street was built.

In 1886, Louis retired from the active field and during the ten succeeding years the three brothers prospered. Then Narcisse retired and left Alexander and Odilon in charge. A few months later, November 4, 1896, Alexander died and Odilon sold out to Narcisse, who, although he had retired, still courted opportunity. He at once purchased five small neighboring stores and added to the original building, to make the present store, reaching from St. Andre to St. Christophe Streets.

Comparing the volume of business this year with that of 1897 shows an increase of 300 per cent, and that is but the first step, say the present proprietors, of the great movement that is afoot to make Dupuis Freres, Limited, the pride of not only the East End, but of Montreal. Several new departments have been added during the last two years; a pharmacy, a pretty soda fountain, a hair dressing and manicuring parlor, an optical department, a butcher shop, a large wall-paper department, etc., etc.

The department heads at Dupuis Freres, Limited, with long experience in other places, special qualifications as financiers, buyers, salesmen, artists, are fully capable of making good all our promises for the future.

"Above all," says Mr. Dupuis, "all employees must constitute with the proprietor one big family with but one aim and with but one policy. The common mottoes are: 1st. We shall not solicit patronage, we shall deserve it. 2nd. Let us be honest, always honest, ever honest. Our individual honesty constitutes the store's honesty and success."

MR. JOHN McMARTIN.

One of the pioneers of the Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Districts and owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the Dominion.

MR. JOHN McMARTIN.

The history of Canadian mining contains no more romantic story than that of John McMartin, who arose from a position of comparative obscurity to a commanding place as a millionaire partner in the Porcupine and Cobalt Mines.

He was born 2nd of September 1859, near Glen Roy, in the historic county of Glengarry, Ontario, son of Allan McMartin and Catherine McDonald. Both of his great grand parents originally came from Scotland to America, but at the time of the Revolutionary War formed part of the great number of U. E. L., who preferred their loyalty to present prosperity and made their homes in Canada, settling in what has since been known as the part of Canada, more Scotch than Scotland itself, Glengarry County. Mr. McMartin was educated in the public schools of his native county, but as one of the oldest of a large family he had early to make his own way in the world and at the age of sixteen set out to carve a niche for himself.

At this time when still quite a boy, he secured employment on the construction by the Dominion Government of what is now the Canadian Pacific Railway at Port Arthur. Mr. McMartin soon learned all that was to be known of railway building and after some experience in Michigan as a lumberman, became known as one of the most expert railway men in Canada. He put in many years in railway work from Mexico to British Columbia, his contract being on the Colorado Midland in 1886, and became widely known as an expert contractor. On 22nd January, 1896, he married Mary Catherine McDougald, daughter of John A. McDougald of Alexandria, now Local Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Cornwall.

In 1903 the first discovery of silver at Cobalt, was made by Fred Larose, a blacksmith who was working for Mr. McMartin's brother Duncan, and with whom he had a prospector's agreement by which one-half of any discovery made by him became the property of Duncan McMartin. When the matter of registering the claim and procuring title and starting mining operations came to be dealt with difficulties had to be confronted. Other interests laid claim to the property and John McMartin was compelled to fight adverse claims to the Larose and Lawson mines through all the courts of this country and the Privy Council. He was in this way one of the first to venture any money on the prospect of the production of silver at Cobalt. By perserverance and determination and holding on to every point gained, he and his associates made a fortune out of his Cobalt interests. Not satisfied with this they turned their eyes further north and were the original owners with the Timmins Brothers and D. A. Dunlap of the first gold mine discovered in the Porcupine field, the famous Hollinger, of which they still hold a controlling interest besides owning absolutely other mines, nearly, if not equally valuable, in the immediate vicinity. Mr. McMartin is also heavily interested in mining properties in British Columbia and in real estate in the Canadian West and Labrador. Mr. McMartin is a Liberal in politics although the ties of home life have as yet prevented him from taking any active part in them.

He is vice-president of the Hollinger Mines, vice-president and director of the Canadian Mining Finance Co., Limited, and president of the Motherlode Sheep Creek Mining Co., of British Columbia. Mr. McMartin made his home here in 1907 and 1908 but now divides his time between Cornwall and New York City, although he retains his Montreal interests and maintains an office in the Eastern Townships Building. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City.

* * *

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS.

Although Canada has contributed many able men to the United States, few have attained greater success and prominence than Dr. James Douglas, who is President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of 99 St. John Street, New York City, and of El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company. Dr. Douglas was born at Quebec, November 4, 1837, and was educated at Queen's University and Edinburgh University, his course at the last named institution being taken with an intention to enter the ministry. He received the degree of M.A. from Queen's University and McGill University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Douglas has been a voluminous writer, some of his best known works being "Quebec in the 17th Century," "New England and New France," "Untechnical Addresses on Technical Subjects," and "Canadian Independence and Imperial Federation." He is Past President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a member of the Canadian Mining Institute, member and Gold Medallist of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, London, England, the Society of Arts, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute and the British Academy of Arts.

Dr. Douglas holds membership in the Century, Engineers, City and Adirondack League Clubs of New York, and the Montmorency Fish and Game Clubs of Canada.

MR. HUGH PATON.

Hugh Paton, president of the Shedden Forwarding Company, who occupies an important place in the business and social circles of Montreal, was born at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, October 15, 1852, the son of William and Mary (Shedden) Paton. He was educated in the schools of Paisley, Scotland, coming to Canada in 1871, became associated with his uncle, the late John Shedden, a prominent railway contractor, who after building the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, of which he was president, and other works, was accidently killed at the opening of that line. He had previously founded the Shedden Company, and upon his death Mr. Paton assumed charge of that organization and eventually became its president and principal proprietor. The Shedden Forwarding Company acts as general contractors, forwarding and cartage agents for the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Systems, and maintains branches in Toronto, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Guelph, Brantford, Kingston, Cornwall and St. Hyacinthe, and is represented in the United States by the Michigan Cartage Co., which handles the business of the Grand Trunk across the United States border. The business is one of the largest of its kind in America and the immense expansion and the advanced lines upon which it is conducted, bear evidence of

Mr. Hugh Paton.

Mr. Paton's able management. The company's widespread connection and superior facilities places it in a position to afford service of such a comprehensive character as to commend it to the favorable consideration of the freight shipping public throughout the Dominion.

In addition to being the official head and principal owner of the Shedden Forwarding Co., Mr. Paton is a director of the Bell Telephone Co., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Montreal Trust Co., the Sineennes-McNaughton Line, Ltd., the Canadian Transfer Co., the Wire and Cable Co., the Canadian Express Co., the London and Lancashire Assurance Co., the Northern Electric Manufacturing Co., the Michigan Cartage Co. of Detroit, Michigan, and holds a large interest in the firm of William Paton, Ltd., of Johnstone, Scotland. He is a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Institute and a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Notre Dame Hospital, and the Western Hospital. He was for four years Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Tandem Club, and from 1879 to 1886 he held the same office in the Montreal Hunt Club, of which he became M.F.H. in 1887. He was elected vice-president of the St. Andrews Society of Montreal in 1896 and became its president the following year. Mr. Paton is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James', Canada, the Montreal, Royal Montreal Golf, Montreal Racquet and the Forest and Stream Clubs of Montreal, the Toronto Club of Toronto, the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg, the Manhattan Club of New York City, the Junior Antheneum Club of London, England, and the Montreal Jockey Club. Mr. Paton is a warm supporter of the turf and his horses won the Queen's Plate at the Provincial Meet in 1880, 1882 and 1884, and the Montreal Hunt Club Cup in 1889.

He was married in 1884 to Isabella, fifth daughter of the late Andrew Robertson of Montreal, and resides at 507 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, with a handsome summer home "The Island," at Bord a Plouffe.

Home of the Mount Royal Club, on West Sherbrooke Street. Considered the millionaires' club.

MR. GUILLAUME NARCISSE DUCHARME.

Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, Montreal, was born in the village of Chateauguay, Quebec, January 3, 1851, the son of Vincent Valerie and Marie (St. Denis) Ducharme.

At the age of fourteen he left the paternal roof and started into the world on his own account, accepting a position as clerk in the general store of St. Denis & Miller, Danville, Quebec. In 1870 he removed to Montreal and between that date and 1882 was in the employ of first James Williamson & Co., and later of John Murphy & Co., as clerk. During this period Mr. Ducharme became identified with municipal affairs in the then village of Ste. Cunegonde. In 1878 he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the school municipality, and in 1882 postmaster, holding the latter appointment until 1897. In 1884 he was appointed clerk and treasurer of the town, holding these appointments until 1893, when he resigned in order to devote his whole energy to his own business. But the whole people of Ste. Cunegonde had seen too much of the energy, capacity and public spirit of Mr. Ducharme to allow him to withdraw altogether from municipal life. Upon his resignation of the town clerkship he was elected to the council as alderman, sitting as such until 1899, when he was elected by a large majority to be mayor of the city of Ste. Cunegonde, which important position of trust he held until 1902, when, much to the regret of the electorate he was compelled to retire through pressure of private business. At this period besides his private business he held the position of President of the Provincial Bank of Canada, President of the Montreal Union Abattoir Company, which is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Vice-President of the Montreal Stock Yards Company.

Mr. G. N. Ducharme.

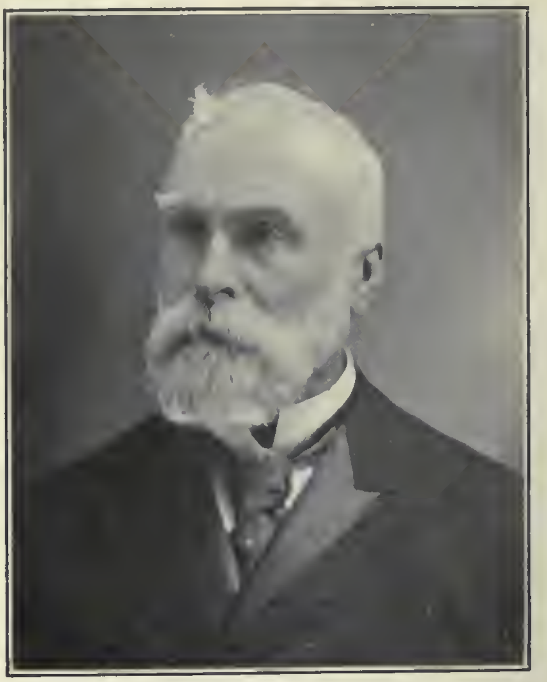
Ste. Cunegonde, now one of the finest wards annexed to the City of Montreal, underwent a complete transformation during the time Mr. Ducharme was identified with its affairs, largely as a result of his efforts. Every street was paved with asphalt, new sewers and a complete water system were installed, and a modern street car service and lighting systems introduced. These improvements were made in such good business conditions that the City of Ste. Cunegonde could meet all the requirements of its finances and administration with a taxation of one per cent. The only city on the American continent that can, having the same improvements, meet all its requirements with such a low taxation.

Mr. Ducharme was strongly urged to present himself as a Conservative candidate in Hochelaga in 1892 and 1900, and later he was asked to become the party candidate in Chambly, but declined the honor. At the present time Mr. Ducharme is identified with many financial institutions. He is president of the newspaper "Le Devoir," president of the Life Insurance Co. "La Sauvegarde," president of the Fidelity Limited, president of The Investor, Limited, president of Taxis & Motors, Ltd., director of the Union Coal Co., Limited, etc., etc. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and "La Chambre de Commerce."

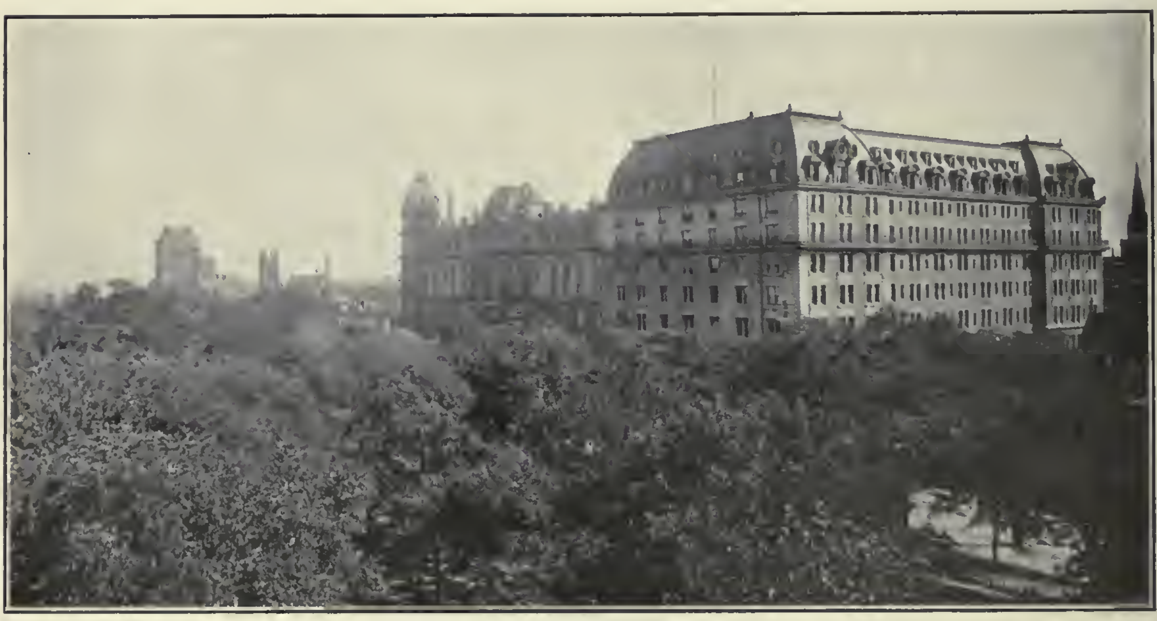
Mr. Ducharme was married at Ste. Cunegonde, July 6, 1880, to Marie Mathilda Delia Rivet, daughter of Leon Rivet, engineer, and their family consists of four sons and one daughter: Narcisse, Alexandre, George, Oscar, and Annette.

Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, a typical residence street in Montreal's environs.

HON. DR. JAMES J. GUERIN.
Ex-Mayor of Montreal.



HON. L. O. TAILLON.
Postmaster of Montreal.

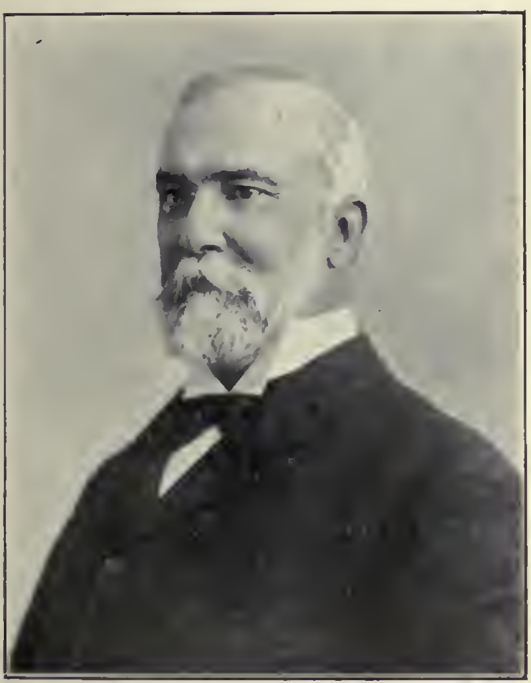


DOMINION SQUARE.

Montreal has a number of beauty spots which linger long in the memory of the tourist or transient visitor, and perhaps none is more impressive than Dominion Square, which is located in the centre of the uptown business section. The profusion of trees, the beauty of the green sward and the majesty of the monuments which adorn its different plazas, make it a living joy. The tower at the left is the Windsor Station, the largest building in Canada.

MR. ALBERT AZRO AYER.

Albert A. Ayer, President of that well known produce handling corporation, The A. A. Ayer Co., Ltd., was born February 6, 1845, at Frelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, the son of George W. and Mary (Rogers) Ayer, who were of English ancestry. His education was received at the Stanbridge Academy, then a well-known school of the Eastern Townships, and at the Newhampton Institute, Fairfax, Vermont. He received the necessary training for business at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.



Mr. A. A. Ayer.

Thus fully equipped for a business career, Mr. Ayer came to Montreal in 1865 and entered the service of Chandler and Hannan as a clerk. Within two years he had acquired a practical knowledge that led him to embark in business for himself and the local and export butter and cheese house of A. A. Ayer & Co. was organized, which in 1902 was incorporated as A. A. Ayer & Co., Ltd. From its organization the firm's business has steadily grown and it now does a most extensive business in the world's largest dairy products, both local and export, and occupies a building facing on three streets which is used exclusively for its warehousing, cold storage, and executive offices.

In addition to being President of "The A. A. Ayer Co., Ltd.," Mr. Ayer is President of the Bedford Light Co., the Superior Brick Co., and was formerly President of the Laurie Engine Co., the Merchants' Cotton Co., and the Laprairie Brick Co.

Mr. Ayer is deeply interested in agriculture, and a part of his leisure time is spent on the old homestead farm at Frelighsburg. He has done much to aid in the improvement of the dairy industry throughout the entire Dominion, and more especially in the Province of Quebec. He is an active member of the Board of Trade and has served several times on its Council. He holds membership in the Canada and Montreal Clubs and is a member of the Olivet Baptist Church and Senior Deacon. His interest in missionary and educational work is attested by his forty years membership on the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. He also is a Director, and for many years has been President or Vice-President of the Grande Ligne Mission. He is the Board of Trade representative on the Board of Directors of the Montreal Technical School, a member of the Board of the Boys' Home and of the Boys' Farm and Training School, and a Governor of McMaster University of Toronto.

Mr. Ayer married in September, 1867, Miss Rebecca C. Hibbard, by whom he is the father of seven children. They are: Ada, now Mrs. J. D. Paterson; Hibbard H., who is in the insurance business; Albert J., who is associated with his father; Fred A., of a Milling and Creamery Co.; George S., who is a farmer; Grace, now Mrs. H. W. Hamlin of Chicago, and Kenneth R., B.A. and B.Sc. of McGill University.

Mr. Ayer has travelled extensively on this continent and in Europe, and in course of business and pleasure has crossed the Atlantic many times.

MR. A. BAUMGARTEN.

Alfred Morwitz Frederick Baumgarten, hon. pres. of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and a prominent figure in the commercial and social life of Montreal, was born at Dresden, November 13, 1842, the son of Dr. F. M. Baumgarten, who was physician to King Frederick August of Saxony. He was educated in the schools of Dresden and the Universities of Berlin and Gottingen, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He was interested in the manufacture of sugar in Germany, and upon coming to America was manager of the Long Island Sugar Refinery, and during his residence in New York founded the Laurel Hill Chemical Works, located on Long Island. He came to Montreal as manager of the De Castro Syrup Co., in Griffintown, and organized the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery in 1879. The first plant was located in Griffintown and this was badly damaged by fire. The refinery was rebuilt and improved and in July, 1887, a second fire completely destroyed it. Mr. Baumgarten then determined to secure a more accessible location and after securing additional capital, bought the present site at Maisonneuve, where water and shipping facilities are unsurpassed, and erected the mammoth plant, which is one of the largest and most complete devoted to sugar refining in Canada.

The installation of modern machinery and the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the works has made the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries popular with the wholesale trade, to which the product is exclusively sold.

Mr. Baumgarten is a director of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Trust Co. and C. Meredith & Co., Ltd. He is governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Notre Dame Hospital, the Western Hospital, and is vice-president of the Archaeological Society of Montreal. Mr. Baumgarten is deeply interested in art and in 1910 gave $10,000 to the Montreal Art Association, of which he is an active member. He holds a membership in the Mount Royal, St. James, University, Forest and Stream, Hunt, Jockey and Chapleau Clubs, and was formerly master of the Montreal Hunt, the members of which presented him with a solid silver antique cup upon the occasion of his marriage, in 1884, to Martha Christine Donner, a daughter of Jean Donner, of Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Baumgarten is deeply interested in scientific work, and is the author of several essays on chemistry.

MR. FRANK H. ANSON.

Frank Harris Anson was born in the town of Bellevue, South Carolina, October 26, 1863. His parents were Austin M. and Anna (Harris) Anson, and his education was in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the University of Minnesota. After the completion of his education he filled positions with several railroad and milling companies in the United States. In 1900, he was made Manager of the Foreign Department of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and took up his residence in Montreal, to which city his new duties called him. In 1903, he was advanced to the position of General Superintendent of the Ogilvie Company and he retained this connection until 1912, when he organized and became the President of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., one of the largest companies of its kind in Canada. He is also Vice-President and Managing Director of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries Companies, which has just completed one of the largest and most completely equipped plants in North America. The new refinery is located at St. John and in addition to marking an important era in the Dominion's progress, has a capacity that will make it an important factor in the commercial world.

Mr. Anson is fond of all outdoor sports and is an active member of the Forest and Stream, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, Mount Royal Golf, and the Montreal and Winter Clubs of Montreal. He married Miss Anna M. McEvoy, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, and they have one daughter, Miss Martha Anson.

MR. CLARENCE F. SMITH.

Clarence Francis Smith, whose long experience and careful training in the shoe manufacturing industry led to his selection as the Directing Manager of Ames, Holden, McCready Co., Ltd., the largest shoe manufacturing concern in the Dominion, was born in Montreal, September 2, 1874. He is a grandson of John Smith, of the British Army, and a son of Charles F. Smith, of Aylesford, Hampshire, England, who came to Montreal in 1864 with the 16th Regiment. He was later stationed at Toronto and upon his retirement from the army went into business on St. Mary's Street, Montreal. Some time afterwards he associated with the late James McCready and formed the well-known shoe manufacturing firm of James McCready & Co. Mr. McCready died in 1880 and Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of the business, twelve years later forming a limited company in order to give the employees an opportunity of sharing in the profits. For forty-five years he was one of the city's most successful merchants and was universally honored for his business integrity and loyal citizenship. He died September 30, 1911, after a brief illness. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ann (McLynn) Smith, was a daughter of John McLynn, a well-known railroad contractor.

Mr. Clarence F. Smith.

Clarence F. Smith received his mental training at St. Mary's College, afterwards taking a course at Mount St. Louis College. Upon the completion of his studies, in 1893, he became associated with his father in business and in 1904 he was made Vice-President and General Manager of the James McCready Company, Limited, which his father had incorporated two years previously. On April 1, 1911, the James McCready Co., Ltd., was merged with Ames, Holden, Ltd., and the present corporation of Ames, Holden, McCready Company, Ltd., was organized, Mr. Smith being elected Vice-President and General Manager, a position from which he recently resigned. He is a Director in the Prudential Trust Co., and Goodwin's Limited. He is a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hospital, Notre Dame Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, and holds membership in the following clubs: Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Montreal Racquet, Beaconsfield Golf, Ishway Fish and Game, the Winthrop Yacht Club, of Winthrop, Mass., the Catholic Club, of New York City, and the Automobile Club of Canada. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Knights of Columbus, and is a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Smith married, February 15, 1898, Miss Clara Tooke, daughter of R. J. Tooke, one of Montreal's leading merchants, and they have one daughter and two sons. He has been a Director and President of the Automobile Club of Canada for several years, and as an ardent lover of automobiling, is a staunch supporter of the good roads movement.

MR. CHARLES PLUMMER HILL.

A valuable addition to Canada's development forces is Charles P. Hill, the practical and experienced mining engineer, who is the contribution of the United States to that army of able men which is accomplishing great things for the Dominions' achievement.

Mr. Hill comes of American pre-revolutionary stock, his forbears being among the earliest settlers of the Delaware Peninsula. He was born at Seaford, Delaware, October 26, 1862, the son of William Thomas Hill, a planter and merchant, and Mary Rounds (Law) Hill, who was of Scottish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and was later appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, but preferring commercial pursuits, he decided to relinquish his cadetship.

His first occupation was in the car building shops of the Jackson & Sharp Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, Delaware, where he mastered every detail of rolling stock construction and then accepted a position with the Pullman Company at New York City. He remained with this corporation for two years and then spent three years with the Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railways at St. Paul, Minnesota, going from there to Montana where he took up the study of mining engineering. He prospected, and, becoming a practical miner, gained such expert knowledge of prospects and lands that he was enabled to lease some of the best locations in Montana. In 1888, he turned his attention to British Columbia, Northern Montana and Idaho, and at that period located the Kitchener Iron Range, now owned by Mr. Hill and the Canadian Pacific Railway, each owning outright the same number of claims.

In 1892, during President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Hill was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs and Inspector for 800 miles of boundary line between British Columbia, Alberta, Montana and Idaho. He was Government Agent, with headquarters at Port Hill, a settlement named in his honor, which is now a flourishing community in Idaho, and he remained in this position until 1900, serving through the McKinley administration and breaking up a smuggling ring which had been most active and annoying up to the time of Mr. Hill's advent into the district. In 1900, he resigned his Governmental position and journeyed to the Klondyke, but like many others, returned with nothing but experience. In 1901, he developed the Iron Range at Kitchener for the Canadian Pacific Railway and later in the same year made his discoveries of coal in the Crow's Nest Pass, at Alberta and British Columbia. These mines were most successfully developed by Mr. Hill giving them personal attention until 1910. His principle developments in this region were the famous Hillcrest Colleries, Limited, and the Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co., Limited. These are located at Hillcrest, Alberta, which was also named for Mr. Hill. The product of these mines is used extensively on all transcontinental railway lines. In addition to his interest in these companies, of which he is a director, he is vice-president of the Pacific Coast Coal & Coke Co., of Victoria, B.C., which was recently merged with the Pacific Coast Collieries, Limited.

He is interested in many other Canadian financial corporations, and holds membership in the Canadian Mining Institute, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, the Montreal Club, of Montreal, and the Montreal Board of Trade. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, has taken the 32nd degree and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Charles Plummer Hill.

Mr. Hill was married April 20, 1904, to Miss Enid Mary MacLean, daughter of the late T. A. MacLean, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. They reside in Montreal but retain their mountain home at Hillcrest, Alberta, where they spend a portion of each year, in addition to an annual trip abroad.

MR. GEORGE B. ALLISON.

George B. Allison, who is one of the most successful of the younger generation of Montreal financiers, was born at Chesterville, Ontario, October 16, 1879, and was educated in the public and high schools in the town of his birth. After leaving school he began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store but remained in that capacity a short time only as his attention was turned to the possibilities of the life insurance business, and in 1897 he engaged in that business in the States of North and South Carolina. His next connection in this line was with the New York Life Insurance Co., which he represented in Western Ontario and Ottawa. His work in the insurance field, while successful, did not afford opportunities for the future he had planned for himself and he retired from it to enter the fields of finance and real estate. Monetary transactions enabled Mr. Allison to exercise his executive ability and power of organization and in a short time he became vice-president of the British Empire Security Co., and eventually president of the Canadian Metropolis Realty Company, which he organized. He then aided in the organization of the well-known construction firm of Anglins, Limited, of which he is president. This company is engaged in general construction work in Montreal and Toronto, and while it has erected some of the large buildings in these cities it pays special attention to the construction of residences. Mr. Allison is interested in many suburban development propositions and is president of several companies, among which are Hillcrest Park, Limited, the South Shore Realty Co., and the Rosemount Land Company, Limited. Mr. Allison's knowledge of realty conditions and his judgment in the selection of desirable locations make his various suburban propositions of great value to the investor.

He is interested in philanthropic and religious matters and anything that will advance Montreal's position along financial, commercial and industrial lines. He married Miss Lillian Workman, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and they have three children. His offices are in the Transportation Building, and he has a handsome home in the beautiful suburb of Westmount.

MR. FRANK E. McKENNA.

Frank E. McKenna, one of the most successful and best known notaries in the city and senior member of the well-known firm of Stuart, Cox, McKenna & Perodeau, was born in Montreal December 16, 1862. He was educated at Bishops School, Loyola College, McGill University and the University of Paris. He was awarded the B.A. degree at Loyola College in 1903, and followed his graduation there by a law course at McGill University, where he received the B.C.L. degree and also won the Macdonald Traveling Scholarship. His studies in Paris were followed by a post-graduate course at La Sorbonne, Paris, after which he returned to Montreal and began his professional career with the firm of Stuart and Cox. This was in 1907, and after the death of Mr. Cox he entered in partnership with the Hon. N. Perodeau, under the firm name of Stuart, Cox, McKenna & Perodeau, the latter acting as consulting notary for the firm. Under Mr. McKenna's direction the firm has been very successful and has come to be recognized as one of the most careful and responsible in the city.

Mr. McKenna has always taken an active part in athletics and is an enthusiastic and earnest sportsman. He was at one time an active member of the Shamrock hockey team and was captain of the McGill hockey team when it won the Collegiate championship in 1905. He was also a member of the Britannia and McGill football teams, and was one of the most enthusiastic of the players.

Mr. McKenna is interested in several financial companies and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Engineers Club, Beaconsfield Golf Club, Canadian Club, Montreal, Montreal Indoor Tennis and Racquet, Automobile, Press, Mount Royal Tennis, Thistle Curling Clubs, and the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association. He is a Conservative but has never sought political preferment. Mr. McKenna is married and resides at 768 Sherbrooke Street West. His offices are in the Dominion Express Building.

MR. FLEMING BLANCHARD McCURDY.

Having attained a position as one of the leading financiers of the Dominion, Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, senior member of the stock brokerage house of F. B. McCurdy & Co., turned his attention to politics and found the going much easier, even. than it was in obtaining financial supremacy, for as a Conservative, he won at the general elections, September 21, 1911, and became a member of the House of Commons for the constituency of Shelburne, Queens. Mr. McCurdy was born February 17, 1875, at Old Barns, Colchester County, the son of James and Amelia J. McCurdy. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and when he took his first position, as a clerk with the Halifax Banking Company, at Truro, N.S., August 15, 1890, he commenced a life of activity that teems with brilliant successes and reads like a romance, for it must be remembered that he is now only thirty-eight years of age and his achievement is the result of a little over a dozen years of active effort.

Mr. F. B. McCurdy.

After eleven years service with the Halifax Banking Co., during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the business, that institution was merged with the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. McCurdy, who had previously been transferred to Halifax, and who had risen to an important confidential position, resigned and launched the stock brokerage firm of F. B. McCurdy & Co. His capital at this time was said to be two thousand dollars. If that is so, his success is still more wonderful, for that meagre sum has grown into seven figures, and has, in addition, brought its owner many business connections that place him among the "captains of industry" of the Dominion.

Mr. McCurdy's headquarters are at Halifax, with branches at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Ottawa, St. John, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. Johns, Newfoundland, and London, England. He purchased a seat in the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1903, and three years later opened the branch here. This office is one of the most important among the chain of branches and is in charge of Alfred Bowser, who is a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Private wires connect the home office at Halifax and the various branches, so that Mr. Bowser is always in touch with the head of the firm and the other points covered by the McCurdy system.

Mr. McCurdy's power of organization and direction is phenomenal. He figured in the absorption of the Halifax Banking Co. by the Bank of Commerce at a very early period in his business career, and then followed in rapid succession the re-organization of Stanfields, Ltd., the formation of the Nova Scotia Clay Works, the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. He also organized the Empire Trust Co., which was taken over by the Eastern Trust Co., of which he is a director, and he was an important factor in securing control of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. All these concerns are good paying propositions and prove that Mr. McCurdy's power of discernment along financial lines is of a high order.

In addition to these interests, Mr. McCurdy is a director of the Nova Scotia Car Works, and is principal owner of the Macleod Pulp Co., of Milton, Queens County. He is a member of the Halifax and Saraguay Clubs of Halifax, the St. James of Montreal, the Rideau of Ottawa, the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club, is ex-president of the Wanderers' A. A. Club, and president of the Halifax Automobile Association.

Mr. McCurdy married, April 22, 1902, Florence Bridgeman Pearson, daughter of the late Hon. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, and has two sons.

MR. IRVING P. REXFORD.

Among the younger generation of younger financiers, developed in the last decade, is Irving P. Rexford, who at the age of thirty years, has risen to the important position of manager of the Crown Trust Company. Mr. Rexford was born in the city of Quebec, September 15, 1884, the son of the Rev. Elson I. Rexford, LL.D., and Louisa (Norris) Rexford.

Irving P. Rexford was educated at the Montreal High School in 1904. He was then employed by the Grand Trunk Railway, and after a few months he entered the Royal Insurance Company, soon advancing to the Chief Clerkship of the Company's Life Department. He retained this connection for two years, and, in July, 1906, was made Transfer Clerk of the Montreal Trust Company, and the following year was appointed Assistant to the Vice-President. When the Crown Trust Company was organized in 1909 he became secretary of that company, and his ability was attested by his advancement to the position of Manager, in January, 1912. He is a Justice of the Peace, a Governor of the Montreal General and Western General Hospitals. He holds membership in the Montreal and Engineers Clubs and is a captain in "First Regiment, the Grenadier Guards of Canada." Mr. Rexford married, in April, 1910, Edna May Olive, eldest daughter of Colonel John W. Carson.

MR. FREDERICK H. MANLEY.

Frederick H. Manley is one of the youngest men in Montreal occupying such a prominent place in financial circles. Born in Brockville, Ontario, in 1875, he left there at the age of sixteen to enter the Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal. At the time of retirement from the bank, eight years afterwards, he was attached to the general manager's staff. After leaving the bank he represented an important United States bond house in the Canadian field, and some years later established his own firm, which business, in 1910, was purchased by the Dominion Bond Company, Ltd., and Mr. Manley became general manager. In 1912 he resigned to accept his present position, which is that of General Manager of the Canada Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has its head office in the Dominion Express Building, Montreal, and important branches in Toronto and London, England. It is one of the most progressive and reliable concerns of its kind in Canada, and under the direction of Mr. Manley will continue to keep pace with the requirements of Canadian developments.

Mr. Frederick H. Manley.

MR. JOHN J. CARRICK, M.P.

One of the most extensive and successful real estate operators in Canada, member of Parliament for Thunder Bay and Rainy River. On the following page will be found a more complete sketch of Mr. Carrick's activities.

MR. JOHN J. CARRICK.

J. J. Carrick, President of Carrick Limited, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, September 17th, 1873, the son of John Alfred and Emelin (Harvey) Carrick. He came to Canada with his parents when 8 years of age and was educated at Kincardine High School and Toronto University, the latter conferring the degree of B.A. upon him. His early business exprience was at Sault Ste. Marie, after which he went to Port Arthur and engaged in the real estate business under his own name, and later on he organized "Carrick Limited" in Montreal, which has operated extensively throughout Eastern Canada. He was elected mayor of Port Arthur in 1907, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly, Ontario, from 1908 to 1911, and was elected to the House of Commons at the general election in 1911 for the district of Thunder Bay and Rainy River.

In addition to his real estate interests Mr. Carrick is president of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage & Investment Co., the Great Western Coal Co., and the H. E. Ledoux Tobacco Co.

He married December 30, 1899, Mary J., daughter of John Day, of Creemore, Ontario, and they have three children, John A., Donald D., and Alexander C. Carrick. He is a Conservative in politics and still retains his seat in the House of Commons.

Carrick Limited, of which Mr. Carrick is president, is an organization which for the past few years has taken a prominent place in the development of Montreal. The largest business of the company has been the creation and marketing of enterprises connected with land and real estate development.

Among the large transactions they have handled was the purchase for the Canadian Northern Railway of the great area for the site of the City of Mount Royal and of the great terminal property in Montreal running into many millions of dollars. They also developed "Redpath," a magnificent residential section, the site of many splendid homes of Montreal, among which are those of Messrs. Charles E. Deakin, F. E. Beardmore, E. G. M. Cape, and F. Chatten Stevens. This property is surrounded by Mount Royal Park and is considered one of the best pieces of development in America.

During the history of the company a number of valuable locations on St. James Street and St. Catherine Street have been acquired and turned over as sites for some of the biggest financial and commercial institutions. The company has worked chiefly on the constructive side of real estate—taking valuable but unproductive properties and putting them to new and lucrative purposes.

The political duties and financial interests occupy most of the time of Mr. Carrick at Ottawa and abroad, so that the active administration of the company's affairs falls largely to the vice-president, Herbert R. Kirkpatrick, who has been prominent in Montreal business circles for a number of years. Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Kingston, Ontario, January 28, 1874, and graduated from the University of Queen's College. His early business career was in connection with various engineering enterprises throughout Canada, and later on he entered the real estate and financial field. His aptitude for this work was demonstrated when he assumed the vice-presidency of Carrick Limited and his success has led him into a number of industrial concerns. He is a director of the Albany Car Wheel Co., of Albany, N.Y., the Canada Grip Nut Co., and several real estate companies. He is a Conservative in politics.

Mr. Herbert R. Kirkpatrick.

MR. J. A. H. HEBERT.

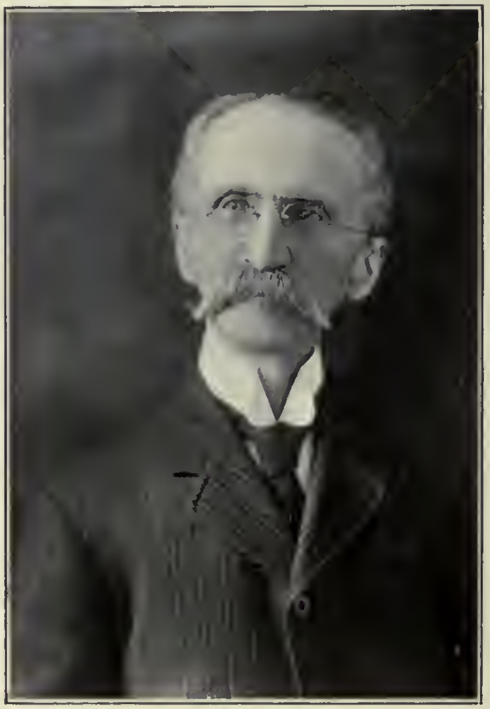
J. A. H. Hebert, of the firm of Hebert & Labrèche, Notaries, was born at Ste. Martine, County of Chateauguay, P.Q., June 15, 1874, the son of Antoine Hebert, a successful merchant. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe and Rigaud, after which he entered Laval University for a law course and was graduated with the LL.L. degree. After being admitted to practice as a notary he began business in Ste. Cungemonde and was at one time a partner of M. Longtin, M.P. Afterwards Mr. Hebert practiced for several years alone, but recently formed a partnership with Albert Labrèche, and the new firm has already built up a large clientele.

Mr. Hebert is director of the Provident and Accident Insurance Company and a director of the Credit Canadien. He was for a long time a director of the Artisans Canadien Français and is a member of the Alliance Nationale and many other organizations.

Mr. Hebert is a Conservative in politics and has been secretary of the School Board of Ste. Cunegonde for over twelve years. His residence is at No. 563 St. Antoine Street and his offices are located in the Credit Foncier Building, 35 St. James Street.

MR. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON.

J. Cradock Simpson, who is regarded as the foremost authority on realty values in the city, was born in Penetanguishene, Ontario, May 26, 1838, and was educated at Barrie, in the same province. At the commencement of his business career he was engaged in civil engineering and land surveying, being employed on railway and Crown land surveys in Ontario and afterwards in the Public Works Department below Quebec, for a period of four years. He came to Montreal in 1865 and established a real estate business in 1879. This has grown to be one of the largest concerns in its line in the city, and its large ramifications led Mr. Simpson to incorporate it in 1900, as the Cradcek Simpson company, of which he has since been the president and managing director. The company conducts a general real estate business which includes the buying, selling, appraisement and management of realty on commission, the placing of fire insurance and the negotiation of mortgage loans. Mr. Simpson holds membership in the Royal Montreal Golf, Canadian and Montreal Clubs. The Automobile Club of Canada and the Royal Automobile Club of London. He is a Governor of the Art Association of Montreal, the Montreal General



Mr. J. Cradock Simpson.

Hospital and the Boys' Home: a director of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane and a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is General Agent of the Acadia Fire Insurance Company of Halifax, was a member of Council Montreal Board of Trade in 1891-2: Secretary of the Good Government Association 1895-6 and for many years acted as Treasurer of the Citizens' League. He has been one of the publishers of the Real Estate Record since 1888.

MR. MAURICE LORANGER.

In addition to his law practice, Maurice Loranger, of the legal firm of Loranger, Seguin & Melaneon, Notaries, has widely diversified interests and is as active along realty and commercial lines as he is in his practice. He was born in Montreal, August 26, 1881, and is the son of the Hon. L. O. Loranger, retired judge of the Superior Court. He was educated at St. Mary's College and Laval University, receiving the degree of LL.D., upon graduation from the last named institute. After admission to Notarial practice he entered actively upon his calling and his success has led him into various other enterprises. He is president of the Pare Rouville Land Co., vice-president of L'Epargne Populaire, Limitée, secretary of the Simplex Contracting Co., Ltd., secretary of the Anti-pack Valve Co., Ltd., secretary-treasurer of the Harbour Terminal Co., Ltd., one of the principal shareholders in the Starland Co., Ltd., and joint owner of the Le Theatre des Nouveautes. In addition to these connections he is owner of a charcoal company. Mr. Loranger is an ex-director of the National Amateur Athletic Association, a director of the Club Champetre, a member of the Terrebonne Club, and as a Conservative was joint secretary at the last Federal election. He is administrator of the estates of Isaie Hurtubise, G. H. Tessier, R. Lafontaine and N. Desjardins.

JOSEPH AINEY.

Joseph Ainey.

Joseph Ainey, member of the Board of Control for the City of Montreal, who represents the labor element in the Municipal Government, was born in this city November 23, 1863. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, and after reaching manhood allied himself with labor interests, joining the Knights of Labor in 1885, and in 1897 becoming president of the Federated Trades and Labor Council. He unsuccessfully contested St. Mary's Division, Montreal, as a labor candidate in 1906, upon a platform favoring State insurance against sickness and old age, the suppression of private banking concerns, the creation of State banks, the absolute freedom of the press, the election of the judges by the people, the abolition of the Senate and the fixing of Federal elections on a uniform date every four years.

He is a member of the Alliance Nationale, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Montreal Trade Council.

Montreal is rapidly paving its streets to keep pace with the wonderful growth of recent years. It will shortly rank with any of the world's great cities in this respect.

MR. B. HAL BROWN.

B. Hal Brown, president and general manager of the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., who has been one of the most active figures in the financial, acturial and insurance development of the Dominion, was born at Whitby, Ontario, December, 1857, the son of Sherman Brown. He was educated at King's Academy, Whitby High School, Brantford Collegiate Institute and the Normal schools of Toronto and Ottawa. He made a study of higher mathematics and for a short period taught school. From 1879 until 1883, he studied law and insurance and rose in the latter calling to the position of Inspector of Agents. He then entered the service of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., and in a short time was elevated to the important post of General Manager for Canada. Leaving this connection in 1910, to become General Manager of the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., which he had been instrumental in founding and of which he is now President, the unusual success of the company being directly due to his experience and executive ability. His work along organization lines, had previously included the Presidency of the Montreal Insurance Institute, which he helped to found, the Canadian Life Offices Association and the Permanent Agencies. With this wide experience it was easy for him to formulate the policy of a trust company that would embrace more extensive features than those of the older organizations. He knew the field was full of possibilities, and in 1910, joined others who had secured a special Act from the Dominion Parliament that incorporated the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., and empowered it to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Receiver,, Assignee or Liquidator, Trustee under Wills, Mortgages, Marriage Settlements, Deeds of Trust and under appointments of Courts. It can also act as agent for the investment of money or for owners of real estate, Financial Agent of Corporations, Municipalities and Individuals and as a Custodian of Sinking Funds.

Mr. B. Hal Brown.

The directorate of the company includes men of the highest character in the financial, professional and social circles of the country and the offices at No. 9 St. John Street, in the very heart of the business section, are handsomely appointed and equipped with the most modern fire and burglar proof safe deposit vaults. These features together with the company's sound and progressive policy and the careful administration of its affairs by an experienced executive, have made it one of the most successful and strongest companies in the city.

In addition to the Presidency of this company, Mr. Brown has many other interests. He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and his knowledge along this line has brought him much intricate corporation work and resultant efficient organization. He is Special Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, and as a Pension Fund expert has made acturial calculations and assumed responsibility in advising as to the establishment and maintenance of the pension funds of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Dominion Express Co., the Montreal Tramways Co., and the Grand Trunk Railway. He is one of the Trustees of the Superannuation and Provident Fund Association of the Grand Trunk Railway and is Past Honorary Director of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He is also Past President of St. George Snow Shoe Club and is a member of the Board of Trade and a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Brown's business outside of his insurance interests include directorship in the Toronto Safe Deposit and Agency Co., the

Quebec Mausoleum Co., the Winnipeg Northern Realties Co., and the Recollet Land Co. He married Miss Kate Copeland Macdonald, daughter of the Rev. Malcolm Macdonald and resides at No. 830 Dorchester Street West, and has a summer home, "Inverlochen" at Mount St. Bruno, Quebec. He is a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and secretary, and he holds membership in the St. James, Mount Royal, the Montreal Hunt and Canada Clubs, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and the York Club, of Toronto.

MR. DUNCAN McDONALD.

Duncan McDonald, a member of the city's Board of Control, is an acknowledge authority on street railway transportation and who was formerly manager of the Montreal Tramways Co., was born at St. Thomas, Montmagny, Province of Quebec, June 17, 1859, the son of Duncan and Catherine (McLaughlin) McDonald. His ancestors were from Scotland and his father, who was a railway contractor, undoubtedly imparted to the son a desire to enter the street railway service, for his first occupation after being educated at Rimouski College, was as time keeper on a railway contract. When twenty years of age he became conductor on a street car and rose to the position of general manager of the system. Mr. McDonald invented the "Pay as You Enter System," first introduced here in 1905, and now used in all the large cities of the world. He is President of the Pre-payment Car Sales Co., whose offices are in the Hudson Terminal Building, New York City, which is the parent company of all the "Pay Within" and "Pay as You Enter" cars now operated. McDonald was employed as an expert engineer and general manager of 400 miles of tramway lines in and around Paris, France, and was selected by a committee of citizens of Montreal to make a report on the tramway conditions here. Mr. McDonald is also President of the Montreal Tunnel Co. and the Autobus Co. In addition to these interests he is President of the South Shore Land and Improvement Co., and Vice-President of the Dominion Park Co., and was the original promoter of Dominion Park. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of France, of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain, and of several of Montreal's leading clubs. His election to the Board of Control, on April 6th, 1914, was in the nature of a personal triumph in face of most spirited opposition.

VICTOR MORIN, NOTARY.

Mr. Victor Morin.

Victor Morin, senior member of the legal firm of Morin and MacKay, who is Professor of Administrative Law at McGill University, was born at St. Hyacinthe, August 15, 1865, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University, where the degree of B.A. and LL.D. were conferred upon him. He is Treasurer of the Board of Notaries of the Province, and is President of the Credit Metropolitan, the Federal Realty and Trust Co., the Montreal Debenture Corporation, the Caisse Hypothecaire, and Montreal Real Estate Association. Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Co., of the Société St. Jean Baptiste, of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, director of several other organizations, and General Secretary of the Montreal Anti-Alcoholic League. He is Past Supreme Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters and an Alderman from the Centre Ward.

MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK MAHON.

Included in that coterie of brilliant young financiers that has done so much to develop the industrial and commercial possibilities of the Dominion, is William F. Mahon, Managing Director of the Eastern Securities, Limited.

Mr. Mahon was born April 26, 1876, at Londonderry, N.S., the son of James Albert and Catharine Margaret (Smith) Mahon, whose forebears were among the early settlers of Canada. He was educated at the Truro Academy, after which he removed to Halifax and commenced his business career as cashier for the wholesale flour firm of J. A. Chipman & Co., afterwards becoming confidential clerk for the concern. In 1897, two years after his arrival in Halifax, he accepted the position of book-keeper with J. P. Archibald & Co., at Truro, N.S., and became member of that firm upon its incorporation as the Archibald Co., Limited. He acted as secretary and treasurer of this company until August 15, 1906, when he entered the employ of F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock brokers, of Halifax. It was while in this connection that Mr. Mahon developed an inherent taste for financial pursuits and after mastering every detail of the investment business, he organized the firm of W. F. Mahon & Co., investment bankers, on October 15, 1907. He was highly successful in his new venture and built up a large clientele, later organizing the Eastern Securities, Limited, which took over his business on August 18, 1910, at which time he became managing director of the absorbing company, with headquarters in Montreal. In addition to this connection Mr. Mahon is director of the Standard Clay Products Co., Limited, the Caledonian Realties Co., Limited, of Montreal, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Dominion Real Estate Co., Limited. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Mahon was married July 4, 1906, to Miss Emma May, daughter of James P. Roop, of New Glasgow, N.S., and they reside, with their three daughters, at No. 645 Victoria Avenue. His offices are in the Standard Life Building, No. 157 St. James Street.

Mr. William F. Mahon.

The Eastern Securities, Limited, which has become, through Mr. Mahon's efforts, one of the strongest investment companies in the Dominion, deals in the highest grade of investment securities and makes a specialty of municipal and public utility issues. In the last Canadian Gazette there appeared a notice of an increase of the capital stock of the company, which indicates a largely expanding business. The directorate and shareholders of the company includes many prominent business men, amongst whom are J. H. Corbett, a prominent railroad contractor of Kittanning, Pa., and C. Edward Archibald, Vice-President of Smart-Woods, Limited, Montreal.

The company recently opened an office in Halifax, to take advantage of the broad expansion bound to ensue from the heavy development of the terminals now assured through the appropriations of the Canadian Government and the awarding of large contracts in connection with the same. J. P. L. Stewart, treasurer of the company, is a man of large experience and was for some years with the Royal Securities Corporation, joining the Eastern Securities staff in October, 1911, when the Montreal office, of which he is charge, was opened. The Maritime Provinces are in charge of James McMurray, who was for several years with the Union Bank of Halifax, and who was later connected with the Royal Bank as accountant at Montreal, after the absorbtion. He joined the Eastern Securities staff September, 1911, and is a strong factor in promoting the policies of the company as formulated by its founder.

MR. ERNEST R. DECARY.

Ernest R. Decary, senior member of the legal firm of Decary, Barlow & Joron, notaries, was born in Montreal, December 9. 1878, and was educated at St. Mary's, Jesuit College. He graduated with the degree of B.A., and upon being admitted to practice, began his professional career at once. He formed an association with Mr. Barlow and Mr. Joron and specializing in banking and railroad work, built up one of the largest notarial practices in Montreal. Among Mr. Decary's clients are the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Dominion Bank, and several railway companies, for which he has conducted successful land deals and executed important notarial work.

Mr. Decary is a Liberal, but his inclinations are not for activity along political lines and he has never held or sought public office. He is a member of the University, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, the Royal Montreal Golf and the Montreal Clubs. His home is at No. 321 Peel Street, one of the handsomest residential sections of the city, and his offices are at No. 232 St. James Street.

MR. E. NAPOLEON HEBERT.

An intuitive knowledge of realty values and an almost unfailing ability to discern future possibilities, has made E. Napoleon Hebert one of the most successful real estate operators in the city. He possesses the faculty of knowing what people want before they arrive at a conclusion themselves, and beyond that there seems to be little to do except to acquire the property and wait for the purchaser to come along.

Mr. Hebert was born in Montreal, March 10, 1874, and was educated in the public schools and at a commercial institute. After leaving school he secured employment with Goulet Brothers and from there entered the office of Hudon, Hebert & Co., where he obtained a knowledge of commercial practices that was to materially aid him in his future work. Thus equipped he turned his attention to the manufacture of cigar boxes, eventually becoming proprietor of the factory which his grandfather had established in 1840. Under Mr. Hebert's direction the business was greatly expanded and his success prompted him to enter other fields. He became interested in automobiles and is connected with the Pullman Company, but his greatest efforts have been along the line of real estate development. He was promoter and treasurer of the West Valley Land Co., Ltd., the Westmoreland Co., Ltd.,

Mr. E. Napoleon Hebert.

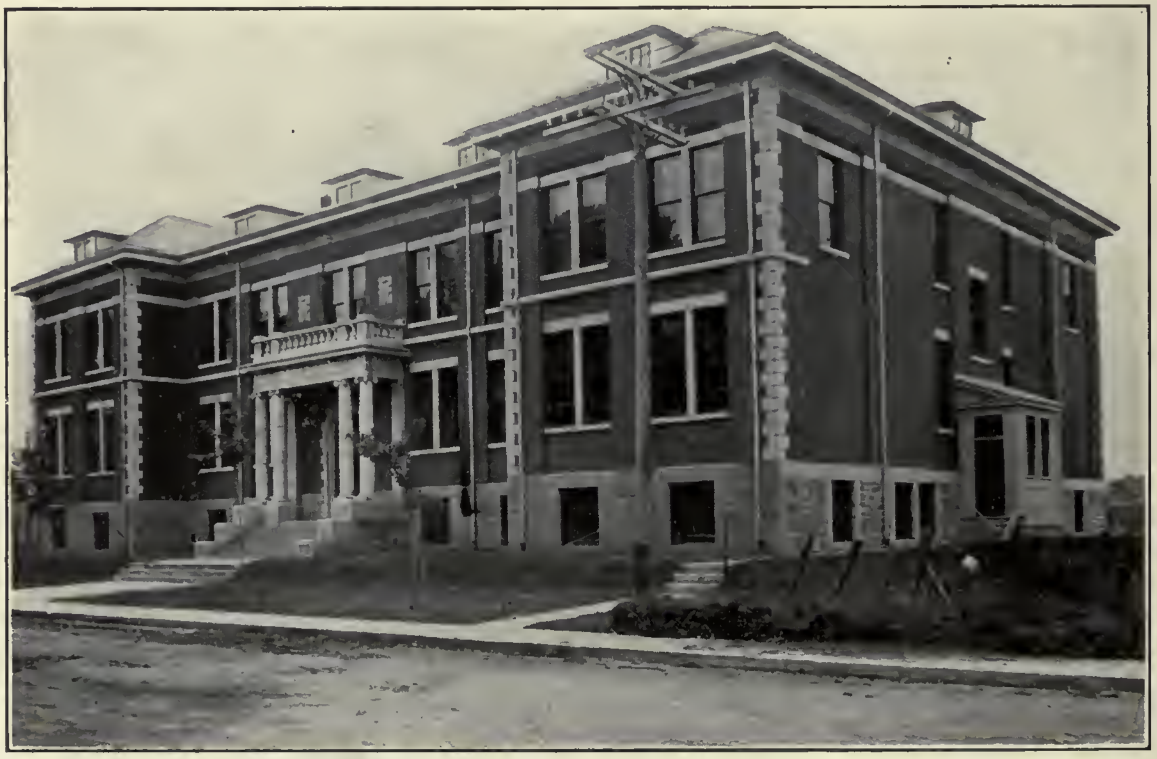
the West Hill Land Co., Ltd., the West Park Co., Ltd., the Summerlea Realty Co., Ltd., and many others of a like character. His operations have all been on a large scale and all of them have been paying propositions for the shareholders. Mr. Hebert owes much of his success to his excessive optimism and cheerful temperament. He never sees obstacles to final success and seems to diffuse prosperity.

Mr. Hebert is a shareholder in the Banque d'Hochelaga, the Home Bank of Canada, the Independent Tire Co., La Caisse Hypothécaire, Lté., Le Pret Foncier, Lté., La Cie d'Immeubles de Montreal, La Cie du Parc Napoléon, Lté., La Cie d'Immeubles, Lté., and many others.

Mr. Hebert is a finished musician and is the composer of several works of merit. He is a Liberal in politics and was an Alderman of the city from 1902 until 1905. Upon his retirement from that office he gave his undivided attention to his private interests and devoted no time to politics, until he decided to become a candidate for the Board of Control, to which he was elected by a large majority, running next to the highest on the ticket.

Mr. Thomas Cote, of the recently-elected Board of Control.

Real estate values have enjoyed a material advance in Montreal during the past decade, but are not considered inflated by the most conservative judges. The future of the city is so secure that values can never recede.



THE WESTMOUNT CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This modern school building, erected under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Sawyer, architect, is perfect in plans and construction and a valuable addition to the city's educational features.

MR. ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL.

Arthur H. Campbell, Managing Director of the Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co., Limited, was born at Toronto in 1874, the son of Paul Campbell, formerly of the firm of John McDonald & Co., of that city. He was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, and during his term at the latter institution was prominent in athletic sports, being captain of the 'Varsity Baseball Team and half-back on the Rugby Football Team, which won the championship of Canada in 1895. Upon the completion of his education Mr. Campbell entered the employ of W. C. Edwards & Co., where he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the lumber business, becoming salesman and afterwards New York manager for the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co. He remained with this company for ten years, when he then, in 1907, with the late J. D. McLaurin, organized the Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co., Limited, his wide acquaintance with dealers throughout New York City and State giving the new company a ready market for its product and assuring from the start its rapid success.

Mr. Campbell is conceded to be an authority on lumber and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to that industry, being President of the Montreal Lumber Association. He is also President of the Violette Lumber Co., Limited, and a Director of the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company.

MR. JULIAN CLEVELAND SMITH.

Julian C. Smith, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, was born at Elmira, New York, October 7th, 1878, the son of the late Howard M. and Mary Elizabeth (Joslyn) Smith. His preliminary education was received at the Central High School, Buffalo, N.Y., after which he entered Cornell University and graduated in 1900 with the M.E. degree. His first work along engineering lines was with Wallace C. Johnson, Consulting Engineer, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., that great centre of electrical energy. He afterwards accompanied Mr. Johnson to Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, as Assistant Engineer and came to Montreal in 1903 as Superintendent of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., being made General Superintendent in 1906 and General Superintendent and Chief Engineer in 1909. In addition to this important post, Mr. Smith is director or executive officer of several of the company's subsidiary concerns. He is is also a Director of the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., and Hydraulic Engineer of the same company.

He is a member of the Engineers and Canada Clubs of Montreal, the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Julian C. Smith.

WALTER J. FRANCIS, C.E.

The work accomplished by Walter J. Francis along scientific lines during twenty-one years' practice as a civil and consulting engineer has been enormous. It has taken him into fields of research and intricate construction: brought him renown in the Dominion and abroad, and made his opinions of the greatest value in investigations where criminal negligence is charged in public disasters or where advice is sought by cities on public utility construction.

Mr. Francis was born in Toronto in 1872 and was educated in the public schools of that city and at the Toronto Collegiate Institute. He afterwards entered the Ontario School of Practical Science from which he graduated in 1893 with honors in Civil Engineering. The University of Toronto conferred the degree of "C.E.," (the highest obtainable) upon him, and since graduation his life has fairly teemed with activity.

Walter J. Francis, C.E.

Mr. Francis has been professionally associated with most of the large engineering questions and projects of the Dominion of Canada during the past twenty years. Some of the more important of these are as follows:—

Union Station, Toronto.

Nipissing and James Bay Railway.

Toronto Belt Line Railway.

Trent Canal construction, including hydraulic lift locks at Peterborough and Kirkfield.

West Kootenay Power & Light Company at Bonnington Falls, British Columbia, 32,000 H.P. hydro-electric plant.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into Quebec Bridge disaster.

Municipal hydro-electric plant for Campbellford, Ontario.

City of Edmonton, Alberta; Public Utilities, Water Supply, Sewer Tunnelling and Underground Electrical Distribution.

Toronto Main Intercepting Sewer System.

Herald Building collapse, Montreal.

Revision of Building by-laws of the City of Montreal.

Moose Jaw Water Supply.

Winnipeg Water Supply.

National Hydro-Electric Company's 150,000 H.P. hydro-electric plant on the Ottawa River.

Montreal Water Filtration plant.

Foundations of new Examining Warehouse, Montreal.

Dominion Engineering & Construction Company, Montreal.

Matabitchouan power plant.

Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Limited.

Ottawa River Storage Dams.

City of Guelph flooding cases.

Windsor Street Station, Montreal, for Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Canadian Northern Railway Montreal Tunnel and Terminals.

Numerous reports, arbitrations, valuations, and services for individuals, corporations and municipalities.

Included in the above is engineering work of almost every character. In many cases Mr. Francis has acted as arbitrator either by himself or as one of a Board, and has shown remarkably clear judgment in his decisions. In addition to the list given above, Mr. Francis has often been called as expert in Court cases involving engineering, his services in this connection being in great demand. The firm of Walter J. Francis & Company, of which Mr. Francis is the senior member, and Mr. Frederick B. Brown, M.Sc. (McGill, 1903), the other partner, is engaged in general engineering work throughout Canada, being especially active in Montreal. Many of the above works as well as others have been designed and carried out by and under the direction of the firm.

Mr. Francis is actively interested in the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He has been and is a member of the Council of that important body. He was appointed its representative when the City of Montreal formed the committee to revise the building by-laws of the city and later took charge of this work. He is Vice-Chairman of the General Section, a member of the Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Reinforced Concrete. The Society conferred on Mr. Francis the highest award in its gift, the Gzowski medal, for his paper describing the hydraulic lift locks at Peterborough and at Kirkfield.

In addition to Mr. Francis' other engineering work, he has been a fluent and able writer and speaker on engineering subjects. For years he has been exclusive Canadian writer for "The Engineer" of London, England. He has delivered addresses in Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Peterborough, Fredericton, New York, Vancouver, and in many other cities. A few of his papers are as follows:—

Chicago Drainage Canal and the Great Lakes Levels.
Vulcan Cement Company's Longue Pointe Plant.
Toronto Trunk Sewer System.
The proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal.
The Canadian Hydraulic Lift Locks.
A 32,000 H.P. Development in British Columbia.
Electrification of the St. Clair Tunnel.
Engineering at the University of Toronto.
Cobalt Hydraulic Air Compressor Plant.
The Port of Montreal.
Niagara Power Distribution Lines.

A few of Mr. Francis' addresses are as follows:—

Reinforced Concrete for Architectural Construction, delivered before the Ontario Association of Architects, 1909.

A Discussion on Field-Made Concrete, delivered before the Canadian Cement & Concrete Association, 1909.

Engineering in Canada, delivered at the University of Toronto.

The Quebec Bridge Disaster, delivered at the University of New Brunswick, and at Edmonton, 1910.

Montreal Buildings and Building Restrictions and the new Montreal Building By-Law, delivered before the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

Engineering as a Profession, delivered before the University of Toronto, 1913.

Mr. Francis is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity. He has held and is still holding high offices in several of its organizations. He is a member of many engineering societies of national and world-wide importance, including the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers and The Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He is also a member of the Engineers' Club of Montreal, the University Club of Montreal, and of the Royal Societies' Club of London, England.

MR. ALEXANDER RAMSAY, J.P.

Alexander Ramsay, who, in addition to being president of the A. Ramsay & Son Co., fills a similar position with the Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1840, and was brought to Montreal in his mother's arms the same year. He was educated here and began his business career with his father, who was in the paint and oil business, and he was finally admitted to a partnership in the firm, under the name of A. Ramsay & Son. The founder of the business died in 1867 and the son became sole proprietor, eventually incorporating the business under the title of A. Ramsay & Son Co., of which he became president. Under his direction the business was largely increased and the house is now regarded as one of the largest and most important commercial enterprises in the entire Dominion. It handles and manufactures white lead and mixed paints, oils, varnishes colors of all kinds, employing upwards of two hundred hands in its two Montreal plants. Mr. Ramsay is proud to be classed as a Canadian, and he has shown his loyalty to his adopted country by service as a N.C.O. in the Royal Guards Cavalry Corps, being out in the Fenian Raids. He is a Conservative in politics and his integrity and high standing in the community have been recognized by his appointment to the position of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, is past chairman and councillor of Westmount, and is a member of the Montreal Club, the Royal Montreal and Beaconsfield Golf Clubs, the Montreal and Heather Curling Clubs and is past president of the Royal Caledonian Club of Scotland in Canada.

Mr. Ramsay was married in 1868 to Miss Lydia Clarke, daughter of the late James Clarke, of Bloomfield, Ontario, and is the father of three sons and two daughters. He resides on Argyle Avenue, Westmount, and his business address is 10-22 Inspector Street.

MR. CHARLES FERGIE.

Charles Fergie, who has just been elected to the position of President of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Ltd., of Westville, N.S., with headquarters in Montreal, is one of the most eminent of Canada's Consulting Engineers.

He was born at Wigan, Lancashire, England, November 29, 1857, the son of the Rev. Canon Thomas Francis and Jane (Peck) Fergie, and was educated at the Wigan Grammar School and the Wigan School of Mines. In 1873, he became an articled pupil to George Gilroy, Civil and Mining Engineer of the Ince Hall Coal & Cannel Co., Ltd., of Wigan, and in 1878 he took his degrees in mining, science and arts, after which he became assistant to William Killett, Mining Engineer of the Barrow Harmatite Steel Corporation, and later was made Manager of the Barrow Colleries, South Wales, where he remained until 1887. All of his experience up to this time had been in a rigorous and severe school and when he came to Canada, in the latter part of 1887, he had a technical and practical training that brought him almost immediate success in his chosen calling and led to his selection for various positions of constantly increasing importance. He was for several years vice-president and general manager of the company of which he is now executive head, but resigned that position in 1905. Since that time he was Chief Superintendent of Mines for the Dominion Coal Mining Co., Ltd., of Sydney, B.C., from 1905 until 1908. He then practiced independently for several years, but at the same time acted as Chief Engineer of the Pacific Pass Coal Fields, Ltd., the Western Coal & Coke Co., Ltd., and the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., of Alberta. In addition to his duties as President and Managing Director of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Ltd., Mr. Fergie continues his practice as a Consulting Mining Engineer.

Mr. Charles Fergie.

Mr. Fergie is Past President of the Canadian Mining Institute, Past President of the Nova Scotia Mining Institute, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Canadian Mining Institute, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and the North of England Mining and Mechanical Engineers Society. He holds membership in the following clubs: St. James, Montreal Jockey, Mount Royal, Winter of Montreal, the Halifax, of Halifax, and the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.

MR. GEORGE HAMPTON SMITHERS.

George Hampton Smithers, senior member of the well-known stock brokerage firm of Burnett & Co., was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., April, 1863, and after being educated in New York city and Montreal, entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, of which his father, Charles, F. Smithers, was president at the time of his death, in 1887. Mr. Smithers remained with the bank from 1879 until 1881, when he accepted a position with the firm of Burnett & Co., founded by the late James Burnett. He was made a partner in the business in 1887 and became head of the firm upon the death of Mr. Burnett in 1894.

Mr. Smithers became a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1893 and was at different periods secretary, treasurer, vice-president and finally president of that organization. His long experience has made him an authority on monetary matters, and he has assisted in the organization of many financial companies. He married in December, 1890, Miss Frances Clark, second daughter of the late Robert Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, a director of the Children's Memorial Hospital, and is connected with many other charitable and philanthropic institutions. His clubs are the Mount Royal, St. James, Royal Montreal Golf, Montreal, Forest and Stream, Montreal Hunt, Outremont Golf, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, St. George Snow Shoe and Manitou.

MR. JOHN JAMES MACTIER PANGMAN

J. J. M. Pangman, who served as Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1913-14 and who is a member of the stock brokerage firm of Burnett & Co., was born at Mascouche, P.Q., November 29, 1865, and was educated in private schools in England and the Montreal High School. His father was the late Hon. John Pangman, Seigneur of Lachenaie, and his mother, Georginia (Robertson) Pangman, youngest daughter of Dr. William Robertson, of Montreal. Peter Pangman, the paternal grandfather, was associated with the Hudson Bay Co., which he afterwards left to join the Northwest Company. He retired later and purchased the Seigneury of Lachenaie. The maternal grandfather was Dr. William Robertson, first dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, who married the daughter of Mr. William Campbell, Chief Justice of Ontario. Mr. Pangman entered the Merchants Bank at the age of sixteen years and twelve years afterward became bookkeeper for Burnett & Co. Upon the death of Mr. James Burnett he became a partner of Mr. Smithers.

Before becoming Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Mr. Pangman had held office as secretary, treasurer and vice-chairman. He is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, Montreal Hunt, Royal Montreal Golf, and Canadian Clubs.

Mr. J. J. M. Pangman.

JOHN C. WATSON.

John C. Watson.

John C. Watson was born in Montreal, February 1st, 1879. He attended public school and McGill University and began his business career in the wall paper manufacturing concern of Messrs. Watson, Foster & Co., Limited, of which his father was senior partner. In 1906 he became associated with the New York brokerage firm of Messrs. Charles Head & Co., and was admitted to partnership in that firm in 1909. Upon severing connections with this house he became resident manager of Messrs. Post & Flagg, of New York City, which position he still maintains. He is a member of the St. James, Montreal Hunt, Montreal Racquet, the Montreal, and several other prominent clubs.

DE GASPE BEAUBIEN

Consulting Engineer.

De Gaspé Beaubien.

De Gaspé Beaubien, son of Hon. Louis Beaubien and Lauretta Stuart, was born in Outremont May 18th, 1881, was educated at the Jesuits College and the Montreal High School, graduated from McGill University, 1906, was retained by the University as demonstrator in 1907, after which he went to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in Pittsburg, where he was employed in the design and testing of large electrical machinery.

Mr. Beaubien returned to Montreal in 1908 and opened his office of Consulting Engineer, and in this capacity he has acted for a large number of important bodies, amongst which may be mentioned: The Dominion Government, the City of Montreal, the City of Winnipeg, town of Farnham, town of St. Jérome, town of Drummondville, the Acadia Coal Co., Stellarton, N.S., The Ontario Pipe Line Co., Hamilton, Ont., etc.

Mr. Beaubien represents at present the City of Montreal on the Montreal Electric Service Commission.

For three years he gave a course in practical electricity at the "Monument National" under the auspices of "L'Association St. Jean-Baptiste."

His clubs include the "Montreal," the "Engineers," "The Kanawaki Golf," etc.

LT.-COL. JAMES G. ROSS.

Lt.-Col. James G. Ross.

Col. James G. Ross, chartered accountant, was born here October 18, 1861, and was educated at the Montreal High School and at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He entered the business field as a chartered accountant with his father, and achieved distinction and success in his chosen calling. He is a member of the Association of Accountants in Montreal, of which he was formerly president, and is a Fellow of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants. He is president of the Ross Realty Co., Ltd., and Director of the Crown Trust Co, is a Life Governor of the Montreal Western Hospital. He was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, Royal Highlanders of Canada in 1909 and his military career has won for him the long service decoration.

Lt.-Col. Ross is a member of the St. James, Canada, Beaconsfield Golf, Canadian, Montreal Curling, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht and Forest and Stream, Royal Montreal Golf and Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

THE LATE LOUIS O. GROTHE.

L. O. Grothé, who was one of Montreal's most successful business men and founder of the firm of L. O. Grothé & Co., cigar manufacturers, was during his life-time one of the staunchest exponents of the city's commercial expansion and a firm believer in its ultimate greatness as the financial, industrial and commercial centre of the Dominion.

He was born in Montreal, October 26, 1856, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School. Upon the completion of his mental training, he became an apprentice to a cigar manufacturing firm and before attaining his majority had mastered every detail of the business. He was ambitious, and at the age of twenty-one had commenced the manufacture of cigars in a small way under the firm name of L. O. Grothé & Co. The quality of his product attracted immediate attention and the business paid from the outstart. The original plant and working force steadily increased until the immense factory at Ontario Street West and St. Lawrence Boulevard was erected and an auxiliary factory at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, was acquired. In these two establishments over 700 hands are employed in manufacturing the celebrated Ovido, Boston and Peg Top cigars, which are very popular and widely sold. Mr. Grothé was intensely interested in tobacco culture in Canada and worked assiduously to improve the grade of the plant throughout the Dominion. He owned and operated a model tobacco farm at Ste. Monique, Quebec, where the best possible leaf was grown, and the result of the experimental work made public for the benefit of other growers.

Mr. Grothé resided at Cartierville, P.Q., and was elected Mayor of that town in 1911. He was a member of the Chambre de Commerce, the Montreal Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Knights of Columbus, the St. Denis Club, the Club Canadien, the Forest and Stream Club and others. He was very active in his affiliations with the trade organizations and was always allied with every movement that would be of benefit to Montreal.

He died at his Cartierville home, September 16, 1911, deeply regretted by his business and personal associates.

After his death, the sons, Raoul, Armand and Emile, succeeded to the business and their business sagacity and sterling integrity, have made the house prominent throughout the entire Dominion and largely increased the business. They were associated with their father for several years previous to his death, and thoroughly understand every phase of the trade, from the selection of the leaf and the perfect blending of the tobacco, to the absolute sanitary manufacture of the cigar and the successful marketing of the finished product.

MR. JOSEPH WARD.

Joseph Ward, for years one of the city's most aggressive Aldermen, who has always been foremost in every movement that would benefit Montreal, the Province, and the Dominion, was founder, and is still senior member of the firm of Joseph Ward & Co. This well known house was established in 1879, and has during the intervening years become a leader in the local distribution and exportation of general products and distribution of staple groceries.

He was born in Richelieu, P.Q., sixty years ago, of English parentage, and received his education at Chambly, completing his commercial course at the Montreal Business College. He speaks both English and French with equal fluency. Mr. Ward came to this city forty-five years ago and has been Alderman from St. Andrew's Ward for nearly ten years. He was three times elected by acclamation and twice by majorities. He founded the firm of Joseph Ward & Co. thirty-five years ago, and it is now the leading establishment in Montreal in the wholesale food products and general produce business, importers and exporters.

In his own enterprises Alderman Ward was pioneer in the commercial introduction of hand and power cream separators in Canada, which developed into the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., supplying modern equipment to fully two-thirds of the butter factories of Eastern Canada. He is also a director of the De Laval Cream Separator Manufacturing Co., and was the pioneer capitalist in establishing public cold storage in Canada. The Canada Cold Storage Co. is still the largest public cold storage plant in Canada. It is admitted by thousands who have enjoyed the service of these enterprises, whether as dairyman or dealer, that at the time of their organization they met an urgent public need heretofore unprovided for, all of which have rendered unparalleled service in the modern development of Canadian dairy interests to dairymen, to dealers, and to the consumer of dairy products in Canada.

Mr. Ward long ago realized the necessity of harbor improvement and took an active part in advocating the undertaking of that important work. His career as Alderman has always been one of strict integrity, and he has taken part in many reforms, such as the agitation for cheaper gas and electric service, for increased supply and filtered water, low insurance rates, the placing of electric wires underground, and many other measures of equal importance in the development and improvement of the city. He has always been an advocate of all safe progressive measures, and his help is cheerfully given to any project that will benefit Montreal or aid in the development of the commercial interests of the Dominion.

Mr. Ward is both a member of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of very long standing. He also served three years

Country Residence of Alderman Joseph Ward, Richelieu, P.Q.

as a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He is also a life governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals, a member of St. George's Society and other charitable organizations. He has also served his country as a volunteer in the Montreal Garrison Artillery and in the 5th Royal Scots. He is a large real estate owner, both in the city and Province, and has a handsome summer home at Richelieu, P.Q., which is illustrated in this work.

DR. E. P. LACHAPELLE.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle.

Dr. Emmanuel Persillier-Lachapelle, who recently retired from the position of City Controller, is descended from the earliest settlers of New France. He was born at Sault-au-Recollet, P.Q., December 21, 1845, and was educated at the Montreal Victoria University and Laval University, graduating M.D. and receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. from McGill University. He was in successful practice for a long time and has filled many positions of trust. He is Dean of Laval Medical Faculty; President of the Provincial Board of Health; President of the Notre-Dame Hospital, etc. He is interested in several financial corporations, is a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and has lectured on "Montreal of the Future." Dr. Lachapelle is a member of the Mount Royal Club, Montreal Hunt, Reform Club, University Club, the Montreal Jockey Club and several other social organizations.

JOHN R. BARLOW, C.E.

John R. Barlow.

John R. Barlow, civil engineer, who has filled the position of City Surveyor since 1900, was born at Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland, in July, 1850, and is the son of the late Robert Barlow, who was connected with the Canadian Geological Survey. Mr. Barlow's education was received in Canada, whence he came with his parents as a child and his first employment was with the Canadian Geological Survey. He entered the service of the City of Montreal in 1876 and became Assistant City Engineer in 1880, advancing to the Deputy Surveyorship in 1882 and to his present position in 1900. Mr. Barlow took an active part in the construction of the waterworks for the town of St. Henri.

E. G. RYKERT & CO.

Edwin G. Rykert.

Edwin G. Rykert, head of the stock brokerage house of E. G. Rykert & Co., before entering the financial field was a lawyer in active practice in Toronto. He came to Montreal about eighteen years ago and with Clarence J. McCuaig formed the brokerage house of McCuaig, Rykert & Co., later organizing the firm of E. G. Rykert & Co. He has been very successful and is interested in several railway, financial and commercial corporations. Mr. Rykert is fond of all outdoor sports and was formerly an international cricketer and a member of the famous Osgoode Hall Rugby Football team. He is a member of the Royal Montreal Golf and several other of the city's leading clubs.

Montreal leads the Dominion in bank clearances by nearly one hundred million dollars per annum.

MR. CLARENCE I. DE SOLA.

Clarence I. de Sola, who is one of the most prominent Jewish communal leaders in Canada, was born in Montreal, August 15, 1858, the son of Abraham and Esther (Joseph) de Sola. His father was a very renowned rabbi, scientist and author, who was professor of Semitic Languages at McGill University. The family is of Spanish-Jewish origin and is traceable as far back as the ninth century the records showing that it produced many illustrious men who were distinguished as statesmen, rabbis, physicians and authors. After a liberal education, Clarence I. de Sola became interested in the Canadian business of the Belgian Syndicate "Comptoir Belgo-Canadien," of which he became managing director. This is a syndicate of the leading steel manufacturers and structural bridge, railway and canal builders of Belgium, and in conjunction with his Belgian associates, Mr. de Sola has carried out many important works, including portions of the Soulanges and Trent canals, the re-tracking of the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway and the construction of many bridges throughout the Dominion, among which are the Chaudière Bridge built for the Quebec Provincial Government, the bridge over the River St. Charles, built for the Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway and those of Malbaie, St. Pierre, St. François, St. Genevieve and Lake St. John. In 1904, he was appointed Belgian Consul at Montreal in recognition of his services in promoting commerce between Belgium and Canada. Mr. de Sola is also managing director of the Canadian branch of Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, the well-known British shipbuilders, and in this connection has carried out contracts for the building of many ships for ocean, lake and river traffic, and for the Canadian Government service. Some of the best known ships on our inland waters were the result of his enterprise.

Mr. Clarence I. de Sola.

Mr. de Sola is President of the Federation of Zionist Societies for Canada, and was closely associated with Theodoro Herzl in founding the great Zionist movement, which has for its object the settlement of the persecuted Jews of Russia, and other European countries, in Palestine, and the restoration of the Holy Land as the national home of the Hebrew people. He is a member of the Supreme Governing Council of Zionists, and has taken a leading part in several Zionist international congresses in Europe. It has been due in no small degree to his efforts that branches of the movement have been established in nearly every city and town in Canada. It is the most powerful and representative Jewish organization in the Dominion. In 1910 he originated a plan for the establishment of a Canadian Jewish colony in Palestine, and in 1913, he was able to announce its successful accomplishment and the founding of a second colony. He also at the Zionist convention of 1913 aroused the enthusiasm of the Jews throughout the world by proposing, in a powerful plea, the restoration of the Jewish Religious Sandherin by the Zionists in Palestine. Mr. de Sola is warden and trustee of the Corporation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews of Montreal, whose beautiful synagogue on Stanley Street he designed. He is an authority on the source of American Jewish history and is a corresponding member of the American Jewish Historical Society, and the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society. He is the author of a number of articles on Canadian Jewish history and he collaborated in the preparation of the Jewish Encyclopedia. He is an active member and officer of several communal and philanthropic societies, and a member of the Engineers Club, the Montreal Club, the Montreal Board of Trade, and a director of the Reid-Donald Steamship Line and of the Farrar Transportation Company.

MATTHEW JOSEPH BUTLER, C.M.G.

Matthew J. Butler, one of the most eminent engineers in the Dominion of Canada, upon whom the C.M.G. was conferred by His Late Majesty, King Edward VII, "for distinguished service as Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals and Chairman of the Board of Management of the Canadian Government Railways," is one of the incorporators of the recently organized Armstrong-Whitworth of Canada, Limited, and is a director of the company.

Matthew J. Butler, C.M.G.

Mr. Butler was born at Deseronto, Ontario, November 19, 1856, the son of Tobias and Elizabeth (McVey) Butler, and is of Irish ancestry. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then entered De La Salle Institute, following the preliminary education received there with courses at Toronto University and the Kent College of Law. He served three years as a student in surveying, engineering and architecture, and then became Provincial Land Surveyer for Ontario. He made rapid progress in his profession of engineering, and, in 1885, was appointed Building and Water Service Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway, his territory being in the States of Kansas and Colorado. From 1886 until 1889, he was engaged in the wood pulp business and then returned to professional work as Chief Engineer of the Bay of Quinte Railway & Navigation Company, remaining in that capacity for nine years, and then, from 1900 until 1902, acting as Chief Engineer for the contractor of the Hillsborough Bridge. During 1903 and 1904, he was Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Construction of the Locomotive Machine Company of Montreal, which was followed by his appointment as Assistant Chief Engineer of the National Trans-Continental Railway. He continued in this capacity until August, 1905, when he resigned to accept the position of Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals. In addition to this position he was was made Chairman of the Board of Management of the Canadian Government Railways, in 1909, and continued to act in this dual capacity until 1910, when he accepted the position of Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, with headquarters at Sydney, Nova Scotia. He retired from his position in November, 1912, when he received the appointment of Consulting Engineer to Sir. W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company, the big English shipbuilding and armor plate firm, which position he still retains.

Mr. Butler is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Geographical Society. His clubs are the Rideau of Ottawa and the Mount Royal and University of Montreal.

He was married November 30th, 1880, to Miss Loretta Melissa Jane Shibley, and they are the parents of five children.

MR. ARTHUR SURVEYER.

Consulting Engineer.

Arthur Surveyer, who has attained prominence in the engineering field, both in general practice and as an attache of the Canadian Department of Public Works, was born in this city December 17, 1878. Mr. Surveyer is a son of L. J. A. Surveyer, a successful merchant, and Hectorine (Fabre) Surveyer, who was a sister of the late Archbishop Fabre and of the late Lady Cartier, and was educated at St. Mary's College and the Ecole Polytechnique, of Montreal. He graduated as a Civil Engineer and was honored with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Applied Science. He took a specific post-graduate course at L'Ecole d'Industrie et des Mines du Hamont. Mons, Belgium, since which time he has been engaged in some very important work. He was in the service of the Government from 1904 until 1911, being engaged on the survey, plans and estimates for the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the survey of the Richelieu River for a twelve foot canal. He was afterward made Supervising Engineer during the construction of the Port Arthur Dry Dock, and prepared exhaustive reports on several hydro-electric projects on the St. Lawrence River.

Since 1911, Mr. Surveyer has been in private practice as senior member of the firm of Surveyer & Frigon, Consulting Engineers, with offices at No. 56 Beaver Hall Hill, but the value of his services while in the Public Works Department is attested by the fact that since entering private practice, he has been retained by the Dominion Government as Consulting Engineer in such important work as Canada's case against the Chicago Drainage Canal, the discharge measurements of the St. Lawrence River and the study of the plans of the Montreal Tunnel Co., and of the Montreal Central Terminal Co., for tunnels under the St. Lawrence. He is also consulting engineer for the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company. His wide knowledge of civic needs along his line of endeavor, has led to his selection as engineer by several municipalities, and the firm of which he is head has been engaged in much important hydro-electric and municipal work throughout the Province of Quebec, and in cities far removed from Montreal. Mr. Surveyer is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of the "Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France," a permanent member of the International Association of Navigation Congresses, a member of the International Federation of Consulting Engineers, and of the University Club of Montreal.

MR. J. M. FORTIER.
President

THE SICILY ASPHALTUM PAVING CO., LTD.

J. M. Fortier, executive head of the Sicily Asphaltum Paving Co., Ltd., and interested in many other Montreal enterprises, was born at St. Timothy, Beauharnois County, Quebec, October 3, 1855, and was educated in Montreal. He learned the trade of cigar making and in 1878 established the house of J. M. Fortier. His success led him into many other commercial ventures, prominent among which is the Sicily Asphaltum Paving Co., Ltd. This company was organized by the late James Cochrane, a former mayor of the city, and was incorporated in 1890. It was the pioneer company in introducing Sicilian Rock Asphalt pavements in Canada, and some of the work laid in 1892 is still in good condition. This is notably the case on Dubord, Berri, Mountain and St. Hubert Streets, while many others have withstood the heavy traffic for twenty years and are still in fair shape. The work of the company has not been confined to Montreal but has extended to Quebec, Halifax, Ottawa and many other cities of the Dominion. The company has a large plant at St. Viateur and Casgrain Streets, along the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which gives it unexcelled shipping facilities and it is equipped to lay from 2,000 to 2,500 square yards of finished pavement each working day. No contract is too large for the company to handle, and it makes a specialty of block paving, asphalt pavements, curb laying, rock asphalt, mastic floors for warehouses, breweries and other large buildings. It also deals in and supplies to the trade rock asphalt, rock asphalt mastic, Bermudez Lake road asphalt, Bermudez Lake refined asphalt, Trinidad liquid asphalt and Trinidad Lake refined asphalt. The officers of the company are: President, J. M. Fortier, who is also president of the Securities Life Co. and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association; Vice-President, R. B. Ross, who is well-known in business circles in Montreal; Secretary, D. J. Cochrane; Treasurer, George C. Clausen; Assistant Treasurer, H. Haggerty; and General Manager, D. C. Drysdale, who has been with the company since its incorporation.

MR. WM. J. HUSHION.

William J. Hushion, who enjoys the distinction of being the youngest member of the Montreal Board of Aldermen, was born in this city in 1880 and was educated in the public schools. He began his business career with his father, who was a produce merchant, and remained in this connection until ten years ago, when he entered the hay and grain trade. His success led to the incorporation of the W. J. Hushion Co., Limited, four years ago, with large warehouses, storage yards and stables at 1131 St. James Street. The company exports largely to the principal eastern cities of the United States and has also a very large local trade, supplying many of the railroads, large forwarding companies and big corporations of the city. Mr. Hushion is young and keenly alive to Montreal's possibilities and deeply interested in the city's development. This interest in local matters made him the most available and logical candidate to represent St. Joseph Ward in the Board of Alerman and he was elected by a large majority at the last general election, becoming the youngest member of that body.

Mr. Hushion is a member of the Shamrock Athletic Association. He is married and resides at 361 Oxford Avenue.

MR. JAMES H. MAHER.

James H. Maher, who is one of the most successful builders and real estate operators in the city, was born in the Township of Huntley, Ontario, August 23, 1873, and received his education in the public schools of Huntley and Sand Point. He learned the trade of bricklaying, and upon coming to Montreal entered contracting work in a small way and finally accumulated $3,000, which he deposited in a bank which shortly afterwards failed and completely wiped him out, financially. He started in again without capital and after a struggle saved enough money to buy an old property which he modernized and adapted for small families. He continued along this line until he was in a position to buy sites and erect modern apartment houses, which are classed among the most complete in the city. He has been unusually successful in his building operations, and is now rated as one of the wealthiest real estate operators in the city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Foresters.

Mr. Maher is president of the "Vaudreuil" Spring, Ltd., and the National Pipe & Foundry Co. of Montreal. He is the owner of much Montreal real estate, and recently developed a beautiful sub-division at the west end of the Island of Montreal, known as Senneville Grove.

Mr. James H. Maher.

MR. J. T. R. LAURENDEAU.

Among the men who have labored to develop Montreal and have used their ripe experience and mature judgment in making it a city of beautiful residential sections, none is more prominent than J. T. R. Laurendeau, who, after long commercial training and intimate knowledge of conditions in the city, turned his attention to the real estate field and has in addition to materially increasing Montreal's taxable realty, enriched those who were governed by his experience and judgment.

Mr. Laurendeau was born at St. Gabriel de Brandon, County of Berthier, Quebec, August 21, 1865, the son of Oliver and Celime (Dostaler) Laurendeau. His father was a physician, who after giving his son a good preparatory education, entered him for a classical course at Joliette College. Upon the completion of his studies at this institution Mr. Laurendeau equipped himself for his battle with the world by a commercial training at the Montreal Business College. In 1886 he secured a clerkship with Hector Lamontagne, wholesale leather merchant, and by strict attention and a quick grasp of the details of the business, rose to a partnership in the firm in 1893. Mr. Laurendeau aided materially in developing the business which became Lamontagne Limited, and is still successful. He sold his interest to his partners in 1909 and embarked in the real estate business, and his quick perception of land values soon placed him in the front rank of Montreal's many operators. Mr. Laurendeau is president of the Crown Realty Co., and is a large individual holder of real estate in the Island of Montreal. He is also interested in the mining business, takes great interest in educational matters and is a member of the Roman Catholic School Commission of the City of Westmount. His interest in the commercial development of the city is attested by his activity in La Chambre de Commerce de Montreal and his membership in the Montreal Board of Trade. He is a member of the Montreal Horse Show Association and is always a prominent figure at the annual exhibitions. Mr. Laurendeau is president of the Dorval Jockey Club, which is one of the most successful racing associations in Canada, and it was entirely due to his efforts that a purse of $20,000, the largest ever given in the country, was recently offered for the Derby, which is to be an annual event. By this generous purse Mr. Laurendeau has placed the Dominion in the forerank of the world's racing circles and achieved for himself the position of Canada's greatest racing patron.

Mr. Laurendeau holds membership in the Automobile Association of Montreal, the St. Denis Club, and the St. Lawrence Hunt Club. He has been honored by selection as Master of the Hunt by the last named club, and the Government has also paid tribute to his character by appointing him a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. J. T. R. Laurendeau.

Mr. Laurendeau was married September 23, 1890, to Marie Eugenie Demers, and is the father of eight children. He resides at 5 Murray Avenue, Westmount, and his business address is the Versailles Building, No. 90 St. James Street.

WILLIAM J. POUPORE.

William J. Poupore.

William Joseph Poupore was born April 28, 1846, at Allumett Island, Ottawa River, Quebec, and is of Norman-French descent. After a period at local schools he entered the Ottawa Commercial College and supplemented this with legal studies for two years, after which he entered the contracting and lumbering business and was soon engaged in some of the largest work, which included the Tarte pier at Montreal, the Government Docks, and another at Sorel, and railway and canal work throughout the Dominion. He was Mayor of Chichester, 1872-83, Chairman of the School Commissioners, 1873-81, Warden of Pontiac, 1881-2, and as a Conservative sat for Pontiac in the Local Assembly, 1882-92, and for the same county in the House of Commons, 1896-1900. He was elected President of the Calumet Mining Co., in 1899; President of the Ottawa Old Boys' Association, 1908; Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade and Municipalities, 1911, and is President of the W. J. Poupore Company and a Director of the National Real Estate and Investment Company. The Engineers' Club, the Knights of Columbus, and the Laurentian Club of Ottawa claim him among their members.

NAPOLEON GIROUX.

Napoleon Giroux.

Napoleon Giroux, who is a member of the city's Board of Aldermen, in which capacity he has served for twelve years, was born in Montreal and was educated at the Jesuit College here and at the University of Ottawa. He began his active business career with the paper manufacturing firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, later establishing himself in business as a stationer and bookseller at No. 7 Notre Dame Street West. Mr. Giroux is a Conservative in politics and his course as an Alderman has been marked by his attention to the city's commercial interests and advancement. He is a member of the Cercle St. Pierre.

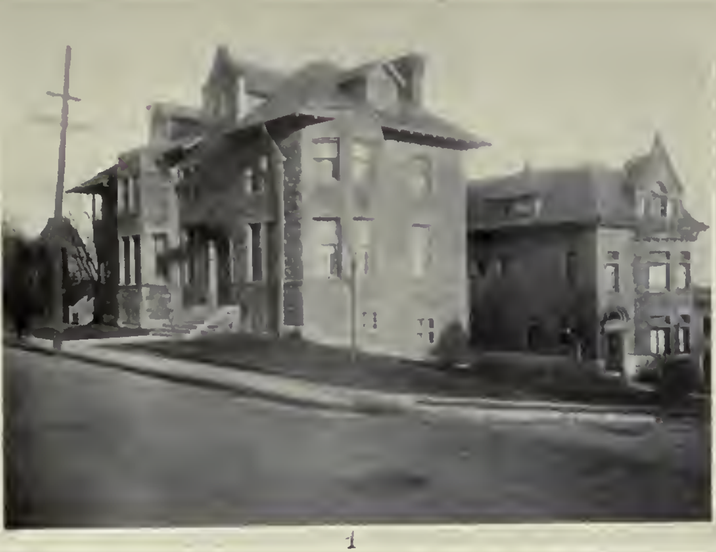
A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

About fifty years ago, Sir William Dawson pronounced these prophetic words:

"Montreal possesses advantages no other Canadian city can boast of. In its situation at the conflux of the two greatest rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa; opposite the great natural highways of the Hudson and Champlain Valley; at the point where the St. Lawrence ceases to be navigable for ocean ships; and where the great river, for the last time in its course to the sea, affords a gigantic water power; at the meeting point of the two races that divide Canada; and in the centre of a fertile plain nearly as large as all England—in these we recognize a guarantee for the future greatness of Montreal, not based on a frail tenure of human legislation, but on the unchanging decrees of the Eternal, as stamped in the world He has made."

The Island of Montreal contains a greater population than the entire State of New Hampshire or Rhode Island and nearly twice as many as the District of Columbia or the entire State of Vermont.

Mr. J. W. Leonard.



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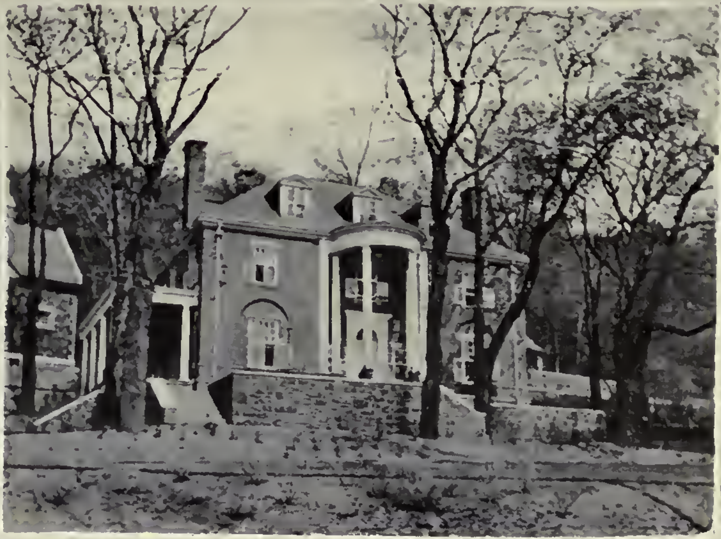
Mr. Henry Munderloh.



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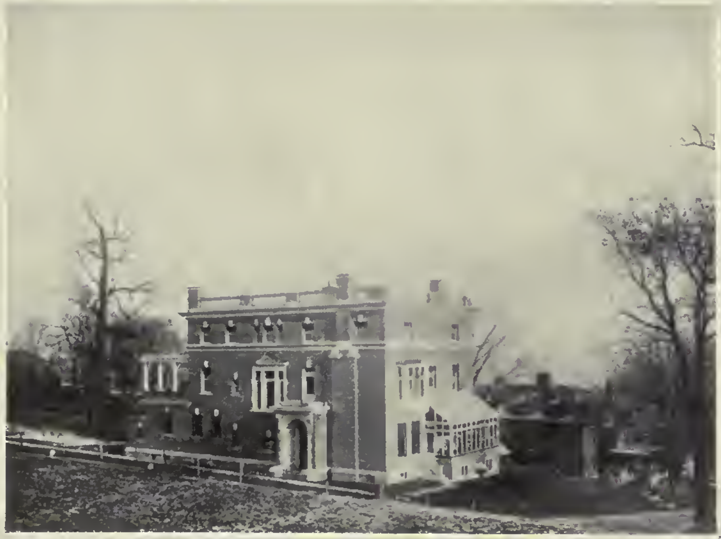

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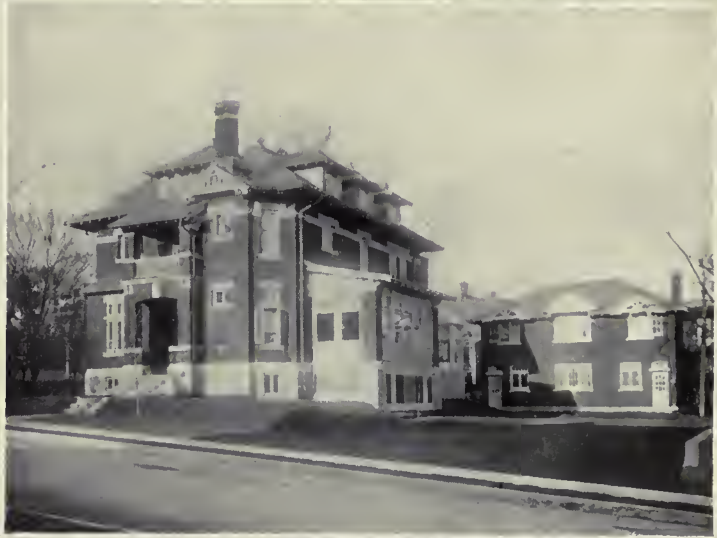
Mr. Benj. Tooke.



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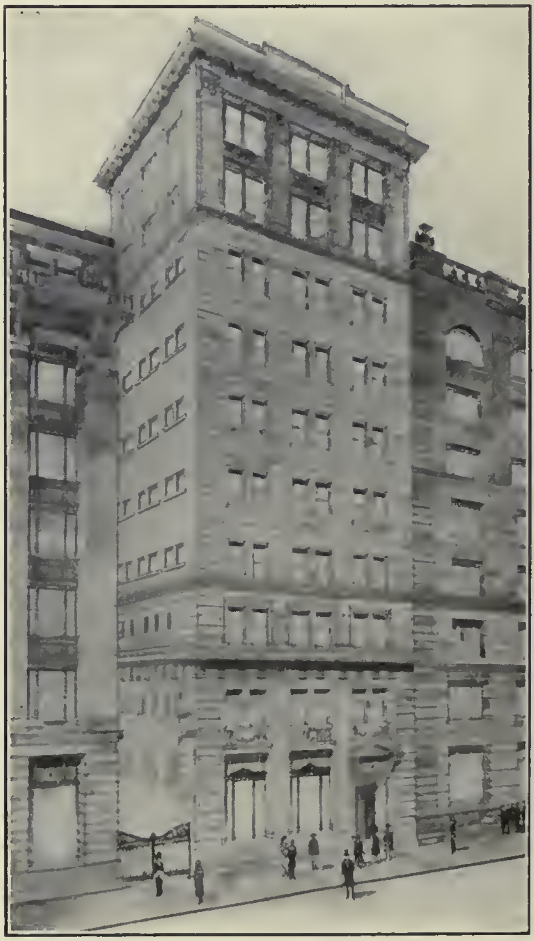
Mr. W. T. Rodden.

HANDSOME HOMES OF MONTREAL.

MR. JOSEPH VERSAILLES.

Notwithstanding Montreal's unexcelled geographical location and its superb advantages as a commercial, industrial and residential centre, it owes its progress and its place as the metropolis of the Dominion to the efforts of the men who have labored individually and collectively to put its natural endowments to the best possible use. Among this number is Joseph Versailles, the well-known real estate man, who has taken an active part in the city's improvement. Mr. Versailles was born in Montreal, March 28, 1881, and was educated at St. Mary's College, which conferred upon him the degree of B.A., at graduation. He began his business career as a proprietor of a hardware store in Hochelaga, and his close attention to this commercial venture brought success that soon led him into other fields. Realizing the certainty of the city's expansion, he bought land in the eastern territory and in 1910 founded the town of Montreal East. He became the first mayor of this thriving suburb and has held the office continuously since, working zealously for the town's development.

Mr. Versailles has not confined his efforts to this one locality as other sections of the city have benefitted through his labors. One of the marked improvements on St. James Street, east of the Place d'Armes, was made by him. In this locality, where formerly stood a group of old and unimposing buildings, he recently erected the handsome edifice known as the "Versailles Building," in which is located the offices and board room of the Montreal Real Estate Exchange. He uses the entire ground floor of the building for his handsomely appointed offices, and the structure also houses several tenants with large financial interests. Mr. Versailles believes that Montreal is bound to eventually become a city as large as New York, on account of its geographical situation and its harbor facilities in the east end. To accomplish this he thinks persistent and united appeals should be made to arouse the business spirit and the artistic mind, in order that Montreal could be made commercially great and residentially beautiful. In 1903, Mr Versailles founded and became first president of L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne Francaise. He is a member of the Montreal Press Club, the St. Lawrence Hunt Club, the Club Champetre Canadien, and is a director of the Dorval Jockey Club, which is one of the most successful devoted to racing in Canada.



Versailles Building.

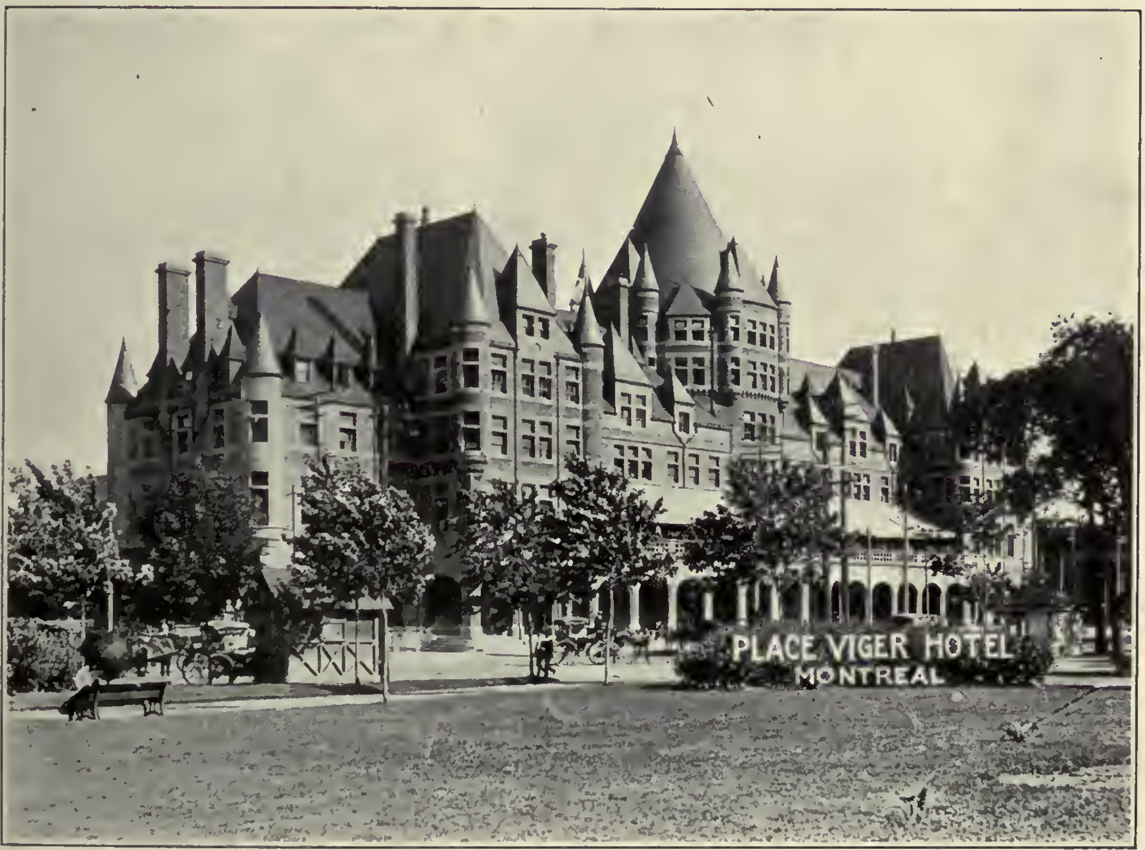
COL. JEFFREY HALE BURLAND.

Col. J. H. Burland.

Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland, who died in London while acting as Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society to Great Britain, was noted for his interest in and devotion to all charitable and philanthropic work. He was born in Montreal March 19, 1861, and was educated at the Montreal Academy and McGill University. Upon leaving college he became associated with the British — American Bank Note Co., eventually becoming its president, which position he still filled at the time of his death. He had a brilliant military career and was the recipient of the long service decoration. He was gazetted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusileers, of which the late King Edward was Honorary Colonel, and was one of the officers selected to accompany the Canadian Contingent to England to attend the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. He also held many positions of trust with commercial bodies and charitable organizations, and was a member of all the exclusive clubs.

Montreal is situated 800 miles south of the city of St. Petersburg or Stockholm, 300 miles south of London or Berlin, 150 miles south of Paris. It is in the same latitude as Venice, Milan, Odessa and the northern shore of the Black Sea. Aberdeen and the north of Scotland are unthinkable in their northern reaches when compared with the southern clime of Montreal.

Montreal is 310 miles nearer by sea to Liverpool than is the city of New York.

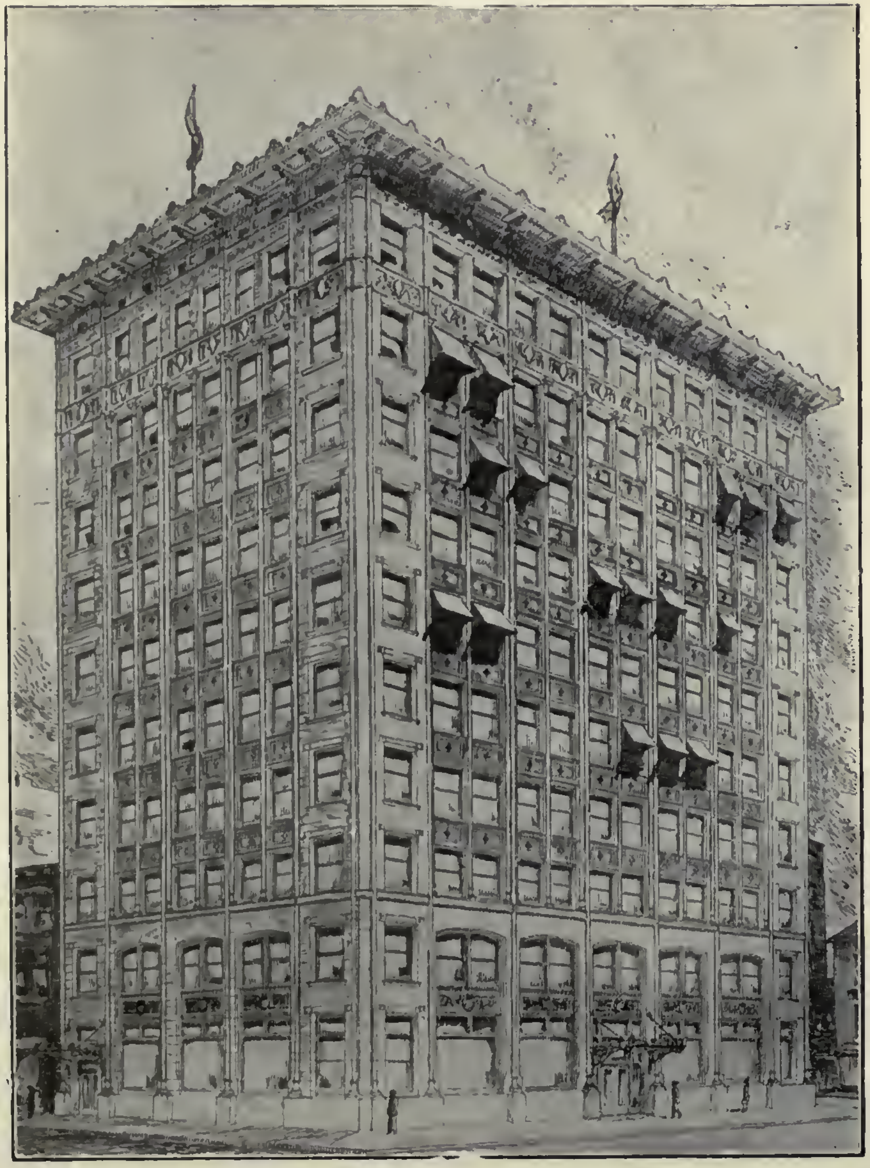


PLACE VIGER HOTEL, MONTREAL.
One of the famous links in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's chain of transcontinental hotels.

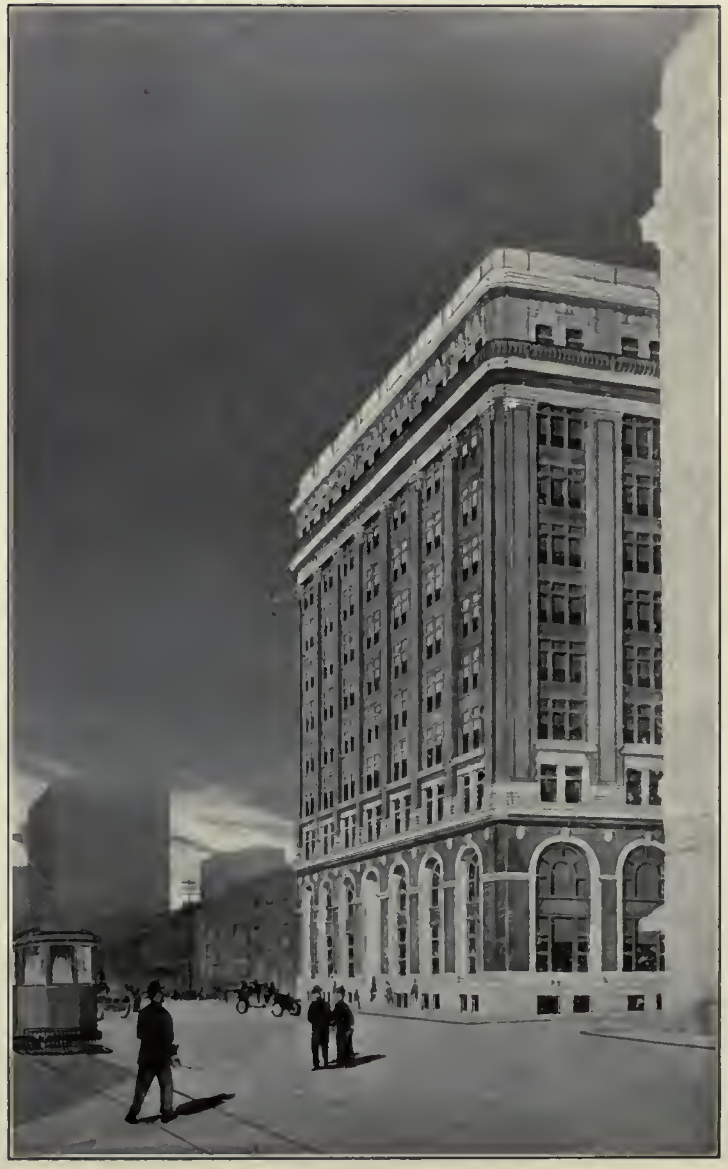
MR. ADELARD FORTIER.

Adelard Fortier, vice-president, treasurer and manager of the Montreal Dairy Co., Limited, was born at St. Scholastique, December 3, 1875, and was educated there and at Lachute. In 1902 he entered the employ of a dairyman in Montreal and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business aided in the organization of the Montreal Dairy Co., Limited, of which he became vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Fortier has directed the affairs of the company since, and the growth of the business bears testimony to his business acumen and executive skill. In 1905, the first year the company conducted business, the gross receipts were $175,000. The annual output has increased year by year and in 1914 the gross receipts reached the magnificent total of $800,000. The Montreal Dairy Company, Limited, is one of the largest concerns in its line in the Dominion. It has its own ice and refrigerating plants and unquestionably manufactures more ice cream and butter than any other concern in Canada. The manufactory at 290 Papineau Avenue, covers a large plot of ground and is equipped with the most modern machinery for sterilizing and pasteurizing milk and cream. The office building, which is shown elsewhere in this work, is large and commodious and has every convenience for the large staff of clerks necessary to the executive end of the enormous business. In order to safeguard its patrons from the dangers that invariably lurk in impure dairy products, Mr. Fortier buys only from those farmers who have carefully selected and regularly inspected herds. In addition to this precaution each producer must have a certificate from the Montreal Board of Health and conform to all the laws of the province governing pure food products. The company also has twelve stations throughout the province, where agents receive the milk from the farmers and inspect, cool and pasteurize it before it is allowed to be shipped to the Montreal plant. All this trouble and expense is incurred to secure absolute purity and cleanliness, and the fact that the company holds certificates from the Board of Health of the State of New York is an indication that the products of the Montreal Dairy Co., Limited, conform to all requirements. This thorough organization and expansion of the company's business is largely due to Mr. Fortier's untiring energy, which characteristic was also exerted for the benefit of the Chambre de Commerce, over which he presided for two terms as president and his course as head of that useful organization was marked with increasing labor to advance the Chambre's scope of usefulness and to secure results that would aid in the upbuilding of the city's commercial and industrial interests. When he refused to be a candidate for the third term on account of the pressure of private business, his announcement was received with deep regret by the entire chamber, and when he finally relinquished the reins of authority to his successor he was given a dinner at the Place Viger Hotel, at which the most prominent business men of the city voiced their appreciation of all he had accomplished as president of the Chambre de Commerce. In his final report, rendered at the last meeting over which he presided, Mr. Fortier called attention to some very important facts. During his term of office 124 new names were added to the roll of membership and this brought a much larger attendance at the Chamber's sessions and added interest in its work. In the matter of the increase in transportation charges for small articles, which was a great drawback to the development of certain industrial branches, the Chambre succeeded in having the rates reduced 60%. As a result many industries showed an appreciable increase in the volume of the business done. In reviewing the financial condition of the Chambre, Mr. Fortier stated that in less than two years the organization's cash on hand had increased from $365.21 to $6,861.68. For this fine showing he "thanked the members, who had spared neither time nor labor to assure the success of this indispensable institution." In speaking of the European conflict, he stated that it had affected the commerce and industries, although some branches were benefited. In dealing with the question, however, he counselled prudence until the situation became more clearly defined. The Chambre, he said, had been instrumental in securing from the Federal Government the promise to entrust to Canadian Automobile manufactures the work of assembling the parts of motor trucks for war purposes. The Chambre also expressed the wish to the Government that the greatest possible number of contracts to be given to Canadians. To show the efficiency of the Chambre, Mr. Fortier quoted from the report of a committee, to which had been referred the question of the comparative want of success of English trade in Canada. The conclusion reached by the committee was that "England in order to extend her trade in this country must have representatives on the spot, substitute the decimal money system for the present one, not claim factory and other sur-charges, be be more prompt in delivery and simplify the method of payment." The Chambre also expressed itself strongly against the increase of realty tax and represented to the Government the necessity of building more elevators and enlarging the Lachine Canal, to meet the ever-increasing needs of the port, which is the most important in North America. He called attention to the Chambre's work for the Georgian Bay Canal and said "unforseen circumstances have for the present put the project in the shade but it will doubtlessly be taken up again upon the first favorable occasion, when the work done by the Chambre will bear good fruit." Speaking of the Chambre's ineffectual efforts to have the city establish an information bureau, he expressed the hope that the city will eventually yield to the demand. He referred to the reception which the Chambre had extended to the Belgian Mission and of the money which the organization raised for the Belgian Relief Fund. Mr. Fortier had for a long time advocated the development of agriculture by improved methods. Following his suggestion, a special commission of the Chambre was appointed and after much study the commission recommended the popularizing of primary agricultural education, the opening of an agricultural employment bureau, the establishment of model farms in country districts and factories for preparing food stuffs." Mr. Fortier thought a small portion of the state funds should be used in order to enable the agriculturist to draw the greatest possible benefit from his land. It was the Chambre that first called attention to the necessity for improvement in milk production and as a result a law has been passed regulating that industry. Fifty inspectors will in future cover the province and see that the butter and cheese factories only receive first quality products. They will also instruct the farmers how to produce cheaper milk under more sanitary conditions. Mr. Fortier's suggestion, made some time ago, that "the authorities of the City of Montreal should immediately see to taking means to find work for the unemployed," was not acted upon by the municipality, but was left to the private charitable organizations. A joint committee was organized, of which Mr. Fortier was a member, and an appropriation of $100,000 was secured from the city. This sum, however. was totally inadequate and Mr. Fortier suggested that the Provincial Government and the Federal powers should do their utmost to give the unemployed the greatest possible amount of public work to execute. It was at the request of the Chambre that the Provincial Government appointed two inspectors of county hotels, which will doubtless result in more comfort for travellers. In declaring for good roads Mr. Fortier hoped that before long the whole province would be interested in the question. Mr. Fortier evinced his interest in the Patriotic Fund, and the Cartier monument by subscriptions of cash, serving on the Executive Committee of the latter. The Chambre, under Mr. Fortier's presidency, took great interest in the Technical School and also in the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale." It will thus be seen that the Chambre of Commerce during Mr. Fortier's terms was a very busy and useful organization and that the presiding officer was keenly alive to the city's interest and he labored indefatigably for every public improvement.

In addition to his connection with the Montreal Dairy Co., Limited, Mr. Fortier is interested in the Aetna Biscuit Co., Ltd., the Canada Amusement Co., Limited, and several other commercial concerns. He is a member of the St. Denis Club, Club Canadien, 65th Regiment Club, Chambre de Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers Association, also a director of "Montreal Reform Club."



McGill Building, erected in 1912-13. C. E. Deakin, Ltd., Contractors.



Shaughnessy Building, D. W. Ogilvie & Co., Agents.

MR. SAUL E. MELKMAN.

Saul E. Melkman is probably the youngest successful financial operator in Canada. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1884 and was educated in Belgium at the Royal Atheneum of Antwerp. He came to Canada in 1902 and began his business career in Quebec. A salesman of exceptional qualities, he first became connected with the advertising department of Z. Paquet, now the Paquet Co., Ltd., and the leading department store in that city and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity by leading firms in Toronto and Montreal. In 1908, aware of the great future of the Dominion, he devoted his activities towards the sale of municipal and industrial securities and his success was of such a character that he was recently elected to the presidency of the Societe Fonciere du Canada, Limitee, a comparatively new company, but managed by some of the leading men of the Province. This company, with wide spread ramifications throughout Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, was organized to secure European capital for investment in Canadian mortgages, municipal and industrial securities and to finance Canadian enterprises and manufacturing corporations of every description. It promises to become very successful in its operations and has already aided largely in creating new fields of industry. In addition to his connection with this company, Mr. Melkman is a Director of the Ormstown Brick Company, a flourishing concern manufacturing the highest quality brick made in Canada. He is a member of the Montreal Reform Club and a Liberal in politics.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Montreal has been likened to a boy who suddenly found that he had outgrown knee pants and must don a man's attire; so this city grew and grew and people gave little thought to the habiliaments with which she was adorned until they found thousands of her people wanted new homes, and then they looked about and saw that here was an an island on which was springing into life one of the great cities of the world and that island was restricted in size, and wise men saw that real estate anywhere on that island was an investment unequalled, or at least unexcelled on any part of the earth's surface. That is the plain story of Montreal's "boom," the youth awakening to the impropriety of out-grown clothes. Millions of dollars await the owners of this land. Subdivisions such as Ahuntsic Park, Back River Park, Champlain Park and Nesbitt Park have been set aside so that the people might profit by the purchase of their lots. Land companies like the Western Park Co., Limited, the West Valley Land Co., Limited, the Westmoreland Co., Limited, the Glenora Park, the King Edward Park Co., Limited, the St. Regis Land Co., Limited, and the Island City Realty Co., Inc., have been formed to make the transformation from the original farm land into the city lot, and the city is growing on and reaching out until all of the land on the Island and on the shores opposite will be included.

MR. J. B. PELOQUIN.

Mr. J. B. Peloquin of 68 St. James Street, is one of the best known real estate men in Montreal at the present day. He was born on January 23, 1854 at St. Jude, Quebec, of Canadian parents, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe College.

Mr. Peloquin began his business career at Sault au Recollet, thirty seven years ago and entered the real estate field in 1909. He is now proprietor of the Ahuntsic Park, the Back River Park, the Champlain Park, the Nesbitt Park and St. Michel. He is also a director of the following companies: the Western Park Company, Ltd., the West Valley Land Company, Ltd., the West Morland Company, Ltd., the Glenore Park; the King

Mr. J. B. Peloquin.

Edward Park Company, Ltd., the St. Regis Land Co. Ltd., and the Island City Realty Company, Inc.

Mr. Peloquin was married at Montreal, July 12, 1880. He is a Liberal in politics and a member of the Reform Club; was the first president of the Montreal Real Estate Exchange 1912-1913. Is an ex-Alderman of Ahuntsic and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal and has been for fourteen years, president of the School Commission at Ahuntsic.

MR. M. J. STACK.

The construction of roads that will stand the wear and tear of heavy traffic is one of the essentials of a large city, contributing as they do to the comfort of pedestrians and insuring the best sanitary conditions possible. To achieve the highest standard in paving has been the aim of M. J. Stack ever since he entered the contracting business. Born in Montreal, April 29, 1876, Mr. Stack was educated in the public schools and at the Montreal Business College, from which he graduated with honors. He then entered the service of Stack & Brogan, contractors, which firm had been established in 1880, by his father, Patrick Stack. Upon the death of the original partners, Mr. Stack assumed full charge of the business, and organizing the firm of M. J. Stack & Co., developed its operations until it became one of the largest paving concerns in the Dominion, with a reputation for promptness and strict business integrity. The business embraces paving of all kinds, no matter how difficult in character, and a specialty is made of the construction of cement walks, cobble stone gutters and all work of a similar character. In executing contracts Mr. Stack makes a study of conditions and is not satisfied with anything but the highest class work. To secure this, he keeps the firm's equipment of road building machinery up to date in every respect adopting every improved piece of machinery as soon as demonstration convinces him that better work can be executed by its use. This complete equipment and Mr. Stack's personal supervision of every piece of work under its control, has made Stack paving a standard of excellence. The work of the firm can be found in Montreal throughout the entire province of Quebec, and it has successfully stood years of hard usage. The cement sidewalks and bridges at Dorval, Quebec, the roadways at Lachine, asphalt roads at Ville St. Pierre, and many reinforced concrete bridges bear silent testimony to the excellence of the firm's construction work.

Mr. Stack is a member of the Engineers' Club and the Canadian Railway Society. His business address is No. 167 McCord Street, and he resides in Westmount.

Mr. M. J. Stack.

GENERAL SECURITIES CO.

The General Securities Company, recently organized with offices in the Old Birks Building, deals only in properties with improvements and has a plan of procedure that assures customers something more than promises for their money. The manager of the company is William J. Lavis, who was born at Morrisburg, Ontario, July 5, 1878. He was educated at Morrisburg and Belleville, and after obtaining a teacher's certificate filled clerical positions at Morrisburg, Chicago and Montreal, eventually organizing the present company. His varied business training and wide experience are of great value in his real estate operations.

The assistant manager of the company, Arthur S. Renshaw, was born at Walsall, England, May 3, 1887. He attended the Technical School, Oxford, England, and took a civil course at King's College, London. He came to Canada in 1911 and entered the service of the Marcil Trust Co. of Montreal, filling the position of advertising manager, and later was placed in charge of the company's sales and bond and mortgage department. He has specialized in the study of commercial and financial law and has an intimate knowledge of realty conditions in the West End and South Shore.

Arthur S. Renshaw.

William J. Lavis.

Both Mr. Lavis and Mr. Renshaw are optimistic of Montreal's future, predicting eventual population that will place it among the world's greatest cities.

The marvellous possibilities that confront the metropolis of Canada are beginning to be understood and a conservative investment in real estate is certain to meet with ultimate returns most satisfactory to the investor.

CYRILLE LAURIN.

As representative of the ladies of the Hotel Dieu for over 27 years, Cyrille Laurin has handled their property with the highest degree of success. He is one of the leading business men of the city, and his varied interests give evidence of his careful executive ability. He is the President of the Laurin Construction Company, which does a large contracting business, and is also President and General Manager of the Greenville Lumber Company. He has been the representative of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company for upwards of thirty-six years and in that time has largely developed the company's local business.

Cyrille Laurin.

WALTER ISIDORE JOSEPH.

Walter I. Joseph, Manager of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, was born August 2, 1863, and was educated in the private schools in Birmingham, England, and Brussels, Belgium. He entered the insurance business twenty-seven years ago as special agent of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., in Montreal, and in seven years became manager of the company. He is a member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the St. George Society, the Montreal Board of Trade, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, the Kanawaki Golf, the Engineers, and the Montreal Golf Clubs.

Walter I. Joseph.

GERALD WILLIAM FARRELL.

Gerald W. Farrell.

Gerald William Farrell, of G. W. Farrell & Co., was born at Halifax, December 7th, 1878. He was educated at Ampleforth College, Yorks, England, and in 1903 joined the Royal Securities Corporation as a clerk, and rose to the position of Managing Director, in 1907. He was later associated with the Mackenzie and Mann interests in a financial capacity. He organized the banking house of C. Meredith & Co., Limited, becoming its Secretary-Treasurer, retiring in 1910, to form the present firm. He is a director of a number of large corporations in Canada, the United States and England. He served with the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa, and played cricket for the Gentlemen of Canada against the Americans of Philadelphia in 1901. He was vice-captain of the International All-Canadian Football Team that toured England in 1901-03. He is a member of the St. James, Montreal Hunt, Royal Montreal Golf, Forest and Stream, Racquet, Jockey, Winter, Toronto Hunt, and the Halifax clubs.

S. J. B. ROLLAND.

Mr. S. J. B. Rolland.

S. J. B. Rolland, president of the Rolland Paper Co., was born in Montreal, May 13, 1851, and was educated at St. Mary's College. He began his active business career with the firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, in 1870, and, in 1882, severed his connection with this company to organize the Rolland Paper Co., his associates in the enterprise being his father, Hon. J. B. Rolland, and his brother, Hon. J. D. Rolland. This was the pioneer concern in the manufacture of writing paper in Canada. Mr. Rolland, with his brother and the late Hon. R. Prefontaine, organized the Northern Mills Co., in 1904. Eight years later this firm amalgamated with the Rolland Paper Co., which now operates large plants at St. Jerome and St. Adele. Mr. Rolland is a Conservative in politics and formerly resided at St. Jerome, of which city he was mayor for over ten years.

WILFRID PROULX.

Wilfrid Proulx.

Wilfred Proulx, well known among Montreal notaries, was born at St. Genevieve, March 10, 1866, and received his education at the Ste. Therese College from which he graduated with the B.L. degree. He afterwards registered as a student in the office of Simard & Simard, and then he took a legal course at Laval University, which conferred the B.C.L. degree upon him He is, since 1904, a member of the Board of Notaries and is the Notary for the La Banque Nationale. He is a member of the Club St. Denis and many mutual societies; is a Trustee of the Catholic Order of Foresters and active in the affairs of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Proulx is a Conservative.

DOUGLAS W. OGILVIE.

D. W. Ogilvie & Co., Inc., Real Estate, 11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER DUPUIS.

Financial Agent and Real Estate Broker, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal,.

View in "Redpath" on Mount Royal, one of the handsomest real estate developments in America.

LT.-COL. GEORGE STEPHEN CANTLIE.

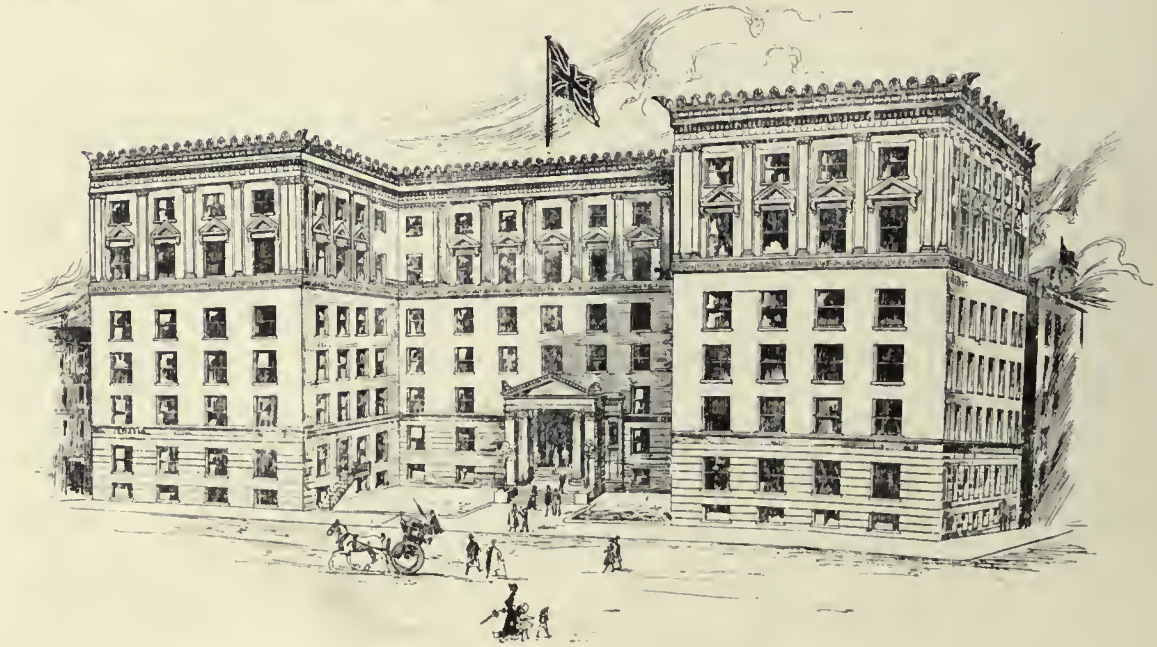
Lt.-Col. Geo. S. Cantlie.

Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, who is connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway service, was born in Montreal May 2, 1867, and was educated by private tutors and at the Montreal High School. He began his business career as a clerk in the Audit Department of the C. P. R. He arose by promotion through several grades in the company's service until he became General Superintendent of the Car Service, which position he still holds. He is Lt.-Colonel commanding the 5th Regt., the Royal Highlanders of Canada, has taken part in many military demonstrations and has received the long service decoration. He is a member of the St. James, Mount Royal, Montreal Hunt, Forest and Stream, Back River Polo, Auto and Aero Clubs of Montreal, and the York Club of Toronto, also the M. A. A. A.

LT.-COL. ALFRED EUGENE LABELLE.

Lt.-Col. A. E. Labelle.

Lt.-Colonel A. E. Labelle was born in Montreal, August 23, 1866. He was educated here and was local manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., until 1910, when he became Managing Director of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co Since 1913 he has been a member of the Montreal Harbor Board. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce, is Councillor of the Red Cross Society and the Boy Scout movement. He commanded the 65th Regiment twice and now commands the 12th Infantry Brigade. He was awarded a medal for service in the Northwest Rebellion and the long service decoration. He was president of the Montreal Military Institute in 1896, and the Amalgamated Rifle Association in 1901-2, and was on the staff of the Victoria Jubilee Contingent in 1897. He is a member of several prominent clubs.



Montreal Board of Trade Building.

P. V. ROUGIER.

P. V. Rougier.

P. V. Rougier, president of Rougier Freres, was born at Auvergne, France in 1864 and began his commercial career in the export trade in Paris, France. While on a trip to Canada in 1893 he was impressed with the future possibilities of the country and established an importing business for French products and pharmaceutical specialties. The business was very successful and it was incorporated in 1901, maintaining a purchasing house at 32 Boulevard de la Bastille, Paris. Rougier Freres, are leaders in their line in Canada. They handle French patent medicines, dry goods and hardware. The pharmaceutical preparations are of French manufacture and like all the other goods handled are of the highest quality.

ARTHUR DECARY.

Arthur Decary.

Arthur Decary, vice-president of Rougier Freres, was born in Montreal, December 2, 1865, and was educated at the Montreal College and the Jacques Cartier School. He studied chemistry and after passing the necessary examination before the pharmaceutical Association of the Province in 1890, he established at St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, a retail drug store and became one of the first to import French pharmaceutical specialities into Canada.

In 1904 he disposed of his retail business and joined the firm of Rougier Freres, of which he became vice-president and manager. He is enthusiastic over goods of French manufacture and the activity at the firm's store, 68 Notre Dame street, East, shows the result of his intense interest.

H. H. VACHELL KOELLE.

H. H. Vachell Koelle.

Captain H. H. Vachell Koelle, prominent in financial circles, was born at Constantinople, February 18, 1866, and was educated at Robert College in that city. In 1883 he came to Canada and entered the service of the Dominion Bank, afterwards being connected with Molsons Bank and the Banque Nationale.

Some years ago Mr. Koelle established himself in business as an administrator of estates and investment broker and has been unusually successful. He is a captain in the First Grenadier Guards, and was at one time a member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

He is a grandson of the Venerable Archdeacon Philpot, a son of Rev. Dr. Koelle, Ph.D., LL.D., and a nephew of Dean Bradley, of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Koelle is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and his clubs are the St. James, Montreal, St. Maurice Fish and Game of Montreal and the Authors and Army and Navy of London, England.

Montreal has the most charming summers of any city on the continent. Its winters are even more enjoyed by those who fear the slush and sleet of cities to the south of us.

The city of Montreal contains nearly one-third of the entire population of the Province of Quebec.

Montreal contains the largest educational institution in Canada, and one of the best in the world.

JOSEPH SAWYER.

Joseph Sawyer, whose work as an architect includes many churches, institutions and public buildings throughout the province, was born at Three Rivers, December 1, 1874, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, Montreal. After studying architecture under prominent members of the profession he took a special course at the Ecole des Arts and Manufactures, and began practice in St. Joseph Ward twenty years ago, since which time he has designed many schools for the Montreal Catholic Commissioners and several convents for the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame and the Sisters of the Holy Cross. He has also erected branches for the Banque Provinciale, warehouses for large mercantile concerns, post office for the Ottawa Government, and numerous residences for prominent men.

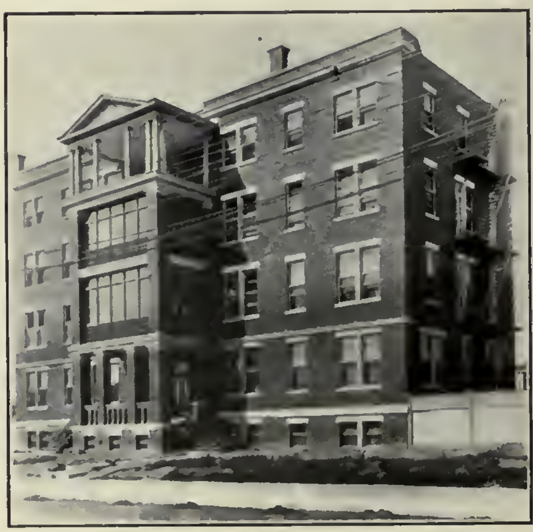
Mr. Joseph Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec and the Institute of Architects of Canada. He is also a member of the Westmount Chess Club and won the Chess Championship of Canada, which he held for two years, finally losing the title but still remaining champion of Montreal. Mr. Sawyer believes that Montreal is only beginning to grow and that the present decade shows a great architectural improvement in its buildings and residences. He thinks that the people are becoming more artistic in their tastes and as soon as the municipality awakens to the fact that wider and handsomer avenues and boulevards will contribute to the city's beauty, it will favorably compare with any of the great cities of the world. Mr. Sawyer's studio is at 407 Guy Street.

JOSEPH A. KARCH.

Joseph A. Karch, architect, whose offices are at 187 St. Denis Street, was born at Kingston, Ontario, April 22, 1873. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in the city of his birth and the Montreal Commercial Academy, after which he took up the study of architecture in the office of the late A. Raza. He began the practice of his profession in 1894 and has been very successful, designing many churches, institutions and private residences throughout Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. He is a graduate of the Ontario School of Art and is a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Joseph A. Karch.



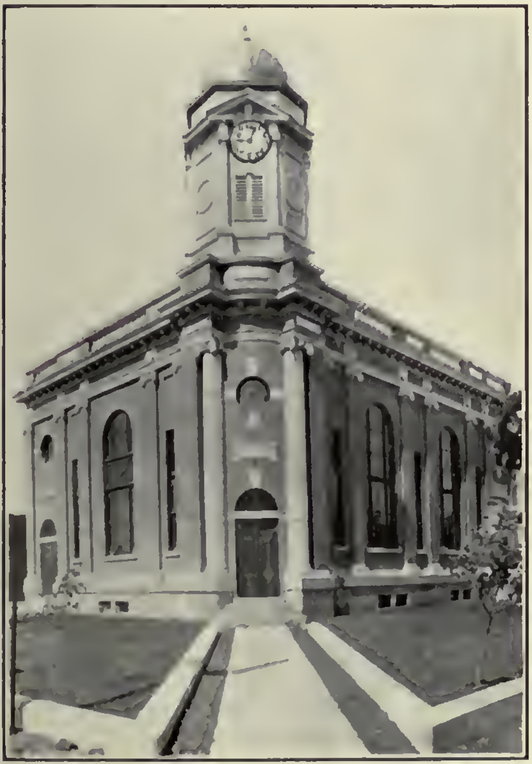
St. Justine Hospital, St. Denis Street. Joseph Sawyer, Architect.

LOUIS JOSEPH BIGONESSE.

L. J. Bigonesse.

Architecture has no more ardent advocate than Louis Joseph Bigonesse, who, though young in years, has already executed excellent work. Mr. Bigonesse, was born at St. Jovite, County of Labelle, April 24, 1886, and was educated at Granby College. His technical training was received at the Polytechnic School of Montreal, from which he graduated with the usual diploma and began the practice of his profession at 92 Notre Dame Street East. He is a member of the Society of Architects of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Bigonesse thinks Montreal one of the great cities of the world and one in which any young man can succeed if he is industrious and persistent.



Post Office, St. Laurent. Joseph Sawyer, Architect.

CARL ROSENBERG.

Carl Rosenberg, of the British-American Import Co., one of the largest concerns in his line in the Dominion, was born in Russia July 15, 1870, and was educated in the high schools of the country of his birth. He came to Canada in 1889 and at once started in business with a partner, becoming sole owner of the new enterprise within six months. He was energetic and determined to succeed, and his trade increased to such an extent that he had to secure larger quarters, and eventually he located in the building No. 516 St. Lawrence Street, which has sufficient floor space to accommodate his present large trade.

Mr. Rosenberg handles woollens, linings, tailor's trimmings and gent's furnishing goods, nearly all of which are imported, and his customers are found in every province of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Rosenberg attributes his success to the quality of goods he invariably handles, buying only the best woollens procurable for the money and high grade linings, trimmings, and gentlemen's wear.

He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Montreal Reform Club and the Masonic Fraternity. His home is at No. 60 Sherbrooke Street West.

THE POWER BUILDING.

An addition to this building has been recently opened, which places it among the most modern office structures in the city. It contains the head office of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., which supplies the city with both light and power. Mr. H. S. Holt, President, and Mr. J. S. Norris, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Meighen, President and Managing Director; Mr. W. W. Hutchison, Vice-President. The daily capacity of the mills of this company has increased from 1,600 bags in 1888 to 24 000 bags at the present time.

MR. HENRY HOLGATE.

Henry Holgate, whose status as a Consulting Engineer has been reached by long application to his profession, was born at Milton, Ontario, September 14, 1863, the son of John and Jane (Browne) Holgate. In 1878, he entered on an apprenticeship with the Northern Railway of Canada, under the late Col. Frederick W. Cumberland, and became Chief Engineer of the Northern & Northwestern Railways in 1884, which position he held until 1892. From 1892 to 1900, Mr. Holgate held several positions, being successively Engineer of the Central Bridge Co., the Royal Electric Co., the Montreal Park & Island Railway, and the West India Electric Co. During these years he had established a reputation as one of the most competent men in his line, and he has been retained by the Federal and Provincial Governments for special engineering inquiries and reports, and in his capacity as an expert made a report on the Trent Valley Canal organization. He has been a member of many arbitration boards, and, in 1907, was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission to report on the collapse of the Quebec bridge. Mr. Holgate was formerly a member of the firm of Ross & Holgate, but in recent years has worked with other associates. He has designed and built, beside other work, several large hydraulic plants for the transmission of electric power, such as the West Kootenay power development in British Columbia, the power plants of the International Nickel Co., and is at present Consulting Engineer for the Cedar Rapids Company in the large enterprise now being constructed near Montreal. His close association, for so many years, with the legal and business interests connected with the numerous works that have passed through his hands, coupled with his broad knowledge of Canada, renders his judgment on matters pertaining to industrial development of great value. He has been a frequent contributor to technical papers, and as a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, prepared a paper which won for him the Gzowski medal. He is also the author of an exhaustive treatise on Northeastern Canada and "Some Facts Regarding the Upper St. Lawrence." Mr. Holgate is a member of the Engineers Club of Montreal, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was a Vice-President, and also holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is one of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, and a Manager of the Montreal General Hospital.

He married, September 19, 1888, Miss Bessie Bell Headley, of Milford, Delaware, and they have two sons. Mr. Holgate's offices are at 59 Beaver Hall Hill, and he resides at 44 Rosemount Ave., Westmount.

MR. WILFRID LAJEUNESSE.

Wilfrid Lajeunesse, who is a successful house wrecking contractor and dealer in new and second hand building material, was born in St. Pie, in the Eastern Townships, and was educated at St. Cesaire Business College. He came to Montreal in 1889 and began his commercial career as a wholesale dealer and exporter of butter and cheese, being at that period located at Youville Square. While this business was successful he retired from it in 1907 to engage in his present work and has met with more than ordinary success, doing all the work in his line for the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways, and for the contracting firms of Norcross Brothers, Lyall & Co., and the Fuller Construction Co. Mr. Lajeunesse resides at 245 St. Catherine Road, Outremont, and his business address is 688 Notre Dame Street, East. He was formerly a resident of Ville St. Louis, now the Mile End district of Montreal, where he was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1898 to 1901, and Chairman of that city's Finance Committee for one year.

Mr. Lajeunesse is a Liberal in politics and is strongly interested in the success of that party. He is a member of the St. Denis and Canadian Clubs and other social organizations.

MR. W. N. DIETRICH.

W. N. Dietrich was born in Perth, Ont., December 23, 1872, and was educated in the Perth public school and Collegiate Institute. He matriculated for the University at the age of seventeen. He is, so to speak, an engineer to the manner born, his forefathers for several generations having possessed unusual engineering ability, his father, John Dietrich, inventing and patenting several mechanical contrivances, among which was a fire escape now widely in use in the United States.

Mr. Dietrich also holds several patents, one of them being an electrical safety switch, designed by himself and another gentleman, by which warning of unusually high voltage is given in time to turn off the current before damage is done.

Mr. Dietrich was formerly manager of the Tay Electric Co., Superintendent of Tests for the old Royal Electric Co., Electrical Engineer for Ross & Holgate, Assistant Engineer during the erection of the Angus shops and was then made Electrical Engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway, having jurisdiction over the electrical and mechanical installations of the entire system. He held this position for five years and started in business for himself five years ago as a consulting and contracting en-

Mr. W. N. Dietrich.

gineer. He soon found expansion necessary, and in March, 1913, "Dietrich Limited" was organized, with Mr. Dietrich as president and George E. Templeman as vice-president, to take over the rapidly growing business. The growth of the concern since that time has been rapid, and it is at present engaged on contracts extending from Sault Ste. Marie to St. Johns, N.B. A specialty is made of underground conduit work, electric transmission lines, laying water and sewer pipes underground. Special attention is also given to roundhouse piping work for railways. The company constructed an electric, underground conduit system for the City of Kingston and did similar work for the C.P.R. Telegraph Company in Toronto and Montreal, and have completed several miles of underground conduits for Lachine, Que. The electric, heating, ventilating, plumbing and vacuum cleaning installations in the Guarantee Company of North America's new building on Beaver Hall Hill, were installed by this firm. Among other contracts being executed by Dietrich Limited, is the electrical work for the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse building on Craig Street, electrical installation Post Office, Westmount, the heating and plumbing of two large roundhouses for the National Transcontinental Railway Co., the plumbing of the large plant of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries Co., at St. Johns, N.B., and the heating and lighting of the C.P.R. roundhouses at McAdam Jct N.B., and Sault Ste. Marie. They have been engaged all summer in laying water and sewer piping at Parent, Doncet and La Luque for the National Transcontinental Railway Company.

NORMAN BARRINGTON GIBBONS.

N. B. Gibbons.

N. B. Gibbons, Consulting Engineer, was born in London, England, May 12, 1881, and was educated at Eton College, Windsor. He served an apprenticeship with the English engineering firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, and after locating in Montreal was eight years with the C. P. R., afterwards holding several other positions previous to beginning business as a consulting engineer with offices at No. 403 New Birks Building. Mr. Gibbons is an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of England and a member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers. He is Assistant Government Examiner for chauffeurs driving licenses in the Province of Quebec, and is English Lecturer in Automobile Engineering at the Montreal Technical School, and makes a specialty of appraisal work.

CARON BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELLERY.

Caron Bros., Manufacturers of Jewellery, 233-239 Bleury Street, Montreal.
European Offices: 11 Charterhouse Square, London, England; 29 rue Tronchet, Paris, France.

THE ELDER-EBANO ASPHALT CO., LTD.

The Elder-Ebano Asphalt Co., Ltd., so advantageously known to-day, has done considerable work in Montreal and throughout the whole Province and has, for a number of years, held position in the front rank of Canadian houses supplying materials to the cities and to general contractors. This company controls several very important agencies dealing in paving and construction material of world-wide reputation. Some of the products handled are "Ebano" brand asphalt, refined in Mexico, and "Diaza" brand asphalt refined in the United States; "Pont du Château," "Lobsann," "Limmer" and "Seyssel" brands of mastic asphalt; "Kerolite" and "Creosoted" wood blocks; "Rose" granite and sandstone blocks for hills; "Reynoldsville" bricks, "Shawmut," "Nelsonville" and "Paterson" paving blocks, and in addition the company is famous for its "Clip Bar" cement sidewalks.

Mr. Rodolphe Brunet.

The management of the company includes men who have had extensive experience in municipal work and the president, Rodolphe Brunet, has been at the head of various important paving companies. The other officers are: H. A. Béique and Ernest Bélanger, vice-presidents; Archibald Kelly, J. H. Brunet and Elzéar Roy, directors. Mr. Bélanger, who also acts as chief engineer of the company, is a Governor of l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal. Mr. J. H. Brunet is general manager. The company is capitalized at $500,000 and its offices are in the Quebec Bank Building.

J. T. Z. PATENAUDE.

J. T. Z. Fatenaude.

J. T. Z. Patenaude, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, was worn at La Prairie, P.Q., August 29, 1883, and was educated in the college in the town of his birth. He came to Montreal in 1900 and accepted a position with J. E. Vanier, a well-known engineer. He then entered the employment of V. H. Dupont, Civil Engineer, and finally became head man for Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor. He retained this connection for five years and then started in business for himself. He is Syndic for the Corporation of Land Surveyors for the District of Montreal, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Protective Association of Land Surveyors, of the same district. He is connected with several realty companies, among which is "The Parc Rolland, Ltd.," of which he is the president. His offices are in the Dominion Express Building.

THE THOS DAVIDSON MFG. CO. LIMITED

The Davidson Manufacturing Co.

MR. JAMES DAVIDSON.

James Davidson, who in addition to being President of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has many other commercial connections, and is proprietor of the celebrated Ayrmont Farm, in Shefford County, was born in Montreal, September 25, 1854, the son of Thomas and Mary (Ritchie) Davidson. After a thorough training in the public schools and a course in mathematics in Edinburgh, Scotland, he entered the service of Thomas Davidson & Co., of which his father was founder, and mastered every detail of the various branches from the lowest position up, finally winning a partnership in the firm in 1880, and assuming full control of the business upon the death of his father in 1894. The firm was incorporated as the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., Limited, in 1895, and since that time Mr. Davidson has filled the position of president, and has largely increased the business and widened the concern's scope and field of operations. The company, at the present time, is one of the largest manufacturers of enamelled and stamped ware in the Dominion, and in addition to its mammoth plant in Montreal, has branches in Toronto and Winnipeg.

He is President of the Brome Lake Electric Company, of Waterloo, Quebec; the McDonald Car Buffer Co., Ltd., of Montreal; the Sheffield County Conservative Association, and is a Director of the Shefford County Agricultural Association. He is a councillor of the town of Waterloo, Quebec, and as proprietor of one of the model farms of Shefford County, takes a deep interest in scientific farming and the raising of thoroughbred stock. Mr. Davidson is a life governor of the Western and General Hospitals of Montreal. His clubs are the St. James, Canada, Montreal Hunt and the Beaconsfield, Golf and British Empire Club of London, England. He also holds membership in the Montreal Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Montreal Amateur Electric Association, and the Montreal Art Association.

GUY TOMBS, J.P.

Guy Tombs, who fills the position of general freight agent for the Canadian Northern Railway, was born in the County of Argenteuil, November 22, 1877, and was educated at the Royal Arthur and Montreal High Schools. He entered railway service in 1892 and filled various positions in other railways before reaching his present important post. He is a Justice of the Peace of the Province of Quebec, and is president of the Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. He is a member of the Canadian National Advertising Club of Montreal, Le Sommet Fish and Game, M. A. A. A., Natural History, Y. M. C. A., Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce, and Montreal Sailors' Institute.

Mr. Guy Tombs.

JAMES MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison was born and educated in Montreal, and after leaving school entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was subsequently for six years with the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, four years with the Trunk Line Association at New York City, and, returning to Montreal, was for eight years Chief Rate Clerk, Passenger Traffic Department, Canadian Pacific Railway. His wide experience in passenger traffic service led to his selection for the position he now holds, as Assistant General Passenger Agent, Canadian Northern Railway and Steamship Lines. He is also secretary of the Niagara Frontier Summer Tourist and The Great Lakes & St. Lawrence River Rate Committees, and a member of the Montreal Advertising and Temple Clubs.

James Morrison.

GASTON MAILLET, D.D.S.

Extensive travelling has given Doctor Maillet an opportunity to gratify his love for art by the collection of much valuable statuary and many choice paintings and his home and offices are filled with objects that bear testimony to his artistic taste. Dr. Maillet who is also a speaker of note was born in Montreal June 11, 1873. His professional education was secured at Laval and Bishop's College Universities and after being awarded the degrees of D.D.S., he was admitted to practice in 1893. Dr. Maillet is president of the Franco-American Dental Institute, Ltd., and is the inventor of several appliances used in the dental profession. Dr. Maillet is well known as a writer and is the leading director of the fighting weekly "L'Autorité."

Dr. Gaston Maillet.

"Marben Lodge," residence of Mr. Benjamin Burland. From an original painting in water colors.

MR. BENJAMIN BURLAND.

Benjamin Burland, who is playing an important part in the suburban development of Montreal and its contiguous territory, was born at Chambly Canton, July 10, 1861, the son of Benjamin and Maria (Simons) Burland, and after being educated at the St. Johns High School he began his business career with the Burland Lithographing Co., Limited. This company, one of the best and oldest in its line, was absorbed by the British-American Bank Note Co., afterwards becoming the Canada Engraving and Lithographing Co., Ltd., and since its amalgamation with the Union Card and Paper Co., has been known as the Consolidated Lithographic and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. During his long connection with these companies, covering a period between the early eighties and 1905, Mr. Burland was most active, and the great success of the business was partly due to his efforts and wide knowledge of the printer's art. He retired to enter the real estate, insurance and investment business and in less than ten years has made a pronounced success of his new undertaking and his interests are many and varied. He is President of the Burland Realty Co., Ltd., Managing Director of the Southern Counties Realty Co., Ltd., Director of the Corporation Estates, Limited, and the Homesites Inc. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the South Shore Board of Trade, Honorary Vice-President of St. Lambert Horticultural Society, and President of the Canada Circulation Corporation, Limited. One of the real estate propositions in which Mr. Burland takes special interest is Belleville, which adjoins the town of St. Lambert. It is one of the most beautiful spots on the South Shore and in addition to having unexcelled transportation facilities at the present time adjoins the Tunnel Companies property and will eventually have the benefit of that means of travel and also the contemplated bridge which the Harbor Commissioners will erect from McGill to St. Helen's Island and thence to the South Shore. Another suburban homeplace which he is exploiting is Beloeil Terrace, at Boloeil on the Richelieu River, facing the Beloeil Mountain and the village of St. Hilaire. This property is in one of the most picturesque sections and is directly in the way of the Government Automobile Highway. Mr. Burland takes great interest in horticulture, field sports and driving, and is very fond of horses. He is a member of the Canadian Commercial Travellers and Over-Seas Club, and one of the Governors of the Canadian Christmas Tree League. He married, on March 20, 1890, Mary Craig, daughter of James Craig, M. P., since deceased. His second marriage was on October 12, 1897, to Bertha E. S. Belasco, of Barbadoes, B.W.I., and he has one son and two daughters. His home is at Marben Lodge, St, Lambert de Montreal, Quebec.

MR. WILLIAM DUFF REID.

The story of W. D. Reid's business activity is contemporaneous with the commercial development of Newfoundland, although somewhat antedating it, but his matured thought and ripened experience were factors in the advancement of that Province, which his father, the late Sir Robert Gillespie Reid, had recognized as a land of great resources. The father had seen the possibilities of the territory and succeeded in dispelling the belief that Newfoundland was only a land of fogs, and he was the pioneer and prime mover in converting it into a health resort and developing its industrial possibilities. In this work the son, W. D. Reid, took an active part, and upon his father's death actively pushed the work of development until Newfoundland became a maritime centre and one of the most important commercial points in the country.

W. D. Reid, whose energy and resourcefulness have accomplished this work, was born at New South Wales, Australia, November 20, 1868, the son of Sir Robert G. and Harriet (Duff) Reid. He was educated in the public schools and at the Galt Collegiate Institute, and, in 1890, located in Newfoundland. His first business experience was with his father, who was for many years one of the best known bridge builders and railway contractors in Canada and the United States, and who was the originator and builder of the entire system of transportation for Newfoundland. This led to the organization of the Reid-Newfoundland Company, and soon after its inception W. D. Reid became Vice-President and General Manager and eventually its President. Under his direction the company reached its splendid condition, controlling as it does the entire railway system, as well as a line of steamers which connects Newfoundland with other important points in North America and Europe. It also owns and operates the Newfoundland Railway, the Newfoundland Express Company, the St. Johns Street Railway, the St. Johns Dry Docks and many other of the leading enterprises. The Newfoundland Railway, of which Mr. Reid is President, touches with its numerous branches, nearly every town or village in the country and there is no point, however remote, that has not been benefitted by the splendid service of the Reid-Newfoundland Company. Mr. Reid, whose home is in Montreal, was married March 29, 1894, to Miss Minnie Cormack, of Ottawa, and they are the parents of four sons and one daughter. He is a member of the City, the St. Johns and the St. James Clubs of St. Johns, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal and the Royal Automobile Club of London, England.

MR. J. WALTER GAGE.

One of the first real estate dealers in Montreal to recognize the value of a mountain tunnel in developing the Back River territory was John Walter Gage, who acquired large acreage just beyond Mount Royal and organized the Model City Annex Co., Ltd., to develop this valuable tract. The great advantage of the location can be readily seen when it is realized that within a very short time electric trains will be running under the mountain and the frequency and quickness of the service will make Model City one of the most available of the city's suburbs.

John Walter Gage was born June 22, 1858, in the Township of Bartan, which is now the City of Hamilton, Ontario, and is the son of James and Eleanor B. Gage. The family is of Norman extraction and the Canadian branch was established in 1784 by William Gage, a United Empire Loyalist, who came from New York State and located near the valley where the battle of Stoney Creek was afterwards fought. John Walter Gage's early life was spent on his father's farm and his education was received in the public schools of Central Hamilton, Ontario. He was for some months a fruit grower and gardener, and afterwards became a dealer in standing timber. His operations in the latter line turned his attention to the possibilities of real estate, and in 1903 he embarked in that business, opening an office in Hamilton. Success led him into other localities, and he soon had offices in London, Preston, Ingersoll and Montreal, Canada, and in Rochester and Buffalo, New York. Mr. Gage's knowledge along realty lines led to his selection as land valuator for the Dominion Power and Transmission Line, the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway, and many other leading Canadian corporations. He is at the present time President of the J. Walter Gage Realty Co., the Summit Park Improvement Co., the Hamilton Land and Building Co., Ltd., the Model City Annex Co., Ltd., and the Hamilton and Rochester Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.

He was married November 10, 1879, at Hamilton, to Ada Heseletine, a daughter of Andrew Heseletine, and they have three children.

MR. NORRIS PARKER BRYANT.

When Norris P. Bryant came to Montreal in 1899 and entered the stock brokerage business he had no previous experience in that line and but limited capital. He possessed, however, a pleasing personality, and had, in addition, indomitable will power, persistency and determination, inherited from a long line of sturdy New England ancestors, and these qualifications were factors in building up his large business.

Mr. Bryant was born at Weston, Vermont, August 29, 1871, the son of Edward Dana and Flora (Shattuck) Bryant, and was educated in the schools of his native town. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the State of Vermont and figured prominently in Colonial history and the Revolutionary war. His father, at the age of 18, enlisted with the Union Army for service in the civil war, receiving his discharge at Chatanooga soon after the fall of Richmond and General Lee had surrendered.

Mr. Bryant removed to Gardner, Massachussets, in 1890, and supplemented his school education by a business course at Hinau's College, Worcester, Mass. He graduated in shorthand and bookkeeping, and entered the employ of the Central Oil and Gas Stove Co. in Gardner. During this period he attended night school and being fully equipped for any commercial position, he accepted an offer from the company to become its office manager at the Jackson, Michigan, plant. This was in 1893, and three years later he was advanced to the position of general purchasing agent for the company's many warehouses and factories, and in 1898 was made superintendent of the company's extensive plant at Gardner, Mass. Although Mr. Bryant had advanced rapidly he was not satisfied. He wanted to turn his business ability and training to his own profit and in looking for a suitable field he was attracted by the possibilities of Canada, particularly Montreal, which at that time was growing rapidly and offered unusual opportunities to men of energy and progressiveness. He came here in 1899 and entering the stock brokerage business, was a pioneer in establishing a broad market for the unlisted issues. He met with great success in his new fields and in 1906 organized the house of Bryant Brothers & Co., which has grown to be one of the largest in its line in the city. He also organized the Financial Trust Company, of which he is president, and the Fairview Land Company of which is vice-president. He has many business interests and despite his activity has found time for philanthropic work, and one of his acts shows that commercial pursuits have not eradicated the sentimental from his nature. This is the attention he has paid to the home of his forefathers in Weston, Vermont. The old homestead, erected over a century ago upon land granted to Nathaniel Shattuck, his great-great grandfather, for valorous service in the Continental Army, has been restored by Mr. Bryant and maintains its original Colonial comfort and beauty.

Mr. Bryant holds membership in the Montreal Jockey Club, the North Lake Fish and Game Club, the M. A. A. A., and the Automobile Club of Canada. He is a Life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, a communicant of the Protestant Church and is a supporter of many worthy charities. He married, September 2, 1909, Dorothy Anna Gilbert, whose family settled in Montreal nearly two centuries ago, and resides at 205 Edgehill Road, Westmount. His business address is No. 84 St. François Xavier Street.

MR. JAMES R. GORDON.

James R. Gordon, the only surviving member of John Gordon & Son, the largest manufacturers agents in Canada, was born in Montreal, January 7, 1870, and was educated at the Montreal High School. He commenced his business career in 1887 and four years later became a member of the present firm which his father had just organized. Shortly after the formation of the house the father was taken sick and died after a lingering illness, so that the wonderful growth of the business is in a large measure due to the efforts of the son. John Gordon & Son are selling agents for Penmans, Limited, manufacturers of all classes of socks, hosiery, men's and ladies' underwear, sweaters, blankets, etc., and operate the largest mills in Canada. They also handle the product of the Canadian Converters Co., Limited, which manufactures all kinds of shirts, collars, over-alls, ladies' white wear, skirts, dresses and blouses, and the output of the Eclipse Umbrella Co., Limited, which manufactures every description of men's and ladies' umbrellas. In addition to these agencies, John Gordon & Son represent makers of cotton threads, linen threads, boot laces and various other lines of small wares. The head office and warehouse of the firm is located at No. 316 St. James Street, and branches are maintained at Toronto and Winnipeg. Since the time of its establishment in 1891, the business has had a phenomenal growth. The sales have increased substantially each year until they now amount to millions of dollars, and the output in 1913 eclipsed any of the previous twenty-one years. In addition to being sole partner of John Gordon & Son, Mr. Gordon is president of the Canadian Converters Company, Ltd., president of the Eclipse Umbrella Co., Limited, a director of Penmans, Limited, and president of Gordon, Willcocks & Co., Ltd., agents and merchants in all kinds of silks. Mr. Gordon is a member of the St. James Club, Beaconsfield Golf Club, the St. Andrews Society and many other social organizations. His residence is at No. 816 Sherbrooke Street West.

MR. THOMAS P. BIRCHALL.

President of the Canada Industrial Bond Corporation, which has been identified with the bond flotations made by a number of leading Canadian companies within recent years.

MR. THOMAS P. BIRCHALL.

Thomas P. Birchall, President of the Canada Industrial Bond Corporation, was born at Toronto in 1879, and was educated in the public schools and collegiate institute of that city. After completing his education he was engaged in commercial lines for several years and then became connected with the bond business in Toronto. He came to Montreal five years ago as Manager of the Canada Securities Corporation, and in 1911 organized the company of which he was chosen chief executive head. Mr. Birchall is a member of several out of town clubs and is an ardent golf player. He is an officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada and has always taken a deep interest in military affairs.

The Canada Industrial Bond Corporation, of which Mr. Birchall is President, has been identified with the majority of the most recent bond flotations in the Dominion. Among these are the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co., and the Marcus Loew Theatres, Limited, the latter of which has been phenominally successful. The company's Board of Directors supporting Mr. Birchall, includes some of the best known men identified with Canada's financial interests. They are: W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ontario, who fills the position of Vice-President and is also President of the Georgia Bay Lumber Co., and a Director of the Royal Bank of Canada; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, Ontario, President of the Tudhope Carriage Co., Limited, and the Carriage Factories, Limited; Charles E. Read, Ottawa, Ontario, President of the Read Lumber Co., and Director of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co.; C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton, President of the Steel Company of Canada, and Director of the Royal Bank of Canada; R. M. Cox, Ottawa; A. H. C. Carson, Montreal, President of Matthews, Wrightson & Co. (Canada), Limited; W. T. Whitehead, Montreal, Vice-President Wabasso Cotton Co., Limited, and Director of the Oxford Knitting Co., Limited, and E. M. Sellon, M.I.E.E., Montreal.

The offices of the company are in the Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street. An illustration of this building, which is one of the best and most modern in the city, will be found on another page of this work.

MR. JOHN H. A. ACER.

John H. A. Acer, Montreal representative of the Laurentide Company, Limited, was born at Colborne, Ontario, October 19, 1876, and was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and at McGill University. He was originally employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., but entered the service of the Laurentide Company, Ltd., some years ago and rose through successive stages to the position of Treasurer and Sales Manager, which he still occupies. He is connected with several commercial companies, and is a member of the St. James, Montreal, Hunt and Jockey Clubs. The Laurentide Company, Ltd., with which he is officially connected, has an extensive plant at Grand Mere, Quebec, where newspaper and cardboard and chemical and mechanical pulp are manufactured, the output being over 100,000 tons each year. The company was organized in its present form about 1896, although its name has been changed twice since that time, to suit the increased scope of its operations. A new hydro-electric power plant of 100,000 horse power is now under construction and will be completed in about one year. The other officers of the company are: Sir William Van Horne, President; George Chahoon, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, and E. Alexander, Secretary.

MR. J. W. HARRIS.

Joseph William Harris, president of the J. W. Harris Manufacturing Co., and the Harris Construction Co., was born October 20, 1865, and although of Canadian parentage his birthplace was Buffalo, N.Y., to which place his mother had gone, from her home in St. Constant, to visit relatives. He was educated at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, and upon the completion of his studies entered the employment of Brodeur & Lessard, with whom he learned the trade of plumbing and steamfitting. Upon the retirement of Mr. Brodeur, in 1892, Mr. Harris became a partner in the business, the firm name being changed to Lessard & Harris. After some years in this connection Mr. Harris became interested in municipal work and retiring from the firm of Lessard & Harris formed his present connections.

Since entering the general contracting business, Mr. Harris has been engaged in some of the most important work in the city. Under his direction the Angus Shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest building under one roof in the world, was constructed, and this alone serves to fix his status as a most successful contractor and builder. Numerous other buildings throughout the city have been either built or equipped by the Harris Company, which also makes a specialty of steam heat installation.. The factory is located at No. 120 Sanguinet Street, where most of the material used by the company is manufactured. At the present time Mr. Harris is bending his energies to the introduction and general adoption of the Presto Water Heater, an improved device that saves from 40 to 50 per cent. in fuel. It is especially adapted for large institutions and buildings, although it can be satisfactorily installed in residences. At the present time there are many of these heaters in use throughout the city, the one in the Montreal Post Office furnishing the most notable proof of its superiority over the old method of heating.

Mr. Harris is vitally interested in everything of benefit to Montreal and is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce and the Builders' Exchange. He also holds membership in several mutual benefit and charitable societies, and is interested in and a director of a number of industrial and commercial corporations.

COL. ROBERT GARDNER.

Col. Robert Gardner, who is the sole surviving partner of Robert Gardner & Son. Ltd., was born in Montreal and educated here. When sixteen years of age he entered the establishment founded by his father, the late Robert Gardner, in 1850, and after mastering every detail of the practical end of the business, was admitted to partnership in 1869, becoming head of the firm upon the death of his father, in 1890. The immense establishment of which Col. Gardner is directing head is located at Nazareth and Brennan Streets, and the product, fine machinery, tools, etc., has attained the highest reputation throughout the entire Dominion.

In addition to his interest in the firm of Robert Gardner & Son, Ltd., he is President of the Mount Royal Foundry Co., and is a director in several other corporations.

From early manhood he evinced intense interest in military affairs and took part in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, his services in these connections being rewarded by a medal with two clasps and the Victoria decoration. He was for several years Colonel of the Sixth Fusiliers, now the Grenadier Guards, and was retired in 1886.

Col. Gardner is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and his clubs include the St. James, Engineers, Royal Montreal Golf, Montreal Curling, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, and many others. He is also deeply interested in the St. Andrew's Society and is a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital and the Montreal Dispensary.

MR. LOUIS M. LYMBURNER.

Louis Marcel Lymburner, president and general manager of Lymburner's, Limited comes from Scottish ancestors who came to Canada with a Scotch regiment in the year 1793, and his great grandfather, Adam Lymburner, was one of the promoters of the Lachine Canal. He is the son of Mr. M. E. Lymburner, ex-Mayor of the City of St. Cunegonde, who was well known to the business men of this city, having carried on business as a brass founder, finisher and plater for over 40 years in Montreal. L. M. Lymburner was born in St. Henry, September 7th, 1871, and after leaving school served his time with his father, with whom he learned all branches of the business and whom he succeeded 20 years ago. In 1897 he added to the other departments one of engineers and machinists, which is now the principal branch of the business. He incorporated the present company, December 1, 1907, and continued the business at 5-15 Commissioners Street, where three floors 130 x 70 feet are thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery for engineering and machine work, brass moulding, finishing and

Mr. Louis Lymburner.

plating. The company builds any and every class of machines to order and makes a specialty of fire station equipment, holding fifteen patents on harness release, horse loosening and door opening devices, etc. It was the first concern to introduce and perfect this character of work in Canada, and its value in case of fire is apparent. By the Lymburners' Limited system, it takes but seven or eight seconds for a company to get out of a fire station, where previously about two minutes were required. This seems but a small saving of time but it has been long enough for a conflagration to get almost beyond control and result in great loss to property and life.

Mr. Lymburner is entirely devoted to the business of Lymburner Limited, of which he is the President and General Manager, and to which he gives all his time and energy.

He is independent in politics but takes no active part, and being domestic in his inclinations, has no club affiliations.

MR. GEORGE A. MILLER.

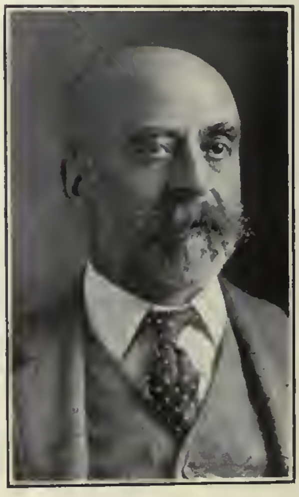
George A. Miller, president and founder of the original business of Miller Bros. & Son, Ltd., was born in Perth, April 13, 1845. After completing his education he came to Montreal in 1869 and organized the firm of G. A. Miller & Co., which was at that time located in the old Haymarket Square. The firm was engaged in general machine work and made a specialty of elevator construction.

Subsequently the shops were removed to King and William Streets and the firm became Miller Bros. & Toms, remaining under that style for many years, both in the King Street premises and later in their present large works, Dalhousie and Ann Streets, with offices at 120 Dalhousie Street. In 1913 this firm became incorporated into Miller Bros. and Sons, Limited. During the many years this firm has been in business, their chief occupation was the construction of Freight and Passenger Elevators, as well as a general business of Machine and Millwright work. Other lines which they directed their efforts to, was the manufacture of Transmission Machinery, Friction Clutch Pulleys and Cut-off Couplings, Builders' Derricks and Hoisting Winches, and special machinery for Grain Elevators and Conveyors.

Mr. G. A. Miller, who gives the business his personal attention, is a member of the Caledonia, Railway, Montreal, Temple and St. Andrew's Clubs, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Board of Trade and the Builders' Exchange, and is a life member of the Mechanics' Institute.

PERCIVAL WALKER ST. GEORGE.

Percival W. St. George, civil engineer, was born in Forres, Scotland, October 22, 1849, and was educated in France and at the Edinburgh University. He came to Canada in 1866 and was employed for several years on survey and construction and maintenance of the Intercocolonial Railway until 1875, when he entered the employ of the City of Montreal and was advanced to the position of City Surveyor in 1883, retiring in 1901 to take up practice as a consulting engineer. He was for a short period directing engineer of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Virginia, and is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, England, and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He also holds membership in the St. James, Montreal and Engineers Clubs and the Royal Montreal Golf Club.



P. W. St. George, C.E.

MR. ROBERT MANSON WILSON.

Robert M. Wilson, who fills the important post of general superintendent and chief engineer of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., was born in this city, July 29, 1874, and was educated in the public schools, afterwards entering McGill University, from which he graduated B.S. with honors in electrical engineering. At the completion of his schooling Mr. Wilson entered actively upon the practice of his profession, in which he advanced rapidly and was soon called upon to fill important positions in the engineering line. In addition to his connection with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., he is a director and electrical engineer of the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., and is recognized as one of the most efficient men in his line of endeavor.

He is a member of the St. James Club, Engineers Club, University Club, Montreal Club, and the Manitou Club. Also a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, and the Canadian Electrical Light Association. Mr. Wilson's residence is at No. 214 Bishop Street.

MR. JOHN QUINLAN.

John Quinlan, President of John Quinlan & Co., general contractors, was born in Montreal, April 27th, 1868, and after a training in the public schools began business as a contractor. After building some of the most important buildings in Montreal he acquired a large stone quarry at Glenbow, Alberta, and organized the Quinlan-Carter Co., of which he became president. The headquarters of the company were at Calgary and it furnished the stone for the Parliament Buildings in Edmonton. Mr. Quinlan eventually sold the controlling interests in the western quarry and resumed his contracting work in Montreal. He has built many churches, residences, apartment houses, hospitals, hotels and factories throughout Eastern Canada, and is now erecting the Westmount Post Office and several other buildings in Montreal. In addition to his interests in the firm of John Quinlan & Co., he is president of the Quinlan Cut Stone Company, which is the biggest retailer of cut stone in the Dominion.

Mr. John Quinlan.

MR. J. E. ALFRED McCONVILLE.

J. E. Alfred McConville, senior member of the firm of McConville, Gill & Painchaud, consulting engineers and land surveyors, was born at Joliette, August 30, 1876, and was educated at the Joliette Seminary and the Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal, securing the B.A. and the B.A.Sc. degrees. He entered private practice in 1902 and since that time has been engaged in some very important work. Was admitted in the Corporation of Quebec Land Surveyors in 1909. He was Professor of Astronomy and instructor in practical surveying at the Ecole Polytechnique from 1907 to 1912. Some of the work Mr. McConville has been engaged in was the survey of the Manouan Lakes and the Manouan River, previous to the construction of dams for regulating the flow of the St. Maurice River, the designing and supervising the construction of a hydro-electric plant which now supplies light and power to the town of Louiseville, Quebec, and some neighboring villages, also the designing of the water supplies and sewer systems for several municipalities in the Province of Quebec, among which is the water supply for St. Jacques de l'Achigan, not yet executed.

In addition to his association in the firm of which he is head, Mr. McConville is Secretary of J. Emile Gill, Limited, which is engaged in engineering and construction, and is a member of the Association of Engineers of the Ecole Polytechnique.

MR. J. EMILE GILL.

One of the youngest engineers in the city to achieve distinction in his chosen calling is J. Emile Gill, who was born at Pierreville, March 19, 1885. After graduation in the commercial course at Mount St. Bernard College, Sorel, he entered the Ecole Polytechnique and took up the study of Civil Engineering, obtaining the B.A.Sc. degree upon graduation in 1908. He was a member of the Corps of Land Surveyors for Quebec in 1911 and then entered the employ of J. Emile Vanier as supervisor of the work at Maisonneuve. In connection with Mr. Boucher he prepared plans and profiles for the town of Longue Point, and has since been constantly engaged in work of importance in the territory lying adjacent to Montreal. Among his more pretentious recent work was the building of the water works system for Amqui, Quebec, which he has just completed. Mr. Gill is engineer for the town of Sorel and his advice on engineering problems is constantly sought by other municipalities, especially on questions of water supply, of which he has made a thorough study. He is a director of the Association of Engineers of the Ecole Polytechnique, and is now a member of the firm of McConville, Gill & Painchaud, with offices in the Power Building, 83 Craig Street.

Mr. J. Emile Gill.

MR. RAOUL L. PAINCHAUD.

Raoul L. Painchaud, of the engineering firm of McConville, Gill & Painchaud, was born in Montreal, July 10, 1889, and was educated at the Montreal High School and the Polytechnic School of Montreal, receiving the B.A.Sc. and C.E. degrees from the last named institution. He began the practice of his profession immediately after graduation and was for a time in charge of the construction of the terminals at St. Lambert as resident engineer for the Grand Trunk Railway. During this period he was also in charge of the erection and installation of the electric car barns and substation for the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway. He was also associated with the installation of the Mount Laurier water system and many other important projects of a like character. Mr. Painchaud's knowledge of practical engineering was greatly added to by a tour he made to study engineering conditions in the leading cities of Continental Europe and the data he collected at that time has been of inestimable value to him. He became associated with Mr. McConville and Mr. Gill in an engineering capacity about one year ago and was admitted to partnership in the firm on the first of November. He belongs to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

MR. EDWIN L. BOOTH.

Edwin L. Booth, although a Canadian by birth, spent the major portion of his business life in the United States and came to Montreal two years ago to assume the presidency of the Empire Coal Co., which was organized to handle the Canadian business of the Consolidated Coal Co., of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Booth was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, and was educated at Toronto and London, Canada, after which he went to Chicago and was associated with enterprises in that city and St. Paul, Minnesota, eventually becoming vice-president of the Northwestern Fuel Co., also a subsidiary of the Consolidated Coal Co., and when the company decided to extend their business into Canadian territory, he was transferred here to assume his present position.

The Empire Coal Company is one of the largest handlers of coal in the Dominion. It has an immense discharging plant at Windmill Point and supplies dealers, manufacturers, railroad companies, and does a large bunkering business to vessels.

This company's coal for Western Canadian territory is shipped by vessel to Fort William and Port Arthur during the season of navigation, and distributed from the docks at those points. Offices are maintain-

Mr. Edwin L. Booth.

ed at Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur.

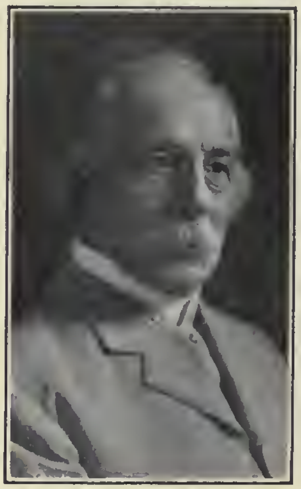
The Canadian Vickers Company have recently constructed a number of DeMayo coaling machines (which are in use in the New York Harbor) for the Empire Coal Company, to be used for bunkering vessels in the Montreal Harbor. These machines are an innovation in Canada and a decided improvement over methods heretofore in use for this purpose.

TREFFLE BASTIEN.

Treffle Bastien.

Trefflé Bastien, alderman from the Ahuntsic Ward, was born in Montreal April 26, 1857, and was educated at the St. Lawrence College. He began his commercial career as a merchant, afterwards entering the contracting business, and is now a member of the firm of Laurin & Leitch, engineers and contractors. He is president of the C. H. Cattelli Co., and vice-president of the Greater Montreal Land Co. He is a director of the Technical School, vice-chairman of the Notre Dame Hospital, treasurer of the Assistance Publique and of the Bruchesi Institute, and honorary president of La Creche. Mr. Bastien has a handsome home on Bastien Avenue, Ahuntsic.

JOSEPH RIELLE.



Joseph Rielle.

Joseph Rielle, who has been for sixty years actively engaged as a land surveyor, is unquestionably the dean of his profession in Montreal. He was born at Laprairie, October 6, 1833, and began his career with the firm of Ostell & Perreault, architects and land surveyors, in 1850. He remained with the firm for four years and then became assistant to John Page, Chief Engineer of Public Works. He then became assistant engineer to the Harbour Commissioner and finally engaged in general practice as a land surveyor in Montreal and the surrounding district. He has made extensive surveys for the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, and the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. For fifteen years he was secretary and manager of the Turnpike Trust and aside from his general practice has made many important hydraulic surveys. Mr. Rielle is a member of the St James Club and member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

F. H. PITCHER, C.E.
General Manager and Chief Engineer M. W. & P. Co.

JOSEPH LS. MICHAUD.
District Engineer Department of Public Works.

T. W. LESAGE.
Superintendent of the Montreal City Water Works.

MR. J. E. FOURNIER.

Catering to the needs and comforts of the traveling public J. E. Fournier has built up one of the most important industries of the city and manufactures trunks, valises, travelling bags and suit cases which he distributes through his many retail stores located in the busiest sections of Montreal. The main office and store is at 9 Notre Dame Street, West, with branches at 429 Notre Dame Street, West; 223 St. Catherine Street, East; 104 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and a factory at 60 St. James Street. Mr. Fournier, who gives personal attention to this extensive business, was born in Coteau du Lac, September 10, 1864, and was educated in the schools of his native town and at Lachine College. He began his active business career in Montreal in 1891, in a small way, and has grown to be the leading manufacturer and dealer in his line in the Dominion, selling both wholesale and retail and also conducting a store in Vancouver and covering the entire territory from that point to Quebec. He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Chambre de Commerce Canadienne Française, the Alliance Nationale, the Artisans Canadien Française and the U. L. F. of America. Mr. Fournier is a Liberal in politics and is president of the Liberal Club of Soulanges.

MR. HENRI GEORGE BISSON.

Henri G. Bisson, who for over a quarter of a century has been commercially active in Montreal, and who is highly respected in the business world, was born at St. Louis de Gonzague, County Beauharnois, Quebec, June 8th, 1868, the son of Elie Hercule and Virginie (Rapin) Bisson. He was educated at the Montreal College and Varennes College, afterwards accompanying his preceptor to Burlington, Vermont, where he completed his studies at St. Joseph's College. Upon his return to Montreal in 1884 he associated with the house of Boivin-Wilson & Co., Ltd., distillers and importers of wines and liquors, becoming treasurer and managing director of the company. He is also a director of the Melchers Distilling Co., and his firm are distributors of all the goods manufactured by that company.

Mr. Bisson holds membership in the Canadian Club, Isleway Club, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Reform Club, St. George Club, St. Denis Club and the Royal Guardian Society. Although a Liberal he takes no active part in politics, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business, which has grown to large proportions under his active directorship. Mr. Bisson's business address is No. 520 St. Paul Street, and he resides at No. 58 Metcalfe Street.

Mr. Henri G. Bisson.

LT.-COL. HERBERT S. BIRKETT, M.D.

Dean of Faculty of Medicine, McGill University.

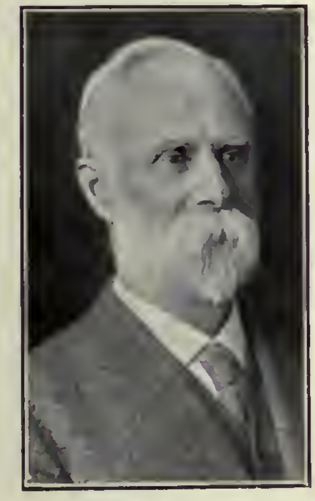
Dr. H. S. Birkett, one of the city's most noted specialists, was born at Hamilton, July 17, 1864, and was educated at the Forest House School, Chester, England, and at the McGill University, from which he graduated in 1886 with the M.D. degree, winning the Holmes Gold Medal. His professional career began with his service as senior house surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, in 1886-87, and since that time he has been unusually active. He was assistant physician of the Montreal Dispensary 1887-89, Laryngologist to this institution '89 to '91, and occupied a similar position in the Montreal General Hospital from 1891 to '99. Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy at McGill 1890 to '96. Professor of Laryngology and Otology at the same institution from 1895, and fills a similar position in the Royal Victoria Hospital since 1898. Recently (1914) honoured by being elected Dean of the Medical Faculty at McGill University. He was for some years general secretary of the Dominion Medical Association and the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, vice-president of the Laryngological Association 1898 and of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society 1902: secretary of Laryngological section of British Medical Association 1897. He was a member of the American Association of Anatomy 1890-96, was vice-president and secretary of the Larynological & Otological section of British Medical Association, 1906; president of the American Laryngological Association 1907-8. Is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, ex-president of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr. Birkett was connected with the volunteer militia force for many years and organized a very efficient bearer company in Montreal. He was attached to the army medical staff at Aldershot in 1898 and took a first class certificate at the training school there. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1904, and appointed principal medical officer, M.D., No. 5, November, 1906. He retained his rank upon retirement, in September, 1910. He was elected president of the Association of Medical Officers of Canada Militia in 1900. Dr. Birkett has been a frequent contributor to the medical press. He is a member of the Mount Royal, Montreal Hunt, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, Kanawaki, Royal Montreal Golf, and University Clubs.

MR. GEORGE F. BENSON.

George Frederick Benson, president and managing director of the Canada Starch Company, was born in Montreal and was educated at Uppingham School and Oxford University, England. He began his business career after the death in 1885 of his father, the late W. T. Benson, M.P., who was founder of the Edwardsburg Starch Co, the first industry of its kind established in Canada in 1858. Mr. G. F. Benson succeeded his father to the presidency, afterwards organizing the Canada Starch Company, which was a combination of the Edwardsburg, the Brantford and the Imperial Starch Co. The Canada Starch Company manufactures all forms of corn products, such as glucose, corn syrup, gluten feed, and corn oil, which has superseded linseed and cotton seed oils in many instances. These products are sold all over the Dominion, the glucose having a large sale among canners and confectioners, while the starch and syrup have a large household consumption. Mr. Benson's company is the largest in the Canadian trade. In addition to his connection with the Canada Starch Co., Mr. Benson is head of W. T. Benson & Co., importers of foreign wools and chemicals and is a director of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. He is a member of the St. James, Mount Royal, Canada, Canadian, Forest & Stream, Montreal Hunt, Royal Montreal Golf, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, and the Montreal Racquet clubs. He is a Conservative in politics.

JAMES R. WALKER.



James R. Walker.

James R. Walker was born at Sillery, Quebec, in 1850, and educated at the High School and Morrin College, Quebec. He came to Montreal in 1873 as junior partner with William Reid & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers in waste materials. He succeeded to this business in 1878 and has carried it on since under the style of J. R. Walker & Co., afterwards acquiring the paper mills at Sault au Recollet and the shoddy and batting mills at Cote St. Paul. Mr. Walker is president or director of a number of other business undertakings. He took an active part in municipal work in Westmount as councillor and for a term as Mayor, and was instrumental in securing the Westmount Park and Library, also in negotiating for and opening the mountain roads. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

MR. L. R. MONT BRIANT
One of Montreal's prominent architects, office, 230 St. Andre Street.

ARTHUR J. GRUBERT.

Arthur J. Grubert.

Arthur J. Grubert, manager of the Union Brewery, Ontario and Grubert Streets, Montreal, was born at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, forty years ago, and educated in the public schools of his native town and afterwards at L'Assomption College, Province of Quebec. After completing his schooling he came to Montreal and entered the brewing business with which he has since been connected. He became manager of the Union Brewery about eight years ago. Mr. Grubert is a director of the National Breweries, Limited, and is a member of the St. Patrick's Society and the St. Patrick's Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal. He has been a worker in the rank and file of the Conservative party for twenty years but has never sought or held any political office.

The School for the Blind.

The Westmount Library.

The Lookout Top of Mount Royal.

The Calvary Group, Catholic Cemetery.

SCENES AND BUILDINGS IN AND AROUND MONTREAL.

MR. CHARLES GURD.

By persistent effort and excellence of product, Charles Gurd, the organizer of the business and founder of the firm of Charles Gurd & Co., Ltd., has been highly successful in the preparation and bottling of aerated waters, and the business has come to be the leading one of its kind in Canada and possibly on the continent.

Mr. Gurd was born at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, February 26, 1841, and was but four years old when his parents brought him to Montreal. He received his education at the Montreal High School, Watson's Academy and McGill University, taking courses in chemistry at the latter institute. His ambition was to be a physician, but recognizing the impossibility of gratifying this desire he became a druggist. He was at this time employed by a firm in the same line of business, becoming superintendent for his employers and eventually succeeded them in the mineral water department of their business. Mr. Gurd's knowledge of chemistry and his power of organization and direction was brought into play, and it was not long before the Gurd products came to be known as "The Best," and had attained a steadily increasing sale. The goods prepared and bottled by the firm of Charles Gurd & Co., Ltd., include ginger ale, dry ginger ale, soda water, seltzer, vichy, apple nectar, ginger beer, sarsaparilla, cream soda and several other beverages and medicated or natural mineral waters. The present plant on Bleury Street is one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the Dominion, and the products, which are the standard of excellence and purity, have received gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas at the world's largest expositions.

Mr. Gurd's commercial success has made it possible for him to aid in educational, church and philanthropic work, and in this he takes great pleasure and finds relaxation from business cares. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hospital, the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, the Montreal Association for the Blind, the joint Theological College affiliated to McGill University, a trustee of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Congregational College of Canada, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Emmanuel Congregational Church. He is a Liberal in his views, but takes no active part in politics; is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and is the treasurer and a life-long director of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Mutual Benefit Society. He is also ex-president and ex-treasurer of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association.

ALEXANDER BREMNER.

Alex. Bremner.

Alexander Bremner, the founder of the firm of Alex. Bremner, Limited, was born in Scotland, and when six years of age came to Canada with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Montreal and entered into comcommercial life in 1872 as a merchant of contractors' and buiders' material. The business had grown to such proportions that it was incorporated in 1909 and in addition to the main offices and yards at 100 Bleury Street, Montreal, the company has a West End yard and plaster mill at 500 St. Ambroise Street, a North End yard at De L'Epée Street and the

C. P. R. tracks, Outremont, and an East End yard at Fourth End Avenue and the C. N. Q. tracks, Maisonneuve.

The company imports and manufactures many of the goods it handles, and carries at all yards a complete stock of cements, bricks, plaster, drain pipes, and every requisite of the building trade.

Mr. Bremner's associates in business are his sons, Alexander W and John A. Bremner, who have materially aided in making the business one of the largest of its character in the Dominion.

GEORGE M. STEWART.

George M. Stewart.

George M. Stewart, who is known to every printing establishment in the Province of Quebec, was born in Montreal and educated here. In early life he learned the printing trade and later became a salesman for a printers' material house. He started in business for himself, on Victoria Square near Craig Street about ten years ago and his activity and thorough knowledge of the business soon made him one of the leaders in his line and necessitated removal to the large and completely stocked warehouse at No. 92 McGill Street. Mr. Stewart handles everything in the printing line, from a stick to a perfecting press, and everything that a bookbinder uses, from a bone folder to a case making machine or a rounder and backer, and represents many of the leading manufacturers of these goods in Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a Sergeant of the 3rd Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, and was one of a team selected some years ago to attend the Ordinance College, Woolwich, England, for instruction and practice.

REGINALD H. BUCHANAN.

R. H. Buchanan.

Reginald H. Buchanan, of the firm of R. H. Buchanan & Co., 234 Craig Street, West, was born at Niagara Falls, N.Y., January 5, 1855. He began his business career in Montreal in 1876, with the firm of R. H. Buchanan & Co., engineers and waterworks contractors. For thirty-eight years this firm has designed and installed water supply outfits for railways, towns, country houses, clubs, factories, etc. They pay special attention to repair work and the correction of all pump troubles. At the Craig Street warehouse a large stock of pumps for air, water, oils and other liquids, hot or cold, are kept. They also handle steam pumps, the Blake & Deane steam pumps, rotary fire pumps, sprinkler tanks, water supply tanks, water supply outfits and special suction pipes.

WALLACE DAWSON.

Wallace Dawson, who occupies the responsible position of collector of provincial revenue in the Treasury Department, was born at Kingston, Ontario, August 2, 1854. He was educated at Kingston and at the old Collegiate Institute here, taking a course in drugs and chemistry, and after passing the necessary examination served an apprenticeship with the late Henry R. Gray, who was one of the best known chemists in Montreal. Mr. Dawson commenced business on his own account in 1877 and retired in 1904. During his business career he prepared and marketed many well known proprietary medicines. He was appointed to his present place by the Gouin Government in 1908, and has filled the position to the decided satisfaction of the public that comes in contact with that office. The headquarters of this branch of the government service is in the Annex to the Court House.

CHARLES SAMUEL JOHN PHILLIPS.

Chas. S. J. Phillips.

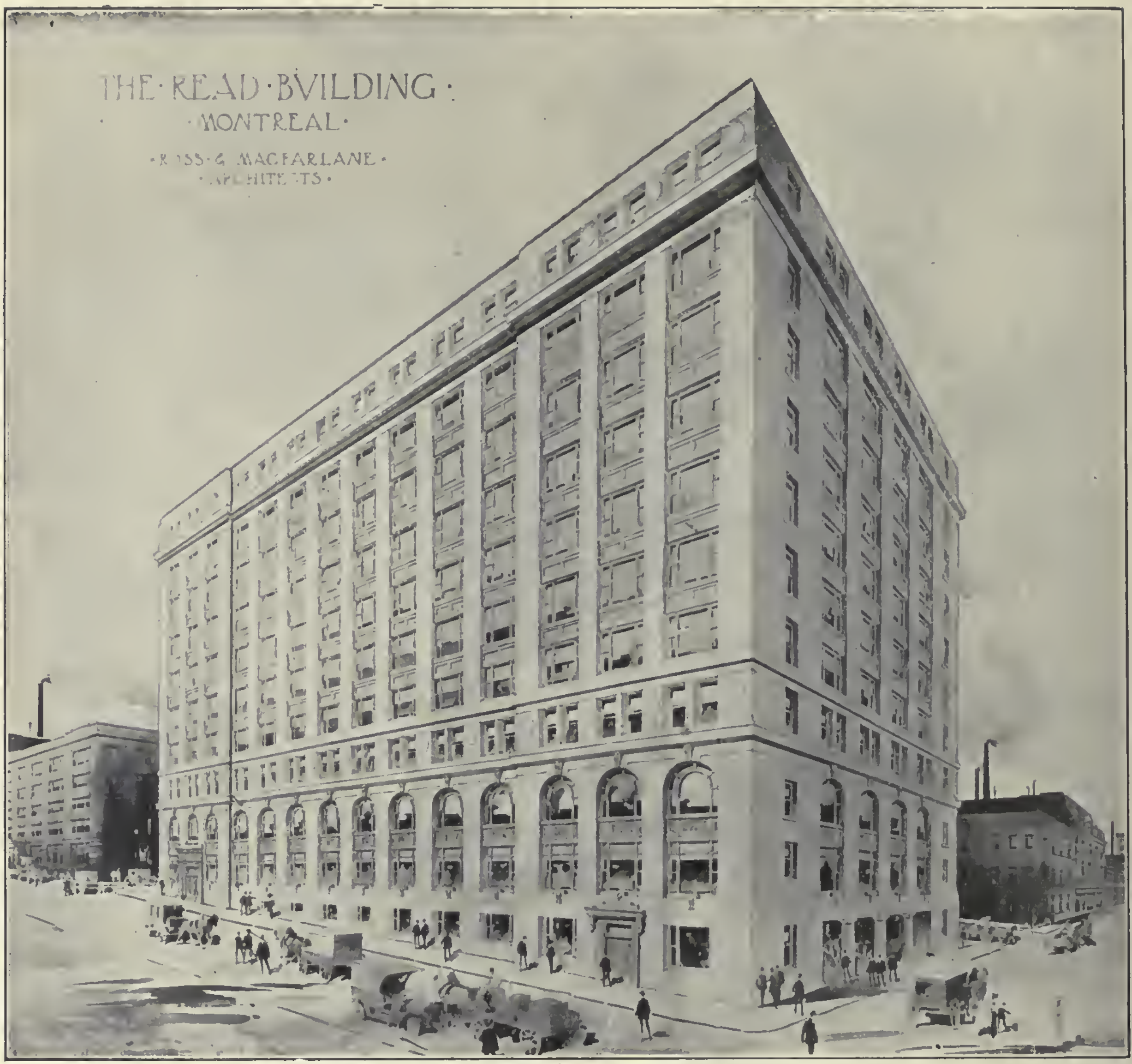
Charles S. J. Phillips, sole member of the firm of Morton, Phillips & Co., manufacturers of blank books and stationery, printers and publishers, was born at Quebec, October 13, 1844, the son of Thomas Osmond and Agnes Ritchie (Leslie) Phillips, and was educated at the High School and Arnold's School, Montreal. He was employed by Geo. Dowker & Co., Robert Graham, and Richard Worthington until 1869, when he established the present firm in partnership with the late Henry Morton and Thomas C. Bulmer, succeeding to the business of Robert Graham, which was founded in 1827.

Mr. Phillips married Jessie A. Thomson, since deceased, and has two sons and two daughters. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Printers' Board of Trade of Montreal, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Association, and the M. A. A. A. His business address is 115 Notre Dame Street West, and his residence 33 St. Mark St., with a summer home, "Mes Délices," at Notre Dame du Portage, Quebec.

T. O. LYALL.
P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Limited. Transportation Building.

MR. J. C. NOURY.

J. C. Noury, who is well known in the optical trade, was born in Montreal, where he received his apprenticeship and mechanical training from Mr. Geo. Hubbard and Mr. H. Sanders, in 1878. He started in business for himself in 1888, and the following year discovered the surface of lenses which he exhibited in five combinations at Paris in 1889 and 1890, and at the Exhibition of Montreal in 1891. He demonstrated how the surface of lenses was made and installed machinery for that purpose. He discovered the invisible bifocal in 1904, and patented the "stay-on," and improved nose piece, in 1905. He went to the United States and graduated from the South Bend College in 1906 and losing his San Francisco store by the earthquake of that year he returned to Montreal and in 1907 started his present store at 30 and 32 St. Catherine Street East, which is one of the largest, most modern and scientific installations in the Dominion. There is a double advantage for the clients to have their eyes treated by Mr. Noury owing to his life-long experience and a collegiate training in osteopathy and optometry. In addition a medical doctor assists him when electric treatment becomes necessary.



The Read Building, covering the entire block on Alexander, between Jurors and Laugauchetiere Streets. One of the largest and most complete in the world.

GREATER MONTREAL

is made up of a number of lesser municipalities practically within the confines of the greater city. These smaller places have their own governments, which work in harmony, usually, with the powers of Montreal proper. The largest of these component parts is the City of Maisonneuve, which is somewhat fully described and illustrated upon other pages of this work. Maisonneuve, owing to its strategic position on the river, and to its railroad connections and proximity to Montreal, has enjoyed a growth during the past decade or so, which, for solid and substantial progress, places it at the front of Canadian cities in that respect.

Westmount and Outremont are also rapidly growing cities within the greater city. But these latter are almost exclusively residential sections, and new homes and comforts for living are their principal concern.

Verdun and Montreal West are thriving places with their own affairs and industries, and are rapidly reaching points of importance in the greater city.

H. BOURGIE.

H. Bourgie was born at St. Martins and came to Montreal from Ottawa twenty years ago. Five years later he established the undertaking and funeral directing business now conducted by the H. Bourgie Co., at 179 Craig Street, and with branches at 1929 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1460 St. Catherine Street. The H. Bourgie Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Bourgie is president and manager, was incorporated in 1907. The Craig Street building was erected especially for the company and is especially adapted for funerals and all mortuary purposes. It also contains the city morgue and Coroner's Court.

H. Bourgie.

SOLOMON VINEBERG.

Solomon Vineberg, proprietor of the Scottish Rubber Co., was born in Montreal, July 12, 1872, and was educated in the public schools here. He was originally in the clothing business and organized the Scottish Rubber Co. for the manufacture of waterproof coats about fifteen years ago. He has been very successful and in addition to being a large real estate holder is proprietor of the Duluth Theatre. He is a Life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Baron de Hirsch Institute, the Mount Sinai Sanatorium, and the Free Loan Society. He holds membership in the Montreal Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturer's Association and many social clubs and organizations.

S. Vineberg.

J. A. JULIEN.

J. A. Julien, general contractor, of 908 Notre Dame Street, West, was born at St. Timothée, County of Beauharnois, and was educated in the college at that town, taking the full degrees. After coming to Montreal he served several years with a leading construction concern and began business for himself in 1904. Since that time he has built many residences in the city and also has erected Fire Station No. 5. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Alliance Nationale, and Vice-President of Cercle St. Edouard No. 126.

J. A. Julien.

LUDGER GRAVEL.

Ludger Gravel, prominent in the wholesale hardware line, was born November 6th, 1864, at St. Raphael, Isle Bizard, and was educated at the Brothers' College. He commenced his business career in 1880 with P. P. Mailloux, and soon acquired ownership in the business. He subsequently removed to No. 26 Place Jacques Cartier, where he carries an extensive stock of carriage hardware and blacksmith's supplies and acts for many Canadian and American manufacturers whose products include asphalt blocks, paints and varnishes, carriages, patent horse shoes and rubber goods. He is a member of the leading clubs and societies and possibly holds the record in this respect as he is affiliated with about sixty associations of various natures.

Ludger Gravel.

MR. JOSEPH H. E. PELLERIN.

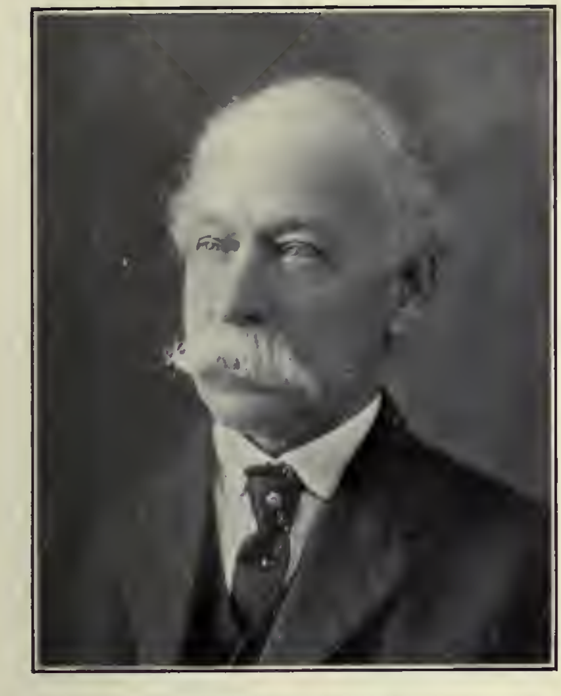
Just what can be accomplished by hard work and persistency is shown by the commercial career of Joseph H. E. Pellerin, who trades under the name of Labrecque & Pellerin, and who has, in nine years, become an important factor in the wholesale grocery and manufacturing lines. Mr. Pellerin was born at Montreal, August 8, 1879, and was educated at the Christian Brothers School. Upon the completion of his education he entered the employ of J. A. Perreault for nearly three years and after with Labrecque & Frere, where he quickly familiarized himself with every branch of the business. In 1905 the two brothers decided to retire on account of ill-health, and Mr. Pellerin, although only twenty-six years old, bought the business on credit. He retained the name of Labrecque on account of its trade value and began business under the name of Labrecque & Pellerin. In the nine years that have elapsed since he assumed the obligation, Mr. Pellerin has been very successful and his large warehouse and manufacturing plant at No. 111 St. Timothée Street, is the scene of great business activity. In addition to the business of wholesale grocers Labrecque & Pellerin, manufacture the "King's Brand" of jams and jellies, which are compounds, and the "L. & P. Brand," which are pure fruit jams. They also manufacture ketchup in large quantities. All of these goods have a large local sale and are also sold by representatives in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Mr. Pellerin gives close personal attention to his trade and has largely increased the output of his store and factory. He is a member of the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal and Canadian Manufacturers Association.

WILLIAM IRA STORY.

William I. Story.

W. I. Story, of W. I. Story & Co., commission brokers, 96 St. Luke Street, Montreal, was born at Plantagenet, Prescott County, Ontario, June 1, 1865, the son of William and Virginia (Ryan) Story. He was educated in the public schools and at the Model School, Ottawa, and while attending the former institution learned the milling trade with his father, who had followed that business for fifty years in the same mill. He then served successfully as clerk, head salesman and manager in a general merchandise store, spent three years on the Great Lakes in the freight and passenger traffic, and finally began handling sugar, oils and other commodities, and has become the largest individual handler of beet sugar in Canada. Mr. Story is a member of the Hudson Boating and St. Andrews East Boating Clubs and of the Masonic fraternity.

Victor Simard, of J. A. Simard & Co., Wholesale Teas & Coffees.



RICHARD EGAN.

Richard Egan, who in point of active service is probably the oldest master plumber in Montreal, was born in that city May 15, 1848. He was educated at the Normal and Arnold's private schools and began his business career as a member of the firm of Gordon & Egan in 1875. Mr. Gordon retired six years ago on account of ill health since which time Mr. Egan has conducted the business alone. He was a member of one of the local regiments that was called out during the Fenian uprising in 1870 and was awarded a medal for that service. He is a Governor of the General Hospital, a life member of the Mechanics Institute, and a Justice of the Peace for the city and District of Montreal.

The firm of Gordon & Egan still conducts business at 87a Mansfield Street and is one of the best known in the city in the steam fitting and sanitary plumbing line. The high quality of material used by the firm and the excellence of its work is attested by the fact that it has numbered among its customers some of the best families in the city, continuously for thirty years. Only the most expert workmen are employed and some of these have been with the firm since its organization, thirty-nine years ago. Mr. Egan recently placed the business on a profit sharing basis, his son and two of his employees being the beneficiaries under the new management.

GEORGE GRIMSON.

George Grimson, of the firm of G. & J. E. Grimson, manufacturers of Art Glass at 78 St. Antoine Street, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England. He took a course in art studies and in 1889 started in business in Montreal in a very small way. The art glass manufactured soon attracted attention, and the business expanding largely, the firm soon became recognized as leaders. Their product is found in leading churches, office buildings and residences through the entire Dominion, and the designs and execution of the work shows absolute knowledge of the art and careful workmanship in assembling.

Geo. Grimson.

HARRY E. DAVIS.

Harry E. Davis, of the firm of H. E. Davis & Co., manufacturers of raincoats at Nos. 115-121 St. Henri Street, Montreal, was born in London, England, June 20, 1870, and came to Canada in 1895. He started the present business ten years ago in connection with his brothers, Edward, Mark and Louis, and they have become the best known waterproof coat men in Canada, their goods, which are of the highest quality, being favorably known from Halifax to Vancouver. Mr. Davis is a member of the Montefiore Club and the Masonic fraternity.

H. E. Davis.

MR. AIME GUERTIN.

Aimé Guertin, who is well known to horse owners and trainers all over the Dominion and in the United States, on account of the quality of feed he furnishes to the racing stables, was born at St. Bruno in 1868, and was educated at St. Huberts. He came to Montreal in 1897 as a dealer in farm products and opened an office on University Street. Having been brought up on a farm in one of the best farming districts of the Province, his knowledge of agriculture led him to experiment in the production of a better quality of hay and for this purpose he acquired two large farms located at St. Hubert and St. Bruno and was soon growing a superior article, that after careful preparation he put on the market as "Sugar Cured" hay. This product soon became known in all the racing stables of the country and was pronounced by judges to equal if not surpass the best article grown anywhere in America. Mr. Guertin had demands for more hay than he could grow and to supply his rapidly growing trade he was compelled to buy of other farmers in the province. In order to secure the same quality he started a campaign of education among his neighboring agriculturists and soon convinced them that his method would increase the crop per acre and vastly improve the quality. As this meant more hay to sell and an increased price per ton, the "Guertin" brand of hay was soon grown on many large farms and the supply is now adequate for the great demand. Mr Guertin's farms are the "Woodbine," on Chambly Road, St. Hubert's, where he makes his home, and the "Mountain View," at St. Bruno. The Woodbine Farm has all the city accommodation for the boarding and pasturing of stock having large stables with box stalls and artesian wells, which supply pure water to the buildings and various watering-troughs scattered through the pasture lots. A private siding running on the farm is also of great advantage in getting the different fertilizers from the city at a low cost. Many well known families throughout the province send their horses to Mr. Guertin after years of service have incapacitated them for arduous work and here the balance of their days are spent in a blissful inactivity. When they finally pass away their remains are buried in the cemetery, which is one of the farm's features. The "Mountain View" farm is used exclusively for

RESIDENCE OF AIME GUERTIN, CHAMBLY ROAD, ST. HUBERT.

Mr. Aime Guertin.

crop purposes and Mr. Guertin's knowledge of soil preparation has made it one of the most productive in the country. Mr. Guertin's son, Hubert, has full charge of the farms and the experience he is acquiring from this work is a good omen of the continuance of the business already built by his father. Mr. Guertin recently purchased the property at 534 Notre Dame Street West, which he uses as a warehouse and office. In the rear is located a large three storey mill, which is used for cleaning and crushing oats and the preparation of "Maple Leaf" stock food, which has a wide sale. The building occupies 20,000 feet of space and is equipped with the latest improved machinery for the general improvement of feed of all kinds. A large warehouse is also maintained at the Blue Bonnets race track from which the various stables are supplied during the racing season. In addition to hay and grain Mr. Guertin handles a complete line of stable supplies and is sole agent for "Roto" salt cakes and feeders and special horse food. His business has grown to be the largest in the province and he numbers among his customers all the large express companies and railways, turf patrons, etc., and the fame of his product is international.

Mr. Guertin takes great interest in the affairs of St. Hubert, where he resides, and was for a period the Mayor of that thriving community. He is now a member of the South Shore Board of Trade. His residence on Chambly Road, which he has recently remodelled, is shown on another page. It contains every convenience to be found in the city houses and has been elaborately decorated.

Montreal has more money in its savings banks than any other two cities in Canada.

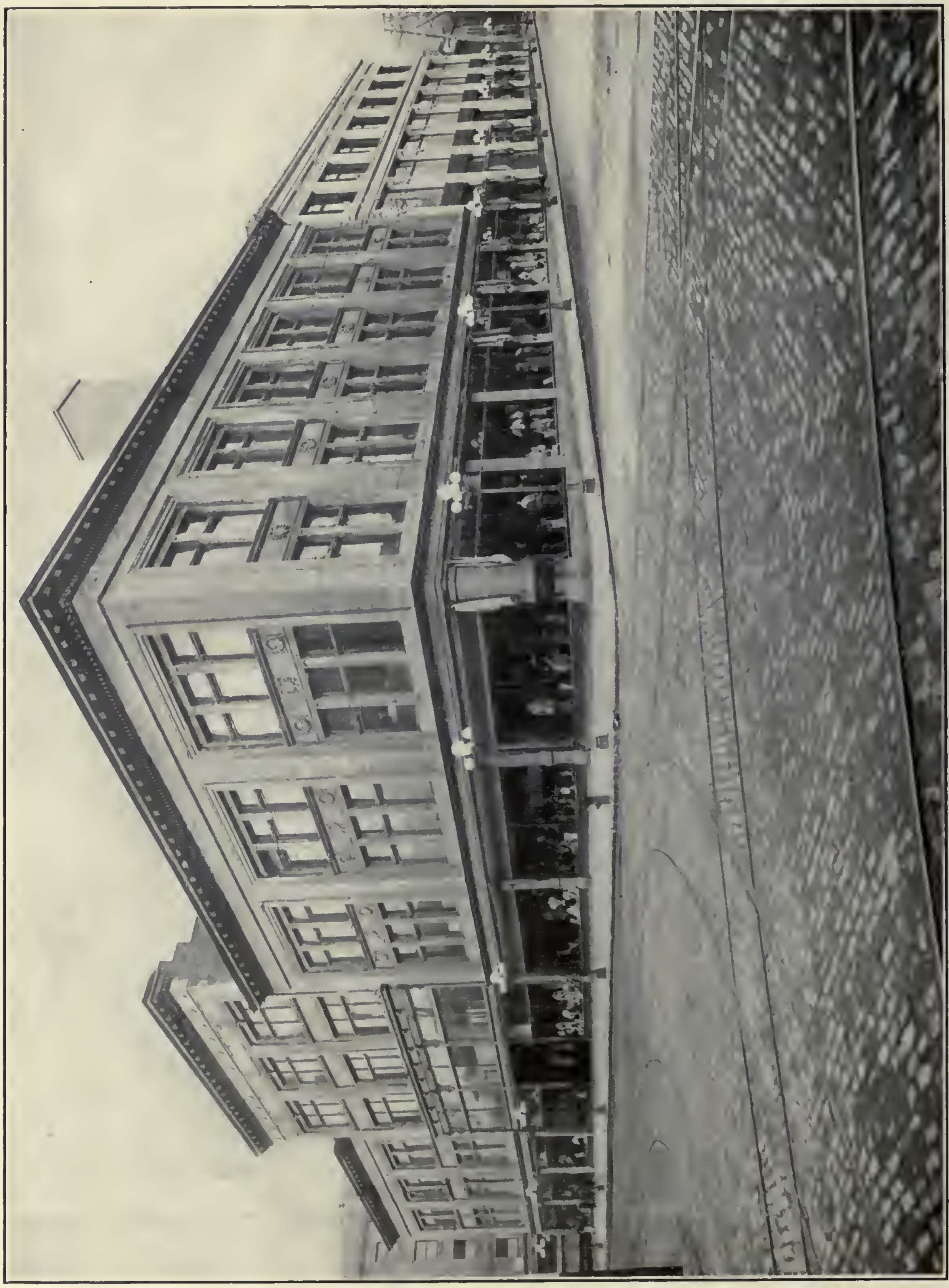
Montreal is the head of ocean navigation, and has elevator capacity for over five million bushels of grain.

The harbour of Montreal is provided with the most modern and the largest grain carrying system in the world.

L. Gustave Papineau.
Civil Engineer.
282 Outremont Avenue,

Charles Bernier.
Architect.
70 St. James Street.

L. H. Boisseau.
Revenue Collector for the
Province of Quebec.



GOODWINS, MONTREAL, LIMITED.

ROBERT MILLER, C.A., F.C.A. (Can.),
C.A. (Scot.), L.I.A.

BRUCE C. MACFARLANE, C.A.

C. HAROLD SKELTON, C.A., L.I.A.

Members of the firm of Robert Miller & Co., Chartered Accountants, Quebec Bank Building.

Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec

Incorporated by special act of the Legislature of the Province.
3 George V, Chapter 94.

Designation of members "Licentiate Institute Accountant," or letters "L. I. A."

OBJECTS:

Organized for the purpose of bringing together the best elements of the Accountants of the Province of Quebec and thus open up a wider field for operation and co-operation.

To advance the profession of accountancy by lectures, examinations and other means.

To protect the interests of those employing members of the Institute.

The Officers are:

GEORGES GONTHIER	PRESIDENT	E. A. WRIGHT	DIRECTOR
H. J. ROSS	VICE-PRESIDENT	R. E. LEFAIVRE (QUEBEC)	"
ALEX. DESMARTEAU	" "	J. J. ROBSON	TREASURER
J. L. APEDAILE	DIRECTOR	HENRI VIAU	SECRETARY
ARTHUR GAGNON	"	P.O. BOX, 1254, MONTREAL	

HENRI VIAU, L.I.A.

Henri Viau, who is well-known as an expert Accountant and Business Methodizer, was born in Montreal, January 16, 1874, and was educated at the Christian Brothers School, Coté Street, Montreal. He began his life battle when only thirteen years of age as an employee in the establishment of Alphonse Racine & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, where he remained for eleven years and rose to a position of prominence with the firm, resigning to accept the position of Chief Accountant with the "La Presse" Publishing Company.

In 1904, he opened an office as Public Accountant and Auditor and met with immediate success. As a Business Methodizer, he has made special studies of time and labor saving devices for offices, and no one is better qualified to give advice to those who desire to equip their offices in a manner calculated to produce the best results.

He commands an extremely valuable and extended supply of knowledge as to improved office methods and machinery and some of his lectures on labor saving devices, which were

Henri Viau, L.I.A.

delivered before the Canadian Accountants Association, were re-produced and highly commended in "Office Appliances" of Chicago.

Mr. Viau is a member of "La Chambre de Commerce de Montreal," is Vice-President of l'Association Chorale St. Louis de France, and Secretary of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec. His offices are at No. 137 McGill Street.

HENRY JAMES ROSS.

Henry J. Ross.

Henry J. Ross, first vice-president of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors, Province of Quebec, was born April 23, 1863, at Montreal, and was educated at the High School of that city. He began his active business career in 1879, and in the years that have intervened since, he adopted accountancy as a profession, he has formed many valuable business connections and is agent for several estates, being amongst others managing executor for the estate of Theodore Hart. He is a member of the Board of Trade, a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and is a captain on the retired list of the 6th Battalion Fusiliers, now the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Ross' offices are located at No. 180 St. James Street.

ALEXANDRE DESMARTEAU.

Alexander Desmarteau.

Alexander Desmarteau, one of the best known accountants and liquidators of the city, was born in Montreal, April 23, 1872, and received his professional training under his father, Charles Desmarteau, whom he succeeded in 1897. His education was received at the Montreal Business College and the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He graduated from these institutions in 1890 and 1891, respectively, and was subsequently given a diploma for penmanship by the Poughkeepsie College. Mr. Desmarteau is second vice-president of the Institution of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec. Since his father's death he has been alone in business during which time he has handled some very large liquidations.

Montreal School of Technology.

GEORGE GONTHIER.

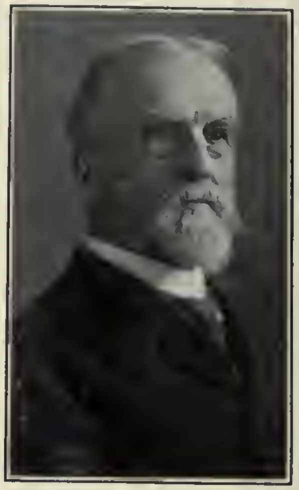
George Gonthier, senior member of the firm of Gonthier & Midgley, licentiate accountants and auditors, and a member of the banking and brokerage firm of St. Cyr, Gonthier & Frigon, was born November 21, 1869. He early qualified himself by arduous studies and began his business career in 1890, since which time he has played an important part in financial, commercial and educational circles. He instituted the movement which secured the passage by the Dominion Parliament in 1904, of a law making compulsory the keeping of regular books of account by all persons engaged in business, and he also participated largely in bringing about the founding of the Commercial High School (L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales), which is now affiliated to Laval University. He was the first practitioner in Canada to lecture in French on finance and accounts, and one of his latest lectures on "Bonds As An Investment" was reproduced in the leading French papers throughout the province and in Paris, France.

Mr. George Gonthier.

Mr. Gonthier is President of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec, and has been for many years Director of the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal, and, besides, is a director of several financial and industrial organizations. He is also identified with a number of our prominent social organizations.

GEORGE DURNFORD, C.A.

George Durnford, was born in Toronto, August 1, 1838, the son of Captain Philip and Augusta (Sewell) Durnford. He was educated in private schools, and after service with several financial institutions started in business as a Chartered Accountant in 1886. He married Melanie, daughter of the late George Tarbulg Vardon, in 1856. Mr. Durnford is a Justice of the Peace, Honorary Treasurer of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, a Governor of the Homeopathic Hospital, Treasurer of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, and is a member of the Board of Trade, the Masonic Fraternity, the Historical Landmark Association, the Mount Royal Club, Hermitage Club, the Junior Conservative Club of London, and the United Empire Loyalist Association.


George Durnford,

NICHOLAS SWAN.

Nicholas Swan was born at Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, April 25th, 1855, and was educated at the Anchorage School, Gateshead. He served eight years in the Audit Department of the Northeastern Railway Co., and coming to Montreal in 1878 acted as an accountant for lumber mills and wholesale grocery houses, and was for a period in the employ of a chartered accountant, but the greater portion of his time was spent as accountant on con-

Nicholas Swan.

struction on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for the West India Electric Co., the Demarara Electric Co., and as general auditor of the Cuba Company. In 1911 he commenced business for himself as accountant and auditor. He is a Conservative in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. E. MIDDLETON HOPE, C.A.

A. E. Middleton Hope, C.A.

A. E. Middleton Hope, Chartered Accountant, who has devcted years of study to the question of business promotion and who has attained much success along the lines of efficiency engineering, was born at Cumberland, Eng., February 8, 1879, and received his preliminary mental training in the private colleges, grammar and high schools of the Kingdom. He finished his education with a special course of five years in Accountancy, Political Economy and Commercial Law and was graduated with the Chartered Accountants degree. He began his active professional career in 1895, as a clerk to a legal firm and advanced to a secretaryship in 1899. He located in Canada in 1904 and became a travelling salesman, but relinquished road work in 1907 to become accountant and auditor with the firm of Campbell and Howell. Upon the retirement of Mr. Howell, he formed a partnership with Mr. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell and Hope and upon the retirement of Mr. Campbell in 1910, he continued the business as the Hope Audit Company, specializing in the organization of effective business methods fcr the extension of trade and the systematic conduct of the affairs of the individual, firm or corporation. In this work Mr. Hope has been highly successful and has originated many methods that are most efficient.

Mr. Hope served with distinction in the South African Boer War, being decorated with two medals and six clasps for bravery and meritorious service. He is a director and secretary of several companies and is Secretary-Treasurer of the American Presbyterian Church Sunday School. He is a

Club House of the Kanawaki Golf Club.

Conservative in politics and is a member of the Canadian Club and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society. He married, December 28, 1909, Miss Eva Louise, daughter of Rev. R. P. Duclos, of Montreal, and has one son and one daughter.

Mr. Hope is very enthusiastic over Montreal's possibilities and believes the city presents greater opportunities for the man who is prepared than any other city of equal size in the world. In commenting on its social side he recently said that notwithstanding the pride one must feel in the rapid growth of the city, one cannot but regret the gradual social change from a city in which every man knew everybody else, to one in which there is a tendency towards the formation of a permanent "Four Hundred", with its less interesting social aspects. As a residential city, he thinks Montreal has been endowed with natural beauty of the first order and under proper civic arrangements, might become one of the finest beauty spots on the Continent.

Enthusiasm and intense interest like this constitute the highest order of progressive citizenship and is bound to strengthen Montreal's position as the first city of the Dominion.

J .W .MICHAUD.

J. Wilfrid Michaud.

Joseph Wilfred Michaud, senior member of the accountancy firm of Michaud & Des Rosiers, was born at St. Barthélemie, August 2, 1874, and was educated there. He began his business career as an accountant for the Western Loan and Trust Co., Limited, and subsequently became associated with Arthur Wade Wilks, with whom he was in partnership for thirteen years. Upon severing this connection he organized the present firm. Mr. Michaud is a director of the National Loan and Realty Co., Ltd., of the Sappho Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and one of the Bellerive Auto Garage Co., Ltd. He is a Conservative in politics and was formerly president of the Liberal-Conservative Club of Papineau Ward.

The home of Canada's great French Journal "La Presse,"

MR. RODOLPHE BEDARD.

Thoroughly educated along commercial lines, Rodolphe Bédard relinquished mercantile pursuits for a professional career and has, through sheer merit and unaided effort, attained prominence as an expert accountant. He was born in Montreal, December 8, 1879, and was educated at the Commercial Catholic Academy from which he graduated with a thorough knowledge of business methods. His first employment was in 1895 with the firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, in the stationery line, and later he became connected with the Rolland Paper Co., Ltd. He devoted fifteen years to these two positions and acquired a practical knowledge that has been of inestimable value to him in his present calling. In 1910 he determined to utilize his acquirements for his own benefit, and started in the accountancy business as liquidator, auditor and systematizer. He was successful from the beginning, his thorough mercantile training enabling him to formulate new ideas for the better conduct of various lines of business, and he soon came to be recognized as an efficiency expert of high order. He has since devoted part of his time to financial pursuits and has promoted and organized a large number of joint stock companies, and in addition acts as manager of several large estates, among which is that of the late Hon. Raymond Préfontaine, former Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This estate owns and controls a great amount of city property, among which are several large apartment houses of the most modern construction. He also numbers among his clients many large firms and corporations, looking after their accounts at stated periods and making complete and exhaustive reports of their business semi-annually or annually. He is interested in many corporations and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Montreal West Land Co., Ltd., the Maritime Land Co., Ltd., the Summerlea Realty Co., Ltd., River Sights, Ltd., the Solex Co., Ltd., and the Laurier Garage, Ltd.

Mr. Bédard is a governor of both Notre Dame and Ste. Justine Hospitals, is Supreme 1st Vice-President of La Société des Artisans Canadiens Francais, General Secretary and Treasurer of La Société St.-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal and La Caisse Nationale d'Economie. He is Secretary-Treasurer of La Société Nationale de Gymnastique, which sent three teams to Europe to compete in the International Tournament. He also holds a commission as a Lieutenant in the 65th Regiment. He joined this celebrated organization as a private in 1896, and served through all the intermediate grades until his efficiency and popularity led to his selection for the position he now holds. He has a host of friends, and, although he takes no active part in politics, has repeatedly been urged to allow his name to be used for nomination to various offices, and is a member of the Montreal Reform Club, the Club Canadien, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Bédard has travelled extensively and has visited most of the large cities of America, but is strong in his allegiance to his home city, from which he could not be induced to move. His confidence in the progress of Montreal is such that he has invested largely in real estate here and he firmly believes that it will eventually become one of the most important cities in North America after New York and Chicago.

MR. J. LEONARD APEDAILE.
Of Messrs George A. Touche & Co.

* ARTHUR WADE WILKS, J.P.

Arthur W. Wilks, senior member of the firm of Wilks and Burnett, Accountants and Financial Agents, has worked assiduously for the commercial and suburban development of Montreal. He was born at Leeds, England, August 28, 1863, the son of John Hemsworth and Eliza (Wade) Wilks, and after being educated at East Hardwick School, Pontefract, Yorkshire, came to Montreal in 1882. He secured a clerical position, but after five years of service, during which time he acquired much valuable experience, he concluded the position did not offer the opportunities for ultimate success and he organized his present business. He was successful from the start and speedily became identified with many other interests that offered excellent fields for the exercise of his powers of organization and direction. He was the first to realize that land on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite to Montreal, would eventually be needed for commercial and manufacturing purposes, and during the years of 1910-11 he backed this belief by purchasing farms in that district. Since that time these properties were sold to Armstrong-Whitworth of Canada, Ltd., for the erection of that corporation's great steel plants, the company stipulating with the town of Longueuil that it would employ 5,000 workmen. He has also been identified with many other suburban development propositions, and the good he has accomplished along these lines is not to be wholly measured by his financial success. He is Vice-President of the Mercantile Realty Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Phoenix Park Land Co. of Souris, Man., and Vice-President of the Canada Caddo Oil Company, Ltd. He is an issuer of Marriage Licenses and a Commissioner for all the provinces. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, in 1911, is a member of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec, and is Honorary President of the Longueuil Cricket Club and the Longueuil Tennis Club. He is a member of the British Motor Boat Co. of London, England; Canada Club, Montreal; of the Royal Guardians, and was first Honorary Vice-President of the Yorkshire Society. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and as such takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the city's advancement and improvement. Mr. Wilks is a Conservative in politics, but is not active along the lines of personal advancement. His tastes are artistic and he is an ardent collector of fine art objects, antique furniture, oil paintings and water color drawings. His town residence is 369 Redfern Avenue, Westmount, and a summer home, "Linwood," at Longueuil, P.Q. Mr. Wilks' offices are in the Merchant's Bank Building, at No. 205 St. James Street.

He married in 1896, Miss Ida Alexandra, daughter of the late Thomas Mussen, and they have one son and four daughters.

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* The lamented death of Mr. Wilks occurred July 18th, 1914.

Hugh G. Davidson.
Thornton, Davidson & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
120 St. James.

A. H. B. Mackenzie.
Mackenzie & Kingman, Financial Agents & Investment Brokers, Lake of the Woods Building.

Abner Kingman, Jr.,
Mackenzie & Kingman, Financial Agents & Investment Brokers, Lake of the Woods Building.

Paul Brisset des Nos.
Real Estate Investments, 16 St. James St.

Joseph A. Brunet, LL.B.
Notary and Commissioner, 180 St. James St.

Georges Mayrand, Notary.
Alderman of Montreal and M. P. P. for Montreal, Dorion County.

Rene Chenevert, Advocate.
Laflamme, Mitchell, Chenevert & Callaghan, 224 St. James St.

Charles Cassils.
Iron and Steel Merchant, 118 Notre Dame West.

Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C.
Advocate,
97 St. James St.

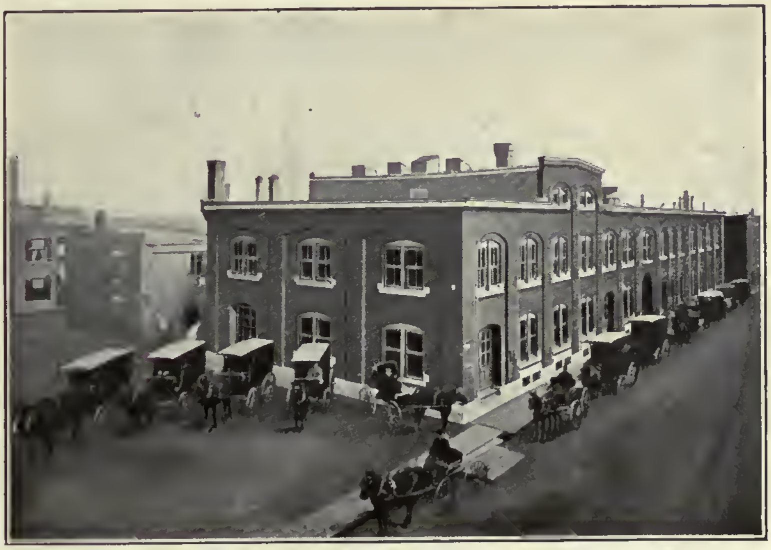
PROGRESSIVE MONTREAL MEN OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. L. MARTINEAU & CO.

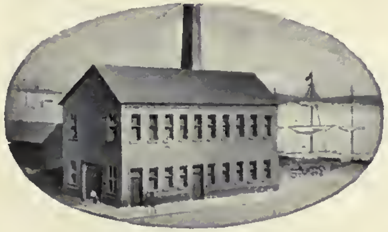
What can be accomplished by persistent energy in the face of adverse conditions is shown by the successful business career of

Mr. Leon Martineau.

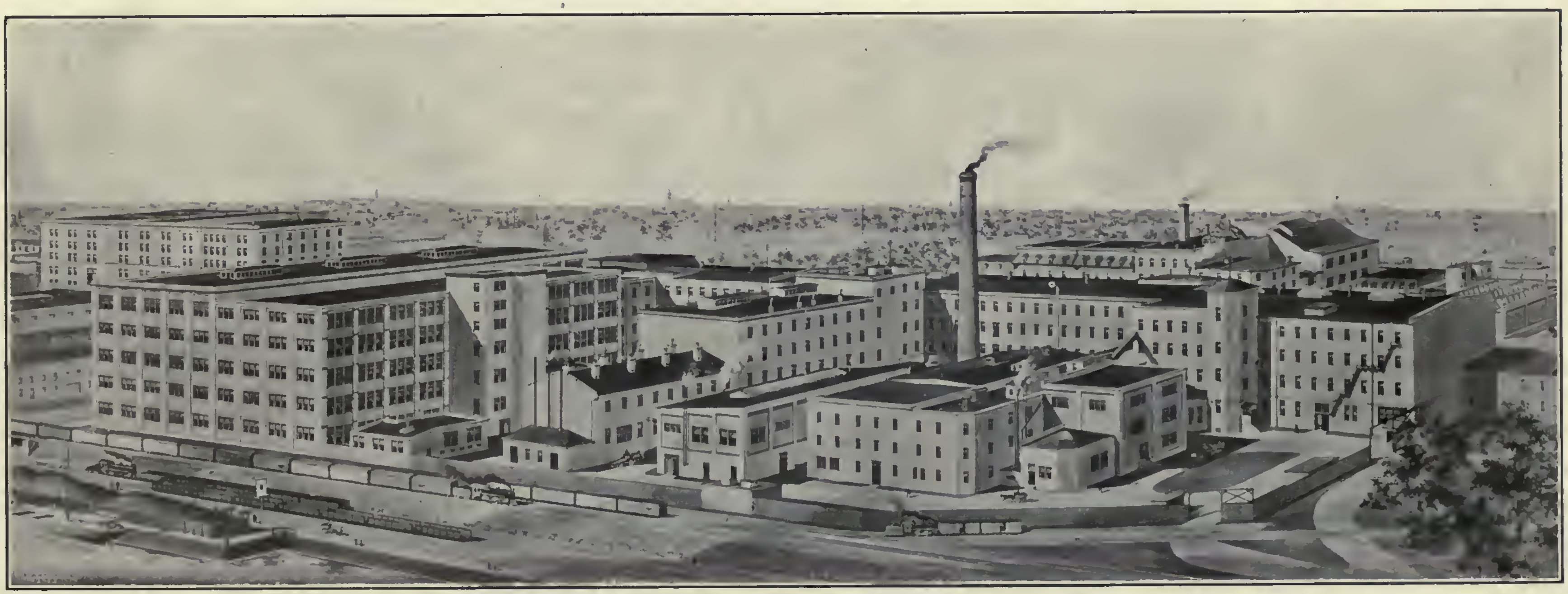
Leon Martineau, now the sole member of the firm of L. Martineau & Co., manufacturing confectioners. Fifteen years ago Mr. Martineau was employed by a firm in the same line, as outside man looking after his employer's interests among the retail trade. Six months in this position brought him no experience in the art of candy making, but it convinced him of one thing—that was that the field was a large one and offered opportunities to the man who possessed pluck and determination. The fact that he possessed no capital did not deter him from testing out this thought and starting in business for himself. He knew that his ideas, merely theoretical at that time, would bring results, and he borrowed a few hundred dollars and launched the firm of L. Martineau & Co. At this period he was his own salesman, kept his own books, coaled the furnace, looked after the horse used in delivering and personally superintended the manufacture of his goods. His one aim was purity and cleanliness and he knew that it would eventually bring success. After two years of hard struggle, the superiority of his product became recognized and since that time his progress has been marked and steady until his goods are acknowledged as ranking with the best wherever sold. His house is the only French-Canadian firm manufacturing candies and chocolates exclusively, and the goods stand all Government tests for purity of essences, coloring matter and all other ingredients used in their manufacture. The factory, at No. 451 Dorion Street, is a three-story structure 187 x 52 feet, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery, and is a model of cleanliness and sanitation. Here 125 employees produce, under Mr. Martineau's personal supervision, the goods that reach every point in the Province of Quebec. Across the street is another building, 185 x 52 feet, which is used for storage purposes and as a stable for the fifteen horses and vehicles used in the business. Mr. Martineau, who has built up this vast business, is only fifty years of age and was born in Montreal and educated at St. Laurent College, his only equipment in starting being a complete commercial education and a fixed determination to succeed. This he has done and his goods have a fixed place in the market, even his competitors conceding that the product of his factory ranks with the best. Mr. Martineau is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Candy Manufacturers' Association, Club Athlétique Canadien and the Club Champêtre.



Manufactory of Messrs. L. Martineau & Co.



Factory in 1854.



PRESENT PLANT OF THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Illustrative of the remarkable growth and expansion of a representative Canadian manufacturing industry we invite a comparison of the two pictures shown on this page. For upwards of fifty years this Company has been making rubber footwear for the people of Canada. It has developed from a little two-storey building, as shown in the smaller cut, to a giant corporation, with factories and main warehouses extending over thirty acres. The smaller cut shows the first factory, which was erected in the year 1854. The Company manufactures rubber footwear of every description and style, as well as a complete line of belting, hose, drug sundries, moulded goods, waterproof clothing, etc.

CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

The Campbell Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose handsome plant is shown below, has successfully demonstrated the fact that a factory can be conducted along strictly sanitary lines and the comfort of the employees insured without loss to the company.

The building of the Campbell Manufacturing Company has a frontage of 160 feet on Elmire Street and extends back 105 feet on Cadieux Street and Colonial Avenue to a rear street, giving it four fronts with uninterrupted light and air. The building is set back ten feet from the building line on Elmire Street and seven and one-half feet on Cadieux Street and Colonial Avenue. These spaces the company has utilized for garden purposes, plants and shrubbery giving a pleasing view to the eye, while creeping vines grow on each side of the building and impart a cooling effect in the warmest weather.

The building has four floors and a basement, three of these floors are used for manufacturing purposes and are fitted up in the most improved manner with every convenience for the two hundred employees. Light and air, the two most essential requisites in a manufacturing plant, are plentiful and these alone insure comfort and health to the employees. The company manufactures only the highest class of men's clothing and sells directly to the wearer through one man in each town who advertises "Campbell's" clothing, and acts as agent for the disposal of the goods.

Campbell Manufacturing Company, Limited.

GIBB & COMPANY, LTD.

One of the oldest established houses on the North American continent is that of Gibb & Co, Ltd., tailors. This famous concern has been continuously carried on by members of the Gibb family for one hundred and thirty-nine years without a break and it gives some realization of the smallness of time when one contemplates that the firm has existed for a period that covers the last quarter of the eighteenth century, all of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth. The parent house was established in London at an even earlier period, it being founded in 1760, and is still in existence at 19 Royal Exchange. The Montreal branch was opened on Notre Dame Street in 1775 by Benaiah Gibb, who realized that the city offered excellent opportunities, the population, though small at that time, being of a class that appreciated high grade workmanship. He was successful in the new enterprise and was succeeded in 1825 by his sons, James Duncan Gibb and Benaiah Gibb. The latter was one of the most public spirited and charitable men of his day, being a munificent supporter of the Art Gallery and a benefactor of the General Hospital and other charitable organizations of the city. These brothers were succeeded in 1855 by James Duncan Gibb, of London, who was one of the founders of the Windsor Hotel, and in 1875, Alexander and Edward Monroe Gibb became the proprietors, to be followed by Lachlan Gibb in 1890. The latter recently relinquished the active management of the business, placing it in the hands of his nephew, A. Gibb McArthur. The firm was latterly incorporated as a stock company with Lachlan Gibb as president, Alexander Gibb, vice-president, and A. Gibb McArthur, managing director.

The building occupied by the Gibb Company at 148 St. James Street, invariably attracts the attention of the visitor to the city, entrance being surmounted by the British Coat of Arms, denoting the patronage of Royalty, which permits merchants so favored to use this device. Throughout all the years since its foundation the firm has maintained its reputation as pioneers of the highest class of tailoring in this country, and it has had as patrons all the Governor-Generals, leading members of the clerical, medical, military and legal professions, and most prominent individuals in the Dominion and other countries. The firm transacts an extensive business in the United States, which extends down to far-off Mexico.

THE LATE BENAIAH GIBB.
Founder of the Montreal house of Messrs. Gibb & Co.

The appointments of the various departments of the Gibb Company are as perfect and thorough as long standing organization can make them. The most expert cutters and fitters obtainable are employed and all garments made are equal to the most fashionable productions of London and of the highest quality materials. All classes of clothes are produced in the prevailing style of the day, or in accordance with the desires of the customer. The position of the company as leading court and fashionable tailors of the Canadian metropolis insures the patronage of all those residents and visitors who desire to give a proper amount of attention to the class, quality and fit of their wearing apparel.

Montreal plant of John W. Peck & Co., Limited, Canada's Foremost Clothes Makers.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

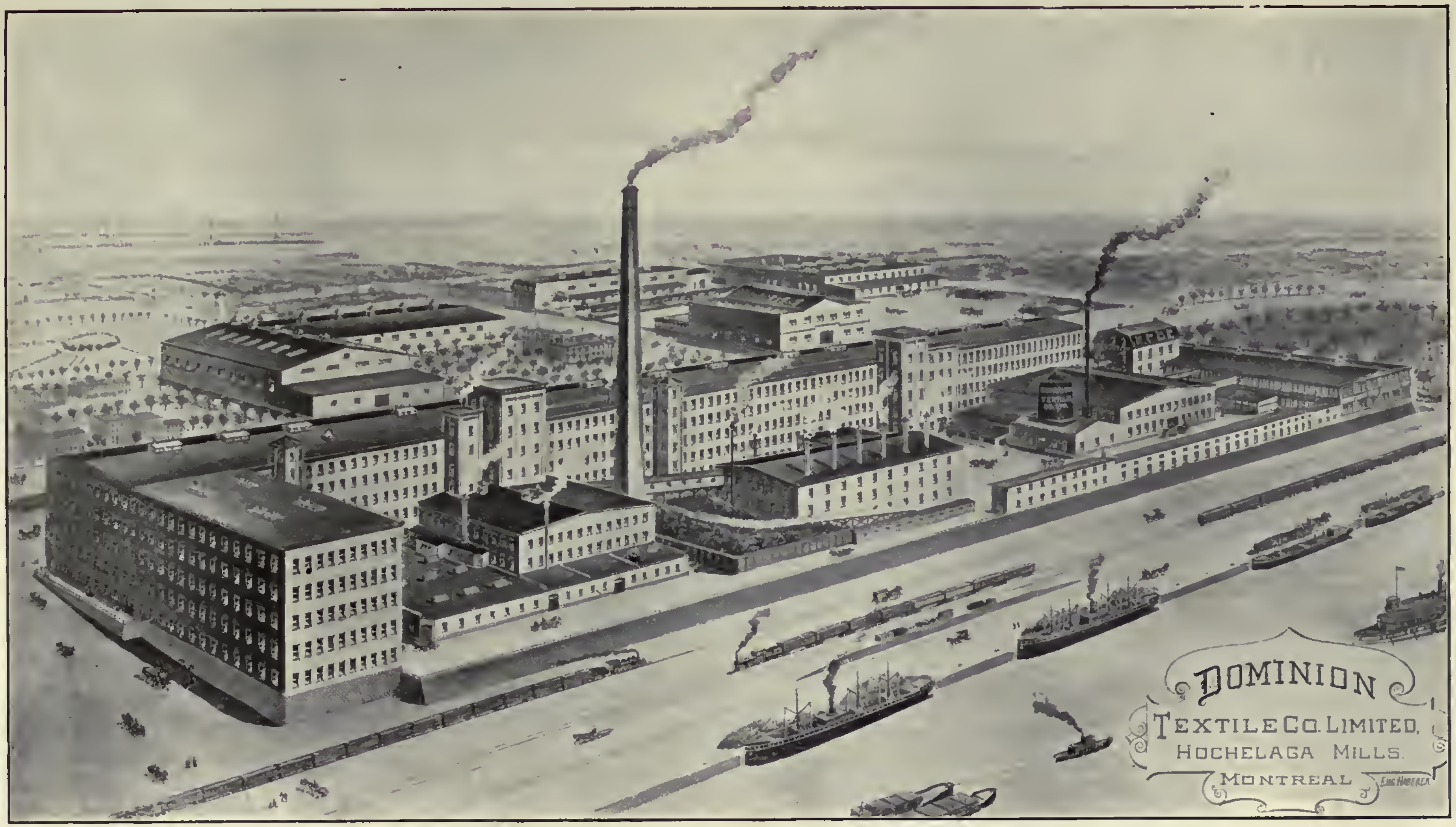
THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

The almost unprecedented success of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, aptly illustrates the value of an amalgamation that has been effected without perceptible loss to the wage earner. This gigantic corporation, which is the largest in its line in Canada and the greatest of its kind on the American continent, exemplifies an extent and importance of the Canadian cotton industry, which is scarcely realized by the general public. The goods manufactured comprise all lines of white and grey cottons, prints, sheetings, shirtings, pillow cottons, long cloths, cambrics, ducks, bags, twills, drills, quilts, bureau covers, towels and towelling, yarns, blankets, rugs, twine, and numerous other lines used by manufacturers. The print works turn out very fine lines of printed goods, which are used extensively by the shirt manufacturers, the patterns and finish of which compare with the best quality of this class of goods imported. There are also manufactured many and varied lines of beautiful dress goods.

With its 14 mills, containing 10,074 looms, 463,528 spindles and employing over 7,500 hands, the Dominion Textile Company is, as stated above, the greatest cotton manufacturing enterprise in Canada and the greatest of such undertakings in any part of the world. The history of the company is, in many respects, similar to that of nearly every other great manufacturing concern in the Dominion—namely a merger of smaller undertakings which, under separate management, fared indifferently well, but when combined into one great organization are able to engage in a vastly wider field of operations with supreme success.

The Dominion Textile Company, Limited. was organized January 4, 1905, to consolidate the cotton industry, and for this purpose took over the management of the factories of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., the Merchants' Cotton Co., the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co., and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. On September 1, 1910, the Mount Royal Spinning Co., Ltd., was leased for a period of ten years. The principal reason for the amalgamation was to obviate the manufacturing of similar lines at several different mills. By dividing the work up among the mills best adapted for the purpose the costs of production are greatly reduced. By running the looms steadily for weeks on the same line of goods a great saving of time and expense is effected. The constant changing of looms and other machinery incident to the weaving of short lengths of cloth in many different lines, as was formerly the case when the mills were operated independently, occasioned a great loss of time and therefore of money. Each mill was set to do the work for which it was specially adapted, either by reason of its plant or by the technical ability of its staff. To ensure the maximum of efficiency every mill was overhauled and thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery known in the cotton manufacturing trade. Carrying the policy of central control still further, a purchasing department was established at the head office in the Liverpool, London & Globe Building, Montreal, where by uniting the purchasing and selling departments, many economies were possible by dealing on a larger scale.

The net profits for the year, after paying current interest on loans, all mill charges and writing off $294,362.04 for repairs and improvements to the mills, amounts to $1,196,990.42. To these profits is to be added $73,385.00, being a dividend of two and a half per cent. on 29,354 shares of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., in all $1,270,375.42, out of this amount has been paid the following:—Interest on bonds, $219,138.75; dividend on preferred stock, $134,653.75; dividend on common stock, $300,000.00; rental of Dominion Cotton Mills Co., $361,422 67; rental of Mt. Royal Spinning Co., $189,750.00, and after allowing for all bad and doubtful debts there is left a surplus for the year of $49,420.73, this will bring the amount at credit of profit and loss account on the 31st of March, 1914, to $829,379.65, to which is to be added the sum of $74,250.00 annual dividend for last year on the stock of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., received since closing our books, making the total amount at the credit of profit and loss account $903,629.65, against $853,343.92 last year.


DOMINION
TEXTILE CO. LIMITED.
HOCHELAGA MILLS.
MONTREAL

THE HOCHELAGA MILLS OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

One of several mills which this company has in Montreal and which, with plants of other textile companies, make this the center and chief manufacturing point of Canada's textile industry.

ALEXANDER DUMANI.

Alexander Dumani, well known as a leader in the wholesale fruit trade of Montreal, was born in Damascus, February 2, 1866, and was educated at the Patriarchal College, Beirut. He left his native land for the United States when quite young, and after remaining three years there came to Montreal, which he concluded afforded the best opportunities for a business career. He started in the retail fruit business in Bonsecour Market and his success was such that after three years he determined to enter the wholesale trade. Commencing in a small way he has extended his business until he is now one of the largest dealers in the city and his trade extends over the entire Province of Quebec. He handles every variety of fruits, and last year his sales amounted to $225,000, and this year will reach $300,000. For some years he exported Canadian products to Europe, and in one season shipped 35,000 barrels of apples to England. His warehouse, at 45 Commissioners Street, is largely stocked with the highest grade goods, and there is no order that he is unable to fill promptly. Mr. Dumani is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and is thoroughly interested in everything pertaining to his adopted country and especially in the progress of Montreal.

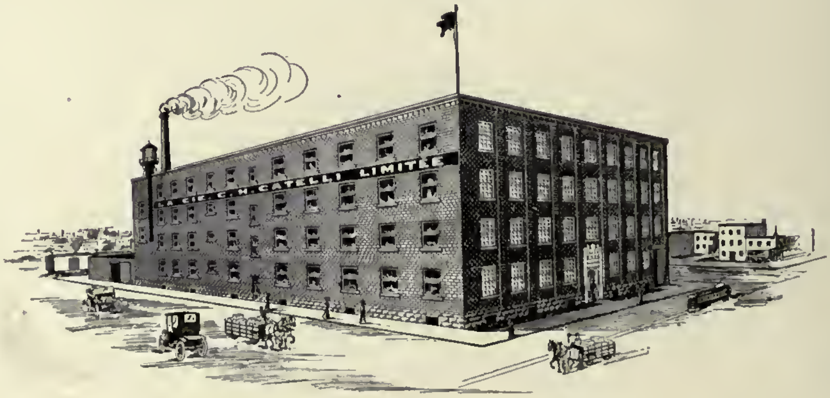
THE C. H. CATELLI CO., LIMITED.

Established in 1865, the C. H. Catelli Co., Limited, factory is the oldest, most important, and the best equipped in Canada.

The factory is a very large one—90,000 sq. ft. floor space—plenty of light and air—thoroughly well ventilated—equipped with most up-to-date machinery—and worked by a staff of expert and experienced employees.

The Catelli factory uses only the best of raw materials for the production of their alimentary pastes. These compare favorably with any of the best French makes, all the more so that these alimentary pastes, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, coquilles, alphabets, etc., coming direct from the factory, instead of being imported, have kept all their original flavor and freshness. That is the one great secret of the widespread popularity of these two brands of macaroni, etc., "Hirondelle" and "L'Etoile" all through Canada.

The Board of Directors of the C. H. Catelli Co., Limited, is as follows: President, Mr. Trefflé Bastien, capitalist, Alderman City of Montreal; Vice-President, Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Additional Directors: Mr. L. P. Corbeau, Sales Manager; Mr. Achille Bienvenu, Technical Manager; Mr. J. F. Desmarais, General Manager.


THE C. H. CATELLI LIMITED

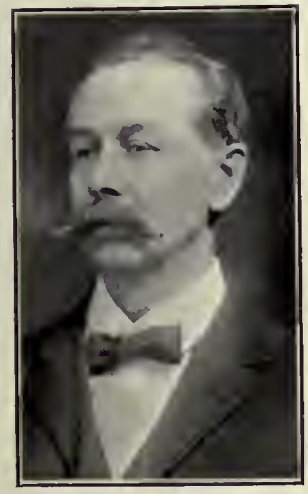
The C. H. Catelli Co., Limited.

J. E. MORIN.

J. E. Morin.

J. E. Morin, who is the sole remaining partner of P. Poulin & Co., was born in Montreal in 1862 and was educated here He began his business career as an employee of P. Poulin & Company, in the Bonsecours Market, when eighteen years old. Was admitted to partnership after a few years and became sole proprietor of the business upon Mr. Poulin's retirement in 1907. The firm deals extensively in poultry, game and eggs, and is one of the largest houses in the province, maintaining a cold storage plant for its own products at St. Claude and Le Royer Streets, directly opposite Bonsecours Market. P. Poulin & Co. sell to the principal clubs and hotels in the city and to many of the cities lying contiguous to Montreal.

EDWARD B. REA.



E. B. Rea.

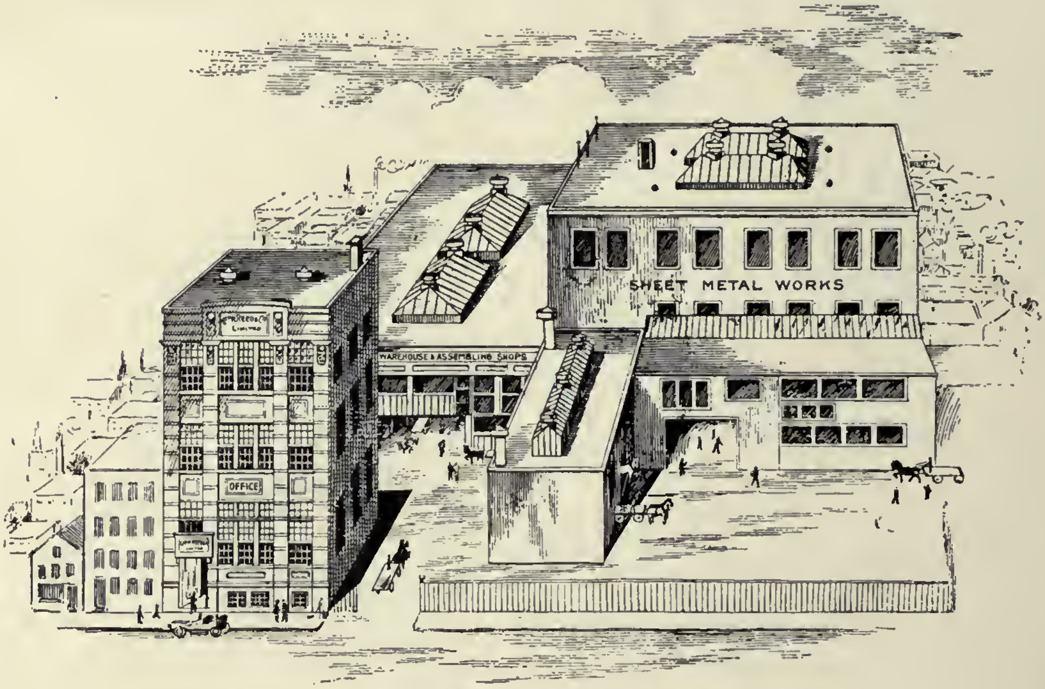
Edward B. Rea, who is an expert in sanitary plumbing, ventilation and heat installation, was born at Port Lewis and was educated at the public schools there. After learning the plumbing trade and serving as a journeyman for some time, he began business for himself and has executed some important work in his chosen line. His place of business is at 1074 St. James Street, and every branch of the trade is carefully looked after, whether it be original installation or repair work, throughout the entire city or the adjacent territory Mr. Rea is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a strong Conservative.

F. O. LAVIGUEUR.

The Canadian Vinegar Company, of which F. O. Lavigueur is sole proprietor, in addition to handling the highest grade vinegar, manufactures the "Tiger Brand" of mixed pickles. These are packed in kegs, pails and bottles, and have a large sale throughout the Dominion. The plant of the Canadian Vinegar Company is located at No. 13 Longueuil Ferry, with a vegetable salting branch at St. Eustache. While these two plants are large and thoroughly equipped, a lot containing 12,000 square feet of ground at St. Germain and Forsythe Streets, has recently been purchased and upon the site a commodious and modern factory will be erected, with storage yards and a complete cooper shop.

Mr. F. O. Lavigueur.

Mr. Lavigueur, who has had many years experience in the business, was born in St. Sauveur de Quebec, September 4, 1856, and was educated at the Quebec Brothers School. He began his business career with Adolphe Brosseau in 1887, and was a partner in the firm of Brosseau & Co., vinegar manufacturers, on Bonsecours Street, for a period of ten years, afterwards becoming associated with Leon Tanguay, in the same line, under the name of the Canadian Vinegar Company. He purchased his partner's interest in 1906 and since that time has operated alone and made his products well known in Montreal and throughout Canada, selling to the wholesale and retail grocery trade of Quebec, Ontario and the Lower Provinces. Mr. Lavigueur's thorough knowledge of, and long experience in the business, enables him to select the highest grade vinegar and insures the purity in his manufactured products that is demanded by the most stringent food laws. Mr. Lavigueur is a Conservative in politics and strongly favors protection for Canadian manufacturers.



GEO. W. REED & CO., LIMITED.

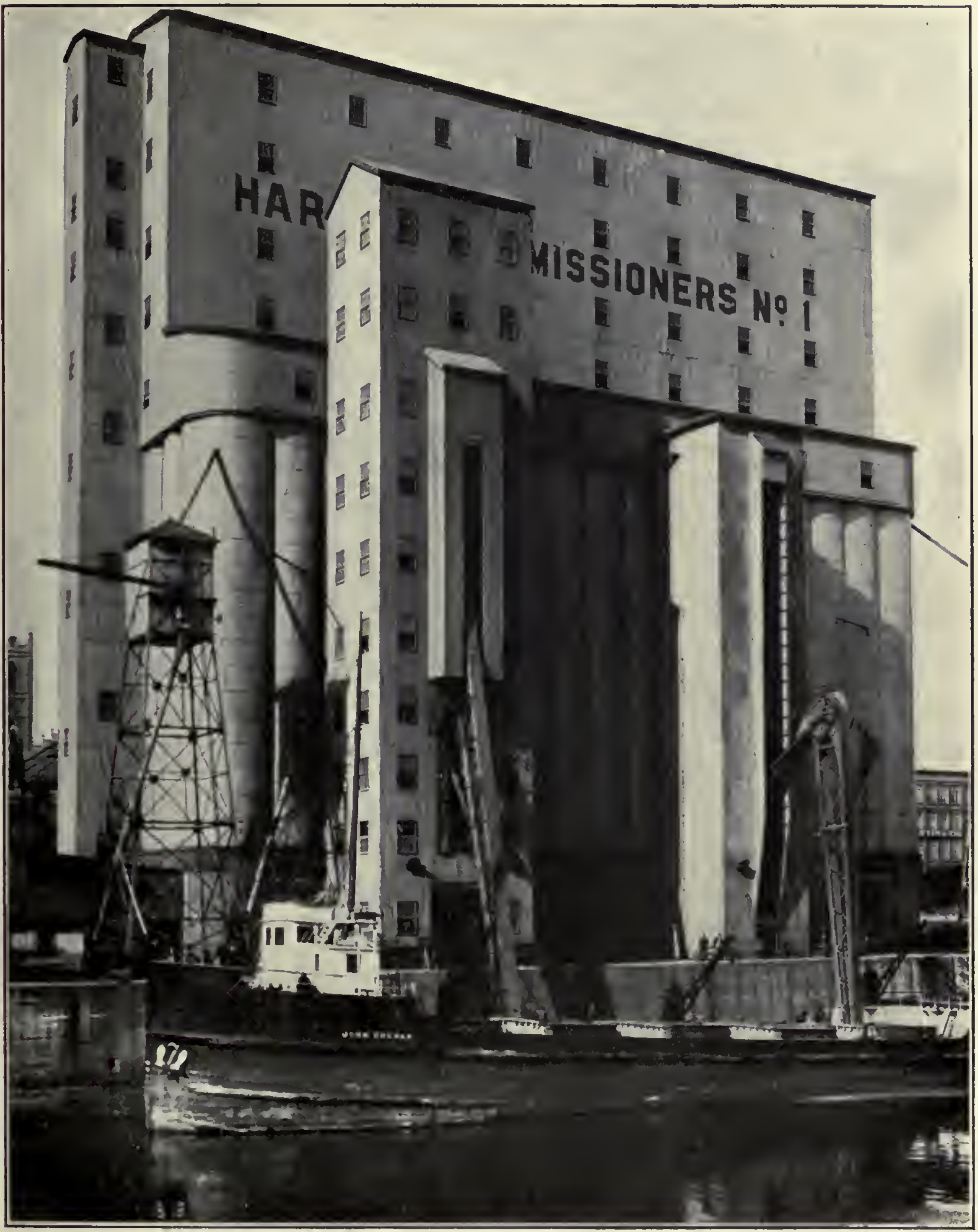
Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited, has been engaged in business in Montreal continuously since 1852, and during that time has gradually developed the business until it is now recognized as one of the largest general roofing, concrete and asphalt paving and sheet metal working firms in the country. In its inception the firm devoted its energies largely to contracting in slate roofing, but in more recent years has branched into general roofing, and also a full line of sheet metal work, including the manufacture of cornices, skylights, sheet metal windows, and fireproof doors and other special lines.

The factory at 108 to 122 Latour Street, which is one of the best equipped in the Dominion, is devoted to sheet metal work. A recent extension of the plant affords more room for the ever-increasing business in these lines.

Another branch of work, which is carried on in connection with the sheet metal department, is the installation of fan exhaust systems for wood working factories, pulp mills, buffing and grinding plants, cotton mills, or any other establishments where it is desired to convey material or refuse, or exhaust foul air or gases, by means of fans.

The greater part of the firm's work is done in Montreal, although many towns and cities in the vicinity often call for its services. Among the buildings on which roofs have been placed by Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited, are the Wm. Macdonald Tobacco Factory, Board of Trade, Guardian Building, North British & Mercantile Building, Grand Trunk Elevator, Royal Victoria Hospital, and many other of the city's most substantial structures.

The officers of the corporation comprise: F. H. Barwick, President and Managing Director, who started with the late Mr. Reed, thirty-five years ago, and has grown up in the business, and James K. McNutt, Secretary and Treasurer.



COMMISSIONERS ELEVATOR NO. 1, MONTREAL.

With other elevators at Montreal there is a storage capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels and it is coming to be the great wheat port of the world.

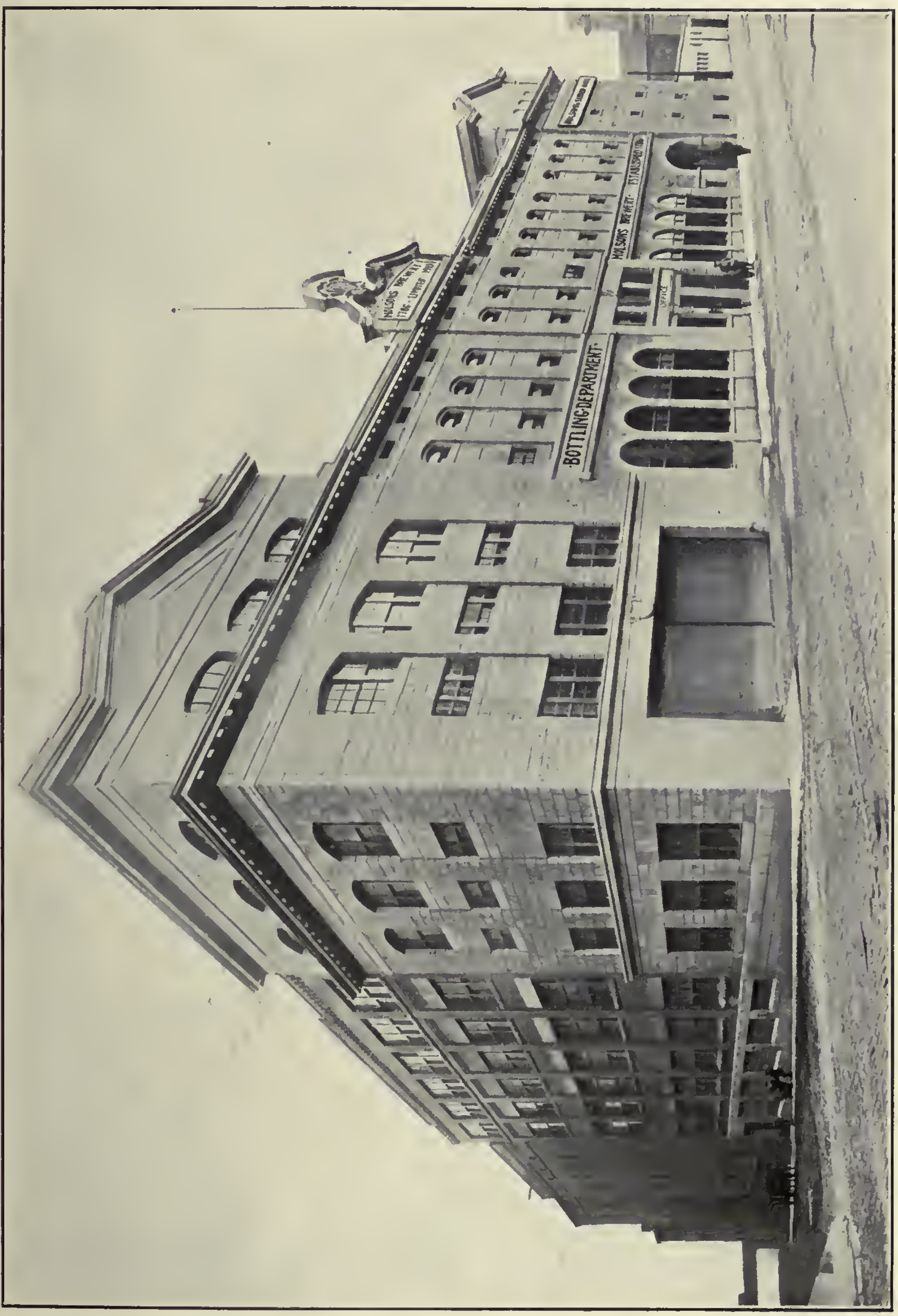
Interior of Montreal store, No. 138 Peel Street.

R. J. INGLIS, LIMITED

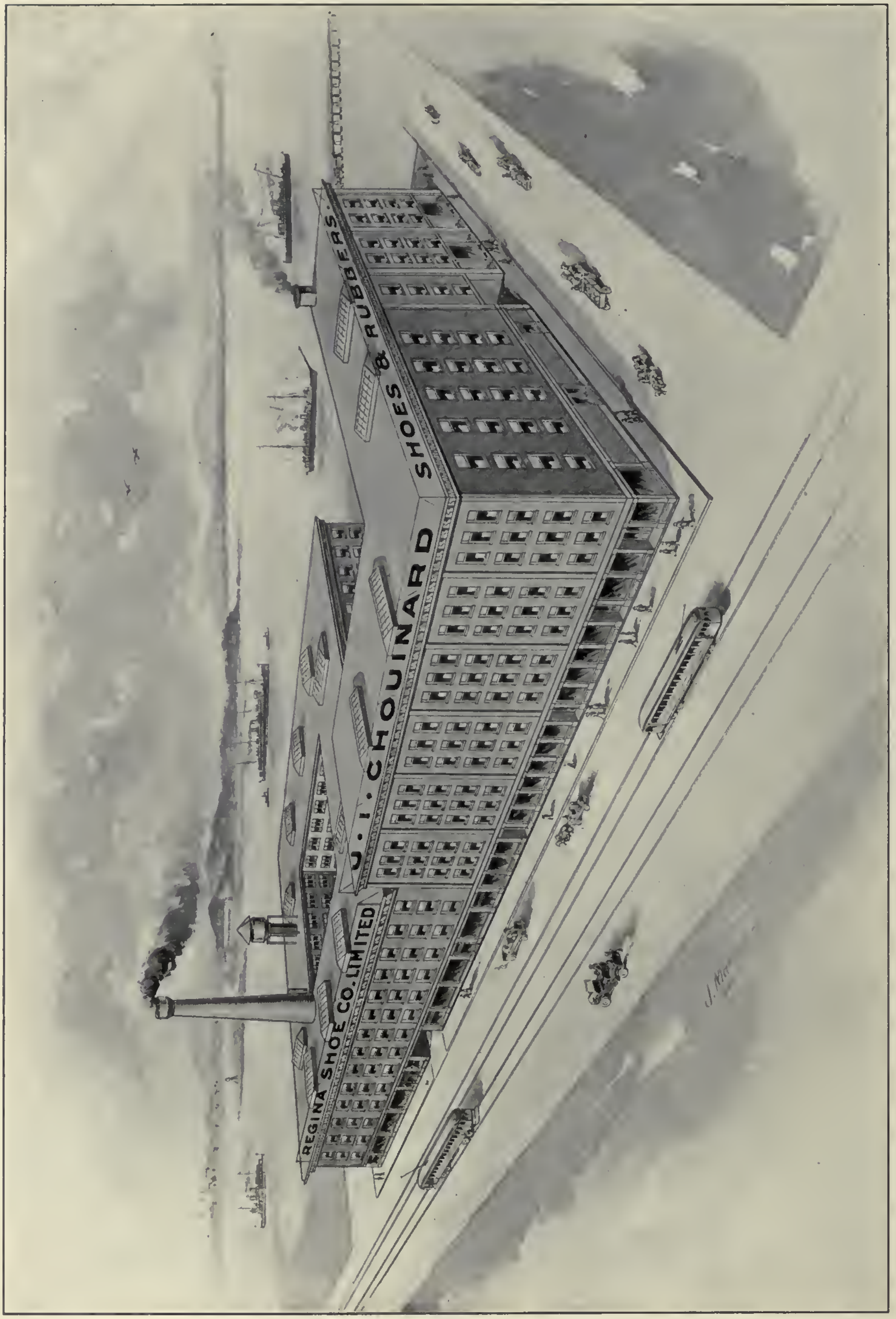
The firm of R. J. Inglis, Ltd., merchant tailors and military outfitters, was established in 1875 by the late R. J. Inglis. Upon the death of the founder in 1903, the business was conducted by the estate until 1910, when it was incorporated with R. J. Inglis, Jr., President; D. S. Inglis, Secretary-Treasurer, and W. S. Inglis and L. C. Inglis, Directors. The business has grown to be the largest of its kind in Canada, and in addition to the establishment at No. 138 Peel Street, Montreal, which caters to the trade of Eastern Canada, a large branch is conducted in Winnipeg, which includes the territory from Fort William to the Pacific coast. The Montreal house is looked after by R. J. Inglis, Jr., and D. S. Inglis, while W. S. Inglis and L. C. Inglis have charge of the Winnipeg branch.

R. J. Inglis, Ltd., have built up a reputation for the highest grade garments of every description, and as military outfitters have made a study of uniforms and accoutrements that make them leaders and experts in that line.

Interior of Winnipeg Store.



MOLSON'S BREWERY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1786.



PLANTS OF THE REGINA SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OF J. I. CHOUINARD.

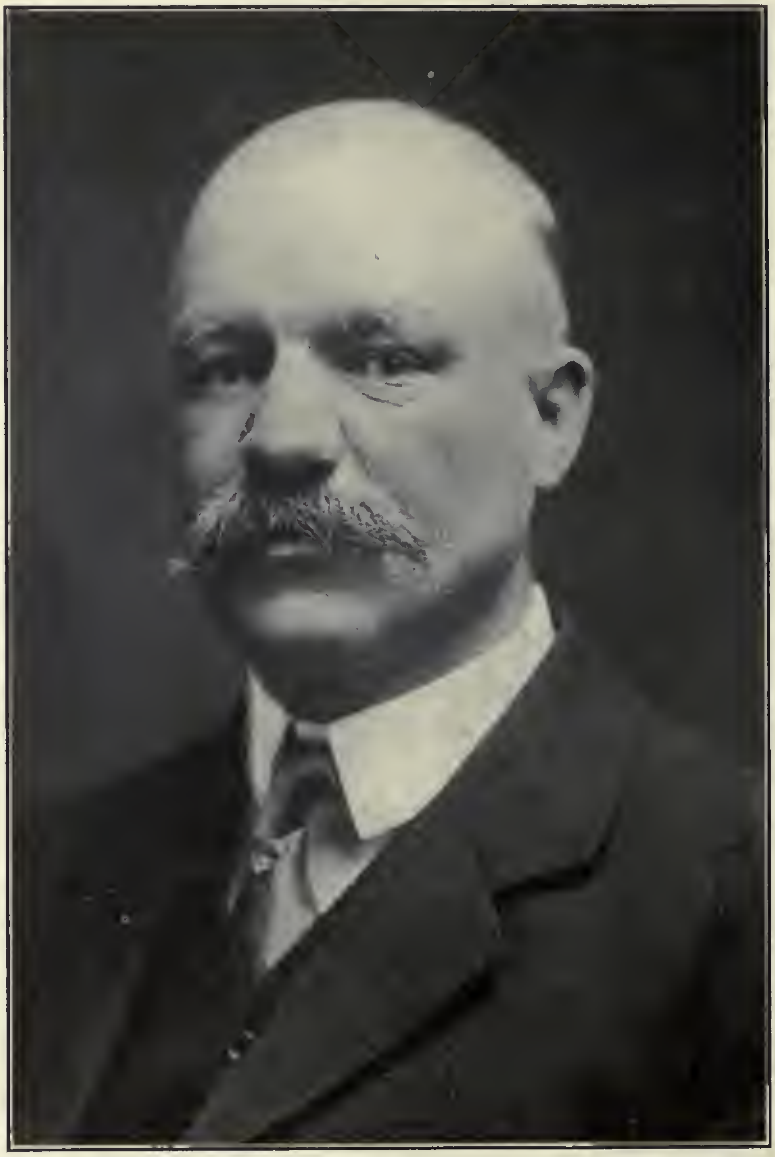
MR. J. I. CHOUINARD.

In recording the stories of wonderful achievement that have made Montreal commercially great, that of J. I. Chouinard is worthy of more than passing notice, for he has, in the period of twenty-five years, risen from an inconspicuous place in the retail shoe trade to a position of the greatest importance in the industrial life of the city.

Mr. Chouinard, who is President and General Manager of the Regina Shoe Co., Ltd., was born at Bedford, Missisquoi County, February 16, 1865, and was educated at the schools of the place of his birth. He came to Montreal in 1886 and started a retail shoe store. Close application and quickly acquired knowledge of the business brought success and he determined to widen his field by entering the wholesale trade. This he did under the name of J. I. Chouinard and still conducts a large business at 314 Notre Dame Street, East, selling to the retailers in Montreal and throughout the different provinces. Eight years ago he organized the Regina Shoe Co., Limited, which occupies the entire block on the south side of Notre Dame Street, east of Bonsecours, as shown on the opposite page, and was soon turning out a product that finds ready sale to jobbers throughout the entire Dominion. The factory, which employs a large number of hands, is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing Goodyear, Turns and the McKay goods, and none but the highest grade materials are used. This, combined with excellent workmanship, has made a reputation for the "Regina Shoe" which is considered to be the classiest well made woman's shoe on the market.

In 1911, Mr. Chouinard organized the Columbus Rubber Co., Limited, of which he is President and General Manager, and like all the other ventures with which he is identified, this company is highly successful. He gives each one of these concerns individual attention and it is unquestionably due to his executive ability that they have become active competitors in their lines, as they were all started with small outputs and limited capacity and have grown steadily. In addition to the firm of J. I. Chouinard, the Regina Shoe Co., Limited, and the Columbus Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited, Mr. Chouinard is a director of the Wayland Shoe Co., Limited, and of Arsene Lamy, Limited, which conducts a large department store at 830 St. Denis Street. He is a member of the Club Canadien and of the Board of Trade, also a Life Governor of the Notre Dame Hospital.

Mr. Chouinard was first married twenty-six years ago to Albina Laporte, since deceased, and one child survives this union. His present wife was Anna Villeneuve, whom he married in 1900, and is now the happy father of an interesting little family of six, two boys and four daughters.

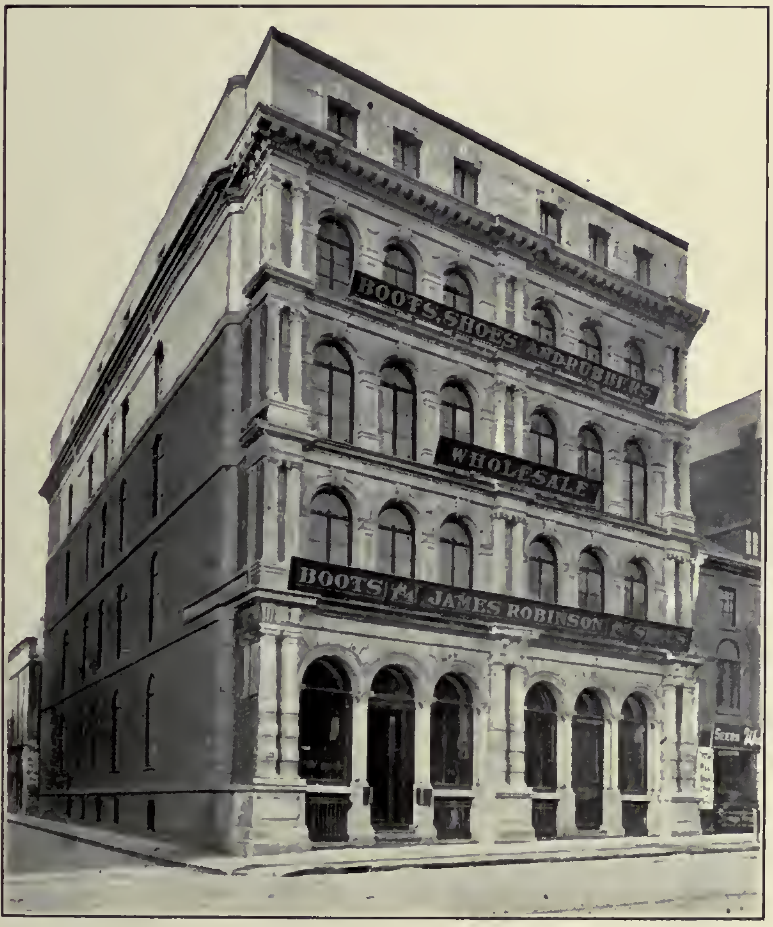


MR. JAMES ROBINSON.

One of the leading Wholesale Merchants of Montreal, and prominent in manufacturing and other interests of the city, as note the following page.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON.

Intensely interested in civic affairs and a dominant figure in the commercial world, James Robinson, is one of Montreal's most prominent men, and has been on several occasions mentioned for the Mayoralty nomination, but his health is such as to make vigorous campaigning impossible.



Wholesale Warehouses
and Offices of
JAMES ROBINSON,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
184 McGill Street,
Montreal.

Mr. Robinson was born in Montreal, May 1, 1856, the son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Robinson. He was educated in the public schools and at an early age secured employment with the shoe manufacturing firm of Ames, Holden & Co. After a thorough training in this line he commenced business for himself, in 1885, and is now conceded to be one of the leading individual manufacturers of foot-wear in the Dominion.

Mr. Robinson's success soon brought him in touch with other industrial interests and his connections are many and varied. He organized the Maple Leaf Rubber Co. of Port Dalhousie, Ont., and was its executive head until the concern was sold to the Consolidated Rubber Co. He also organized the Independent Rubber Co., of Merritton, Ont., of which he is president; he is executive head of the Minudie Coal Co., of Nova Scotia, and the Wholesale Boot and Shoe Association of Canada. He is a member of the St. Denis Club, and a life member of the M. A. A. A., is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, honorary vice-president of St. Luke's Hospital, vice-president of the Laurentian Sanitarium, has been twice elected president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association, and is a member of the Protestant School Board.

Mr. Robinson has been an Alderman for many years and takes a deep interest in municipal affairs, always finding time to devote to any measure that will benefit the city, although he oftimes neglects his personal business in so doing, and it was owing to the demands of his commercial interests that he was compelled to decline a nomination for Parliament on the Conservative ticket.

MR. JOSEPH DAOUST.

Joseph Daoust, one of the leading shoe manufacturers of the Dominion and President of Daoust, Lalonde & Co., Ltd., of Montreal, was born at St. Eustache, Province of Quebec, February 23, 1865, the son of Antoine Daoust, a successful tanner. He was educated at the Brothers' Schools of Montreal, St. Mary's Academy and the University College of Ottawa, specializing in a commercial course. He began his active business career in 1880, as an invoice clerk for P. P. Martin & Co., Ltd., one of the leading wholesale dry goods houses of Montreal, and during his term of service with this firm, he advanced through positions of constantly increasing importance, until he became general manager of the entire business. In 1891, he decided to enter the shoe business, and for this purpose formed a partnership with Mr. Lalonde. The venture was successful from the outstart and in 1899, tanning was added to the business and a shoe factory at Acton Vale, P.Q., was acquired. In 1903, this factory was removed to Montreal in order that it could be given personal supervision, and in 1905, Mr. Daoust became sole owner of the business by purchasing the interest of his partner. In 1908, the present buildings on Victoria Square were leased and the tannery was removed to Montreal, in order that Mr. Daoust's many interests could be concentrated, and receive his individual attention. Four years later the business was incorporated under the name of Daoust, Lalonde & Co., Ltd., with a capital of $750,000 and many of the employees became shareholders in the company. The factory on Victoria Square is large and completely equipped with the latest improved machinery and five floors of the immense building are devoted to the manufacture of high-class shoes.

"The Paris Shoe", known in every section where classy foot-wear is worn, is made by Daoust, Lalonde & Co., Ltd. It is not the style or skilled workmanship alone, that makes this shoe popular, but the leather of which it is constructed is made by the firm and is of the best quality the tanner's art can produce. The same high-grade materials are used in all the other brands and the product is therefore of the best and of the longest wearing quality.

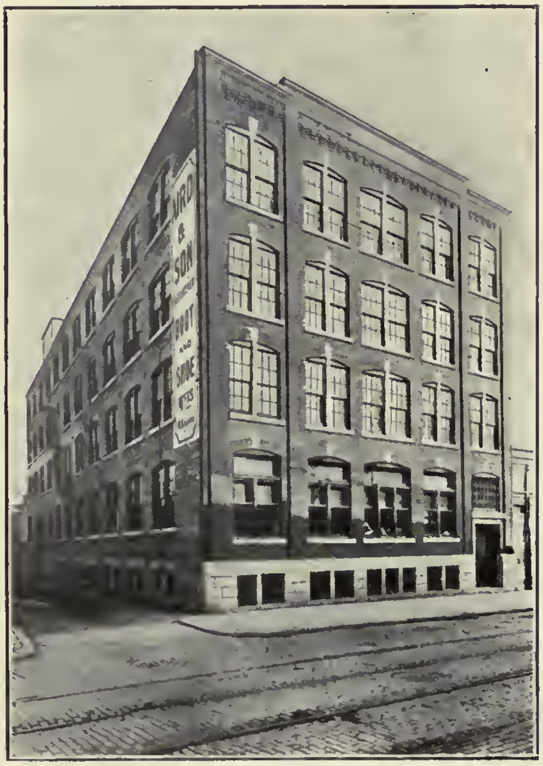
Under Mr. Daoust's able management the output of the factory has been largely increased, the weekly production being about 10,000 pairs. Mr. Daoust has travelled extensively and has had ample opportunity of comparing Montreal's advantages with those of other cities.

He has always taken a deep interest in trade conditions and was most active when President of the Wholesale Rubber Boot and Shoe Association of Canada, of which he is now Treasurer. He was first president of the Boot and Shoe Section of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and is a director of the Chambre du Commerce, a member of the Board of Trade and a Governor of the Montreal General and Notre Dame Hospitals. In addition to his interests in Daoust, Lalonde & Co., Ltd., he is a director of the New Ontario Oil and Gas Company. Mr. Daoust is a Liberal in politics but beyond the position of Justice of the Peace, has never held, nor sought, political office. He is a Warden of the Outremont Roman Catholic Church and is deeply interested in charitable work. He was married May 10, 1892, to Marie Louise Raby of Montreal, and they have six children: Louis Joseph Antoine, Armand Joseph Albert, Marie Marguerite Jeanne, Joseph Henry, Marie Olive Adelaide and Joseph Maurice Daoust. Two of the sons are in the business, one learning the practical manufacturing end at the shoe factory, and the other studying leather chemistry at the tannery. Mr. Daoust is a member of the Club "Canadien." He is also president of The Metropolitan Shoe Co., wholesale boot and shoe merchant, located on St. Paul Street, being a branch of the Victoria Square factory.

MR. NARCISSE GAGNON.
Proprietor of the Shoe Manufactory of Messrs. Aird & Son, Registered.

Narcisse Gagnon, sole proprietor of the shoe manufactory of Aird & Son, 482-84 Ontario Street East, was born at Rimouski, Quebec, May 18, 1860, and was educated in the schools of that town. He came to Montreal in 1880 and in 1885 opened a retail shoe store here. He afterwards served fourteen years in learning every detail of shoe manufacturing, and in 1899 bought out the firm of Aird & Son, which at that time was a small shoe factory on St. Timothee Street, near Ontario. He met with success from the start and in a few years built a larger factory on the same street. His business increased so rapidly that in 1912 he built his present large factory. This is a building 50 x 140 feet, and the five floors are equipped with the most modern electric machinery used in footwear construction. He now employs 250 hands, and his annual sales amount to $600,000, while $150,000 are paid out for wages each year. The output of the plant goes to jobbers from Halifax to Vancouver and all grades of men's and boys' shoes are manufactured, while a specialty is made of ladies' footwear. It is Mr. Gagnon's boast that his goods are so satisfactory that he retains his customers year after year and never loses a cent in bad debts. He is a Liberal in politics and holds membership in the Canadian Club and the Club Champetre, also a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

He married in 1886, Octavie Julien, and they have two girls and two boys. Emile, the eldest son, who is associated with his father, is a lieutenant in the 80th Regiment.



THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. AIRD & SON, REGISTERED 482-484 ONTARIO STREET EAST, MONTREAL.

DUFRESNE & GALIPEAU, LTD.

Candide Dufresne, treasurer of Dufresne & Galipeau, Limited, was born February 12, 1882, at Pointe du Lac, and was educated at the Yamachiche College and the Montcalm Commercial School. He began business with Theo. Galipeau in 1906, in the boot and shoe line, and is now interested in two other large boot and shoe manufacturing concerns. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce and several clubs and societies.

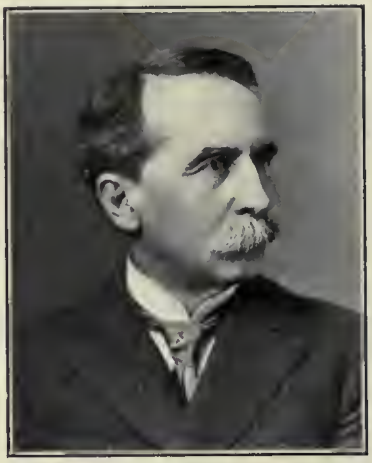
The firm of Dufresne & Galipeau, Ltd., which is now located at 276 St. Paul Street. was incorporated in 1912. The other member of the firm, Theo. Galipeau, was born in Montreal, February 11, 1873, and was educated at St. Laurent College, Christian Brothers. His entire business life has been spent in the boot and shoe industry. He is a member of the Boot and Shoe Association of Montreal and of many mutual societies and social organizations.

H. WALTER DORKEN.

H. Walter Dorken.

H. Walter Dorken, of the wholesale hardware, cutlery and sporting goods supply house of Dorken Brothers & Co., has been in Canada and associated with the firm for the last thirty years. He is a member of the Canada Club, the Montreal Board of Trade, life member of of the M.A.A.A., member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Westmount Bowling Club, and a governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals. His brother, E. Rudolf Dorken, who is his partner in the business, is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and a life member of the M. A. A. A.

Dorken Bros. & Co. were established in 1852 and are leading importers in their line. They handle German and English hardware cutlery, and are representatives of the well-known manufactories of Remscheid and Solingen, Germany, Sheffield, England, and Liege, Belgium.

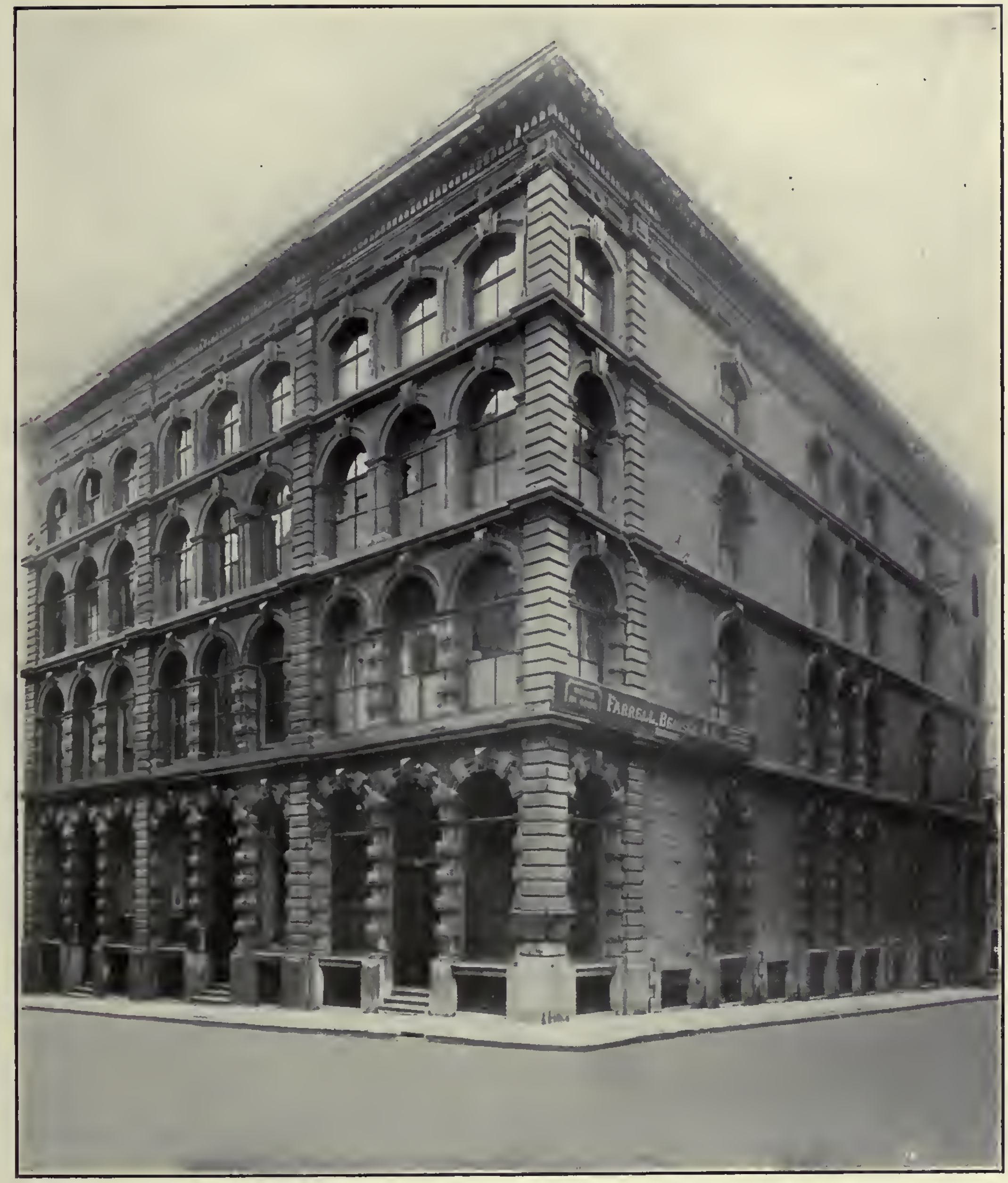


THE LATE L. H. PACKARD
Founder of the Firm of
L. H. Packard & Co., Limited.

SALIM BOOSAMRA.

Salim Boosamra.

Salim Boosamra, of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Aboud & Boosamra, was born in Syria in 1882, came to Canada in 1894, and a few years later engaged in the dry goods trade, eventually associating with Charles Aboud and Essa Boosamra, his brother, in the formation of the present firm, which has been unusually successful, now having a trade that extends from coast to coast. Through the energy of Mr. Boosamra and his partners, the business has increased to a quarter of a million dollars annually. Mr. Boosamra and his partners recently surprised Montrealers by their generous donations to the Patriotic Fund. At the sale held in the Windsor Hotel on September 18th, Mr. Boosamra purchased a diamond ring of small value for $1,000. The firm followed this most generous and patriotic act by a subscription of $300 to the fund.



Headquarters of
FARRELL, BELISLE & CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE MILLINERS, MONTREAL.

The firm of Farrell, Belisle & Co., Limited. wholesale milliners, 22 St. Helen Street, was founded on the principle that business on a large scale only can be developed by keeping abreast with the very latest fashions, by buying the best goods in the best markets of the world, and selling these goods at the lowest possible prices. The firm also has branch houses in Quebec, Calgary, Vancouver and Ottawa.

MONTREAL'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

One of the Best on the Continent

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

With the rapid growth of the city the educational system is keeping pace. The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the city has under its direct control three high schools and twenty-six public schools, with a total enrolment of 19,181 pupils at the last enrolment in September, 1914. The Protestant School Commission has been in existence since 1846, and the names of the Commissioners constituted under the Provincial Act in that year make interesting reading, even at this date. They were: Rev. Charles Bancroft, Rev. Caleb Strong, Rev. J. M. Cramp, Mr. Wm. Lunn, Mr. Andrew Watson, Mr. John Dougall, Rev. Dr. Fallon, Rev. Dr. McGill, Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, Mr. Kemp, Rev. John Jenkins, Rev. D. H. MacVicar, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, and Mr. Hector Munro.

The Commission, as at present constituted, is facing surprising increases in school enrolments in a courageous way. The Commissioners declare very truly that there has been a steady growth in school attendance in nearly every part of the city for a number of years and this growth, increasing as it is, makes increasing demands upon the resources of the board for school accommodation. Small school buildings must be replaced by larger ones and new schools established in the outlying parts of the city to keep pace with the steadily growing and ever moving population.

An instance of the problems presented to the Protestant Board is seen in the Earl Grey School. During the session of 1912-13 the enrolment exceeded the accommodation of the building by seven classes. There were twenty-four classes in a seventeen roomed building. The pupils were accommodated by allowing the first and second year classes to attend for three hours a day only; part in the forenoon and part in the afternoon, while two third year classes were accommodoted in a single room by having one in attendance from 8.30 to 12.30, and the other from 12.30 to 4.30—an arrangement which, while the best under the circumstances, is most unsatisfactory to parents, pupils and teachers.

By leasing accommodation and building additional schools as fast as financial arrangements will allow, the Commissioners hope to catch up with their work and eventually meet the full exigencies of the situation.

That the bulk of our Montreal boys find

A PARTIAL VIEW OF McGILL UNIVERSITY TO-DAY, SHOWING THE ATHLETIC FIELD, CAMPUS, AND A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS.

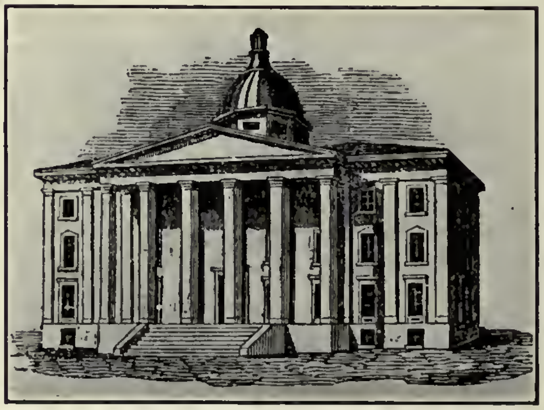
The old British and Canadian School in Lagauchetiere Street. Instituted in 1822 for the promotion of education among the laboring classes of every religion.

their way to the workshops or the offices at an early age is shown by the school statistics. It has been found that there are far more boys than girls in the lower grades, while in the upper grades the girls outnumber the boys. It may be inferred from these figures that boys when they reach the age of 13 or 14 are more likely to leave school than girls, leaving unfortunately before completing the school course in most instances.

Happily a considerable number of these boys, forced by inclination or economic circumstances from the school desk at too early an age, find their way to the evening technical classes conducted in the Commercial and Technical High School, under the joint management of the Montreal Technical Institute and the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners. These classes show a remarkably high standard of efficiency, and 1,300 children attended them last session. The night school system has not been adopted in Montreal to anything like the same extent as it has been elsewhere. But government night schools, conducted under the direction of the Protestant Board, are doing something along these lines, classes being opened in the winter months in twelve of the Board's school buildings and one in the Boys' Home in Mountain Street, making thirteen centres in all, the whole having an attendance of 954 students on an average each night that the classes were open. There were three special classes this last winter for foreigners wishing to learn English, but there was also a large number of foreigners in attendance at the ordinary classes, most of these being pupils of the Jewish faith who were unable to read, write and speak English. They are most regular in attendance and persevering in their efforts to gain a working knowledge of the English language, and, considering the limited amount of time they are able to give to this work weekly, their progress is remarkable. They are most deserving students, the Commissioners say.

The Catholic Board of School Commissioners has under its jurisdiction the great bulk of the educational facilities afforded the French-speaking children of the city. In all there are some 20,000 pupils in the schools under the Catholic Commissioners' jurisdiction. Teaching staffs are largely recruited from religious orders. Sixteen of the schools are directed by the Congregation of Notre Dame, seven by the Christian Brothers, three by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, three by the Sisters of Providence, three by the Grey Nuns, while the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Presentation, St. Gabriel, and Marist Brothers direct one school each. Lay teachers are in charge of thirteen of the schools of the Board.

Within the Montreal district and apart



The old Canada Baptist College, made from a drawing of that institution of learning upon its opening in 1846.

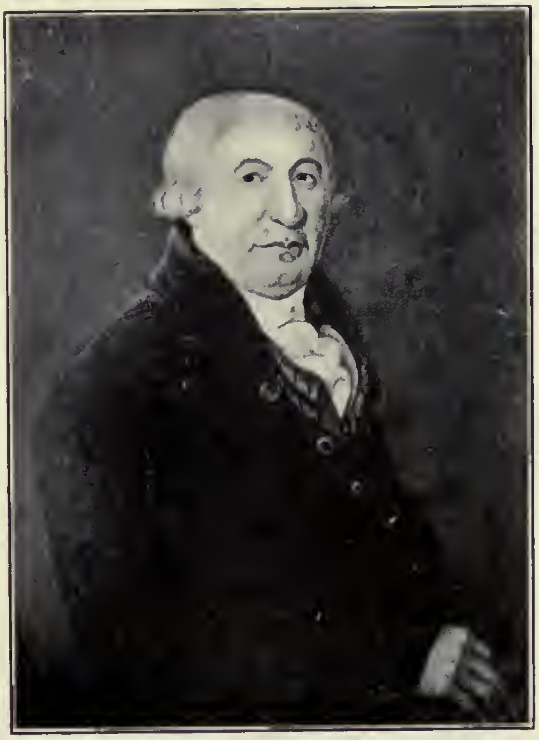
from either the Catholic or the Protestant School Commissioners are a number of small school districts controlling from one to two schools, in most instances in outlying localities. These are gradually being absorbed into one or other of the boards, but in the meantime they serve to make the educational problem of the Island of Montreal the more complex.

The school situation, embracing as it does questions of language, race and religion, is undoubtedly one of extraordinary difficulty. And he would be bold indeed who would predict complete success for any scheme which called for the overthrow of the present system of control. On the other hand, there are few who will deny that a change, and a radical change, in the present scheme of handling affairs is required. Probably the first step that might be taken in that direction would be an alteration in the method of appointing the School Commissioners, whether they be Catholic or Protestant. In place of the present system whereby the religious bodies, the Provincial Government, and the City Council appoint representatives to the boards, would it not be better to give the electors the right and opportunity of pronouncing upon the school question?

Can it be hoped that the existing boards can feel sufficiently strengthened without this mandate from the electors, to demand from the citizens that proper financial backing without which our educational system must remain inefficient and the juvenile mind illnourished? The law in regard to school taxes might be changed to enable these elected school boards to make out their appropriations and to force the city to find in full the sums required by general taxation under the school panel each year instead of depending upon an income fixed by law, which is admitted to be inadequate for the creation and maintenance of a modern educational system such as the needs of Montreal call for. Consolidation of all the school boards of the Catholic persuasion and of all those under the Protestant banner within the limits of Montreal under an elective system would also make strong the voice of the people when called upon to speak on one or other of the thorny questions which as present make difficult the path of the men who, wishing to rise above all sectarian squabbles, seek only for efficiency in the schooling of the young.

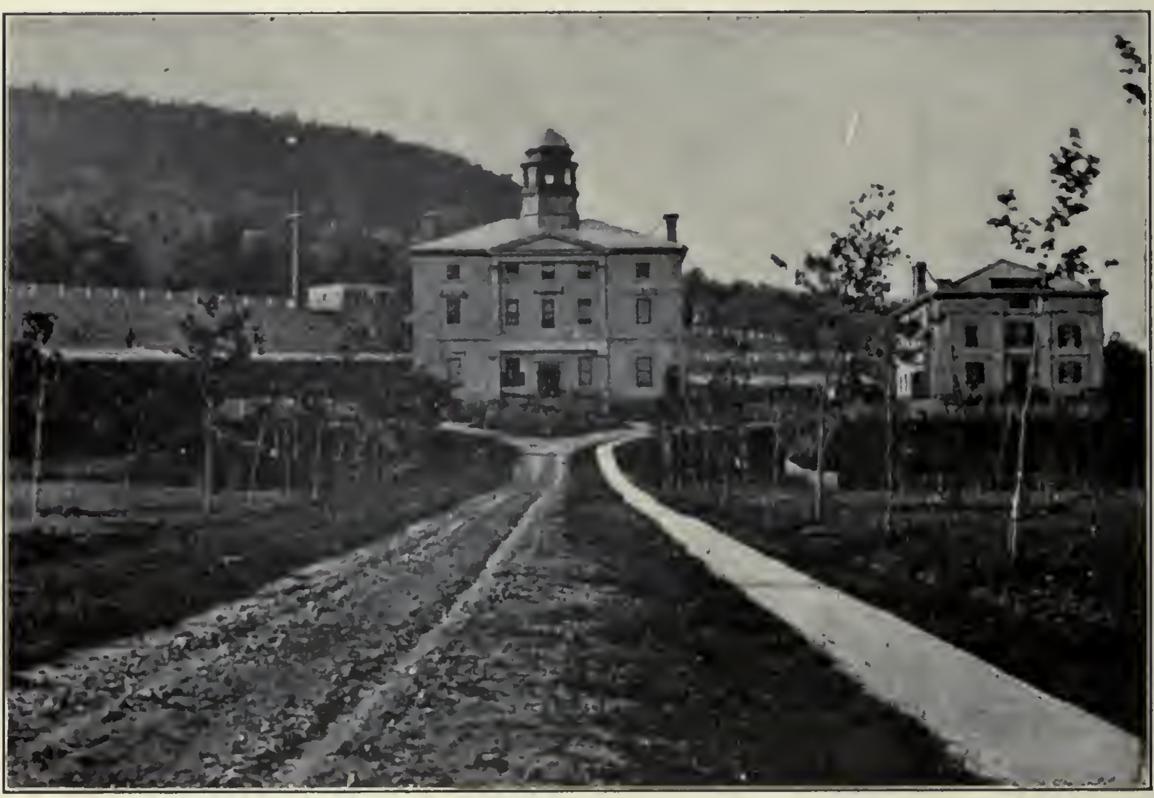
THE UNIVERSITIES.

Montreal is proud of her universities. The work of McGill and Laval is national in its scope and significance, and calls for no comparison here with that which is being carried on at other seats of learning.



The late Honorable James McGill, Founder of McGill University. Born in Scotland Oct. 6th, 1744. Died in Montreal Dec. 19, 1813.

McGill University was founded by the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and public spirited citizen of Montreal, who died in 1813. By his will, dated January 8, 1811, he bequeathed his property of Burnside (consisting of forty-six acres of land with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon) and a sum of £10,000 in money to found a college in a provincial university, the erection of which had already been provided for by the British Government. Four trustees appointed under this will were directed to convey the property of the bequest to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body which in 1792 had been incorporated by the Legislature "for the establishment of free schools and the advancement of learning in the Province of Quebec." The conditions upon which the property was to be transferred to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning were simple, but owing to persistent opposition by the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education and to the refusal by the Legislature to make grants of land and money which had been promised, the proposed establishment of the provincial university by the British Government was abandoned. A Royal Charter was applied for and granted in 1821, and the Royal Institution prepared to take possession of the estate, but owing to protracted litigation this was not surrendered to them until 1829, when the work of teaching was begun in two faculties—Arts and Medicine. The record of the first thirty years of the university's existence is an unbroken tale of unrelieved financial embarrassment and administrative difficulty. The charter was sumbrous and unwieldy, and the university almost became extinct, with the exception of its Faculty of Medicine. In 1852 an amended charter was secured, the Governor-General of Canada at the time, Sir Edmond Head, became interested in its fortunes, and in 1855, with the advent of a new principal, an era of progress and prosperity began. A course of Law was instituted in 1849, and the department was established as a separate faculty in 1853. The Faculty of Applied Science was not regularly organized until 1878, but a course in Engineering, which was amplified into the Department of Practical Science in 1871, was given under the Faculty of Arts as far back as 1856. The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1907. Year by year sees greater progress, students coming from all over the world. McGill as it stands to-day is a monument to the generosity of its founder, and the late Lord Strathcona, Sir William Macdonald, the Molson family, Peter Redpath, and other citizens whose names live in the history of Montreal.



McGILL COLLEGE IN 1861.—See next page for a view of the same spot as it appears to-day.

Laval University has a shorter and less eventful history. It was created in the year 1852 by a charter granted at Westminster by Queen Victoria. It derives its name from the Seminary of Laval, which was founded by the first Bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur François de Montmorency-Laval. In 1878 Mgr. Bourget secured the right to erect here a branch of the Quebec University. Grave misunderstandings sprang up during the time Mgr. Bourget was making an effort to have a branch established here, and subsequently the status of the University was somewhat impaired, until finally a basis of agreement which was satisfactory to both was reached, and since then the Montreal Laval, as well as the parent school, have annually given to Canada a large number of graduates who have written their names on the scroll of fame. In 1879, one year after the separation, the Laval of Montreal consisted of two faculties—Theology and Law, and Medicine. The Medical School which existed before the advent of the university was at that time affiliated with Victoria University of Cobourg, Ont. This affiliation, however, they threw off in 1879, and it became one of the faculties of Laval. In 1889 the university here became practically independent of the parent institution at Quebec. At that time the university at Montreal consisted of the faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts, and had affiliated with it the Polytechnic School and the School of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, the Dental Surgery School, the School of Pharmacy and the Agricultural Institute of Oka, and the Superior School for Young Ladies, the Institute of Marist Brothers and the Christian Brothers. Theology at the university is taught by the priests of the Order of St. Sulpice. In the Faculty of Law the degrees are granted by the mother institution in Quebec. By virtue of its royal charter the visitor of Laval University is the the Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, who has the right of veto over all the rules and nominations. The Superior of the Quebec Seminary is the de jure the rector of the university. The Council of the university, composed of the directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three senior titular ordinary professors of each of the faculties. By a Bull signed on April 15, 1876, Pope Pius IX made the college a Catholic University.

ENTRANCE TO McGILL UNIVERSITY TO-DAY.—See opposite page for the same spot in 1861.

A large number of other schools and colleges of the first rank make up an array of institutions of learning that place Montreal in the front rank. It is impossible in a brief

MOTHER HOUSE OF THE CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,
Sherbrooke Street West, from which are directed a multiplicity of Montreal schools and colleges.

article to present an outline of the total number of them. The Lower Canada College, however, is one of the most successful of the newer schools and includes the most representative families among its patrons. The college has attained a high place as a preparatory training school for boys during the few years of its existence. It was established in 1909 by C. S. Fosberry, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and continues under his able direction. Characteristic illustrations of this college are included in this work as a feature of the city's growth.

The Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is one of the world's great schools for agriculture. It is located within a few miles of Montreal, and was made possible through the munificence of one of her great philanthropists—Sir Wm. Macdonald.

Loyola College, whose future home is illustrated in this work, shows a splendid growth, and demonstrates that the desire for an education in its completed sense, is still strong in the hearts of parents.

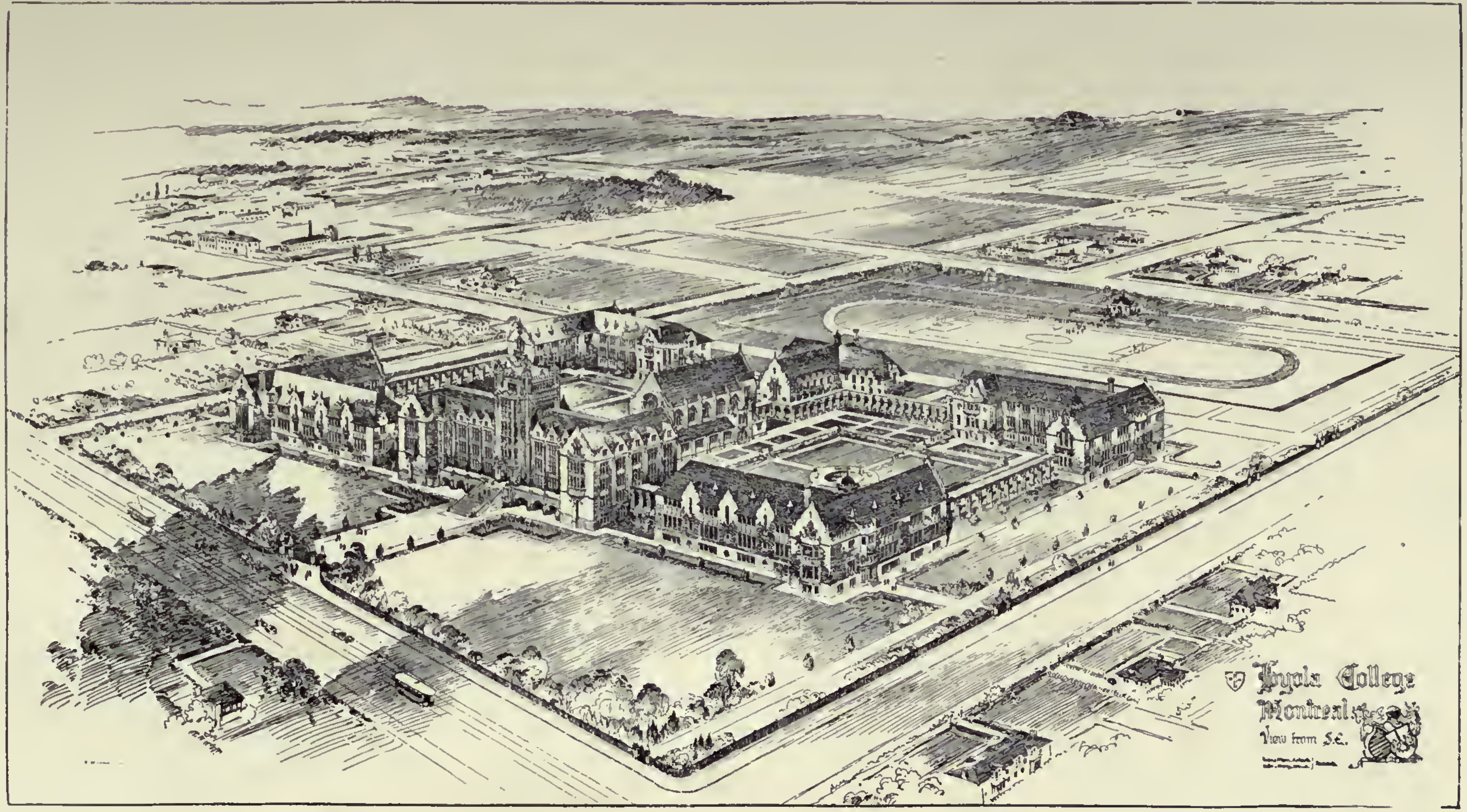
Loyola was incorporated about fifteen years ago and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its system is substantially that of all Jesuit Colleges, which have attained such wonderful success in both Europe and America; namely, the full and harmonious development of all faculties.

With the completion of the new buildings Loyola will take its place with the greatest schools of the Dominion.

Montreal Division of Laval University.

Macdonald Agricultural College, Girls Building Ste Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal

Macdonald Agricultural College.



LOYOLA COLLEGE. (Present and Proposed Buildings.)

A curriculum that includes every modern and classical study and a faculty of unquestioned ability, are the offerings of Loyola College to the cause of higher education and moral training. This well-known institution of learning is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus and its educational system is substantially that of all Jesuit Colleges where such studies, languages or sciences are chosen as will most effectively contribute to mental and moral culture. The full course requires eight years, four of which are spent in the High School Course, and the remainder in the Collegiate Course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college offers several scholarships for the benefit of deserving boys, who might otherwise be unable to obtain a classical education. Of these nine have been assigned to the nine English parishes of the city.

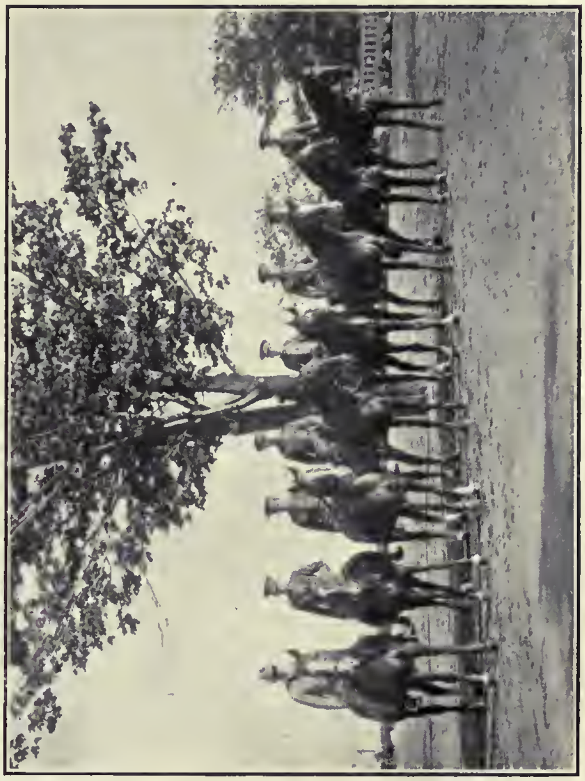
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND CLASS ROOMS.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Lower Canada College has in a few years attained a reputation as one of the highest class and most efficient preparatory training school in the Dominion. It was founded in 1909 by C. S. Fosberry, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. The college has a staff of twelve masters and a capacity of 220 boys. Many of the pupils have entered the McGill University and the Royal Military College, Kingston; among recent successes being exhibitions and first, second, third and fourth places at the entrance examinations. The Preparatory classes include boys from eight to twelve years of age, the Junior those from twelve to fourteen, and the Senior from fourteen to eighteen. Swimming, riding, music, drawing, dancing, boxing, and wood-working are taught, while spacious grounds give opportunity for the evolutions of the College Cadet Corps and athletic sports of every character.

1914 TRACK TEAM.

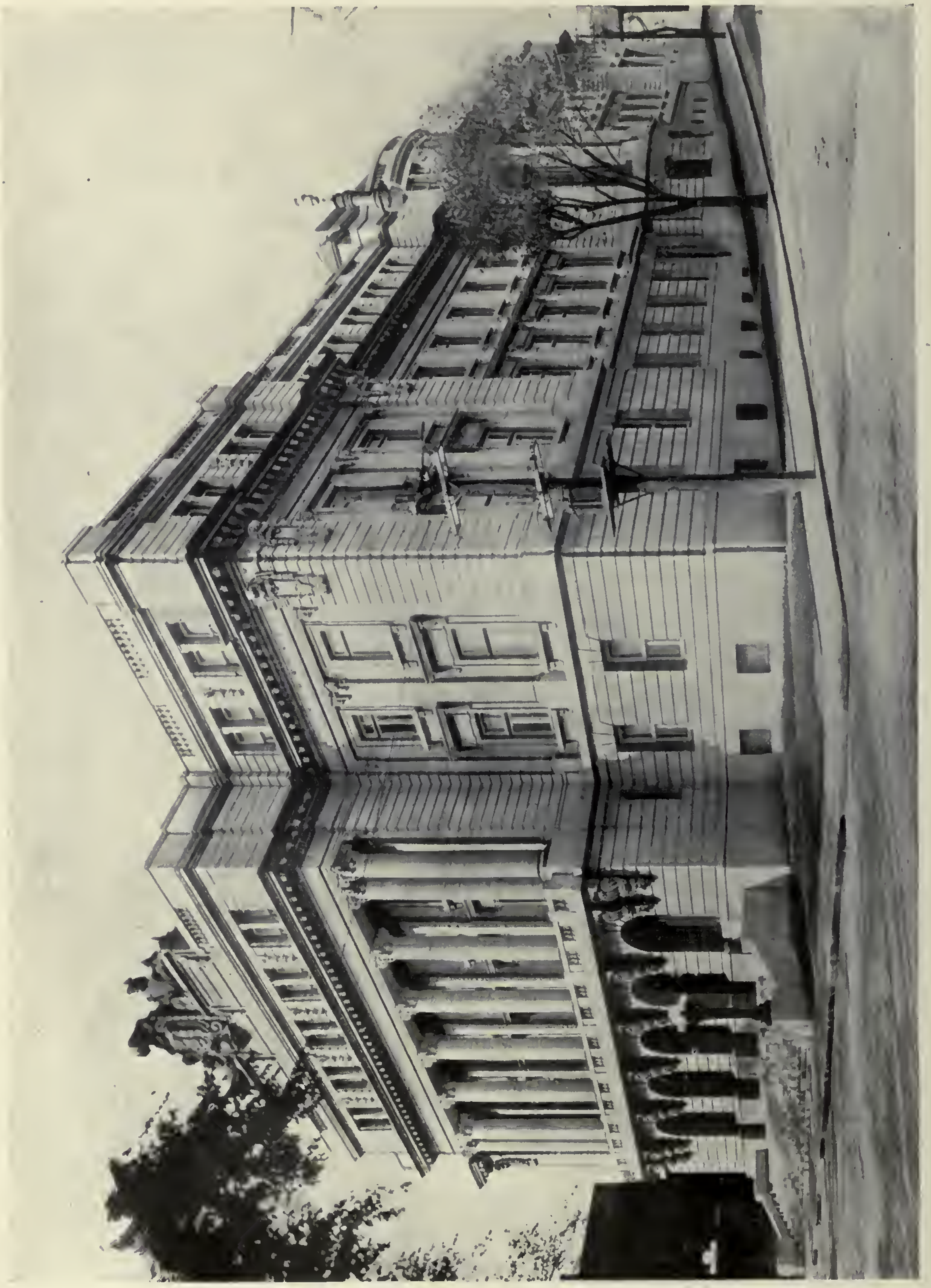
GYMNASTIC.



MOUNTED CADETS.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Interesting Views of Departments of Lower Canada College.



THE SCHOOL FOR HIGHER STUDIES.—Located on Place Viger Square.

J. H. McDOWELL

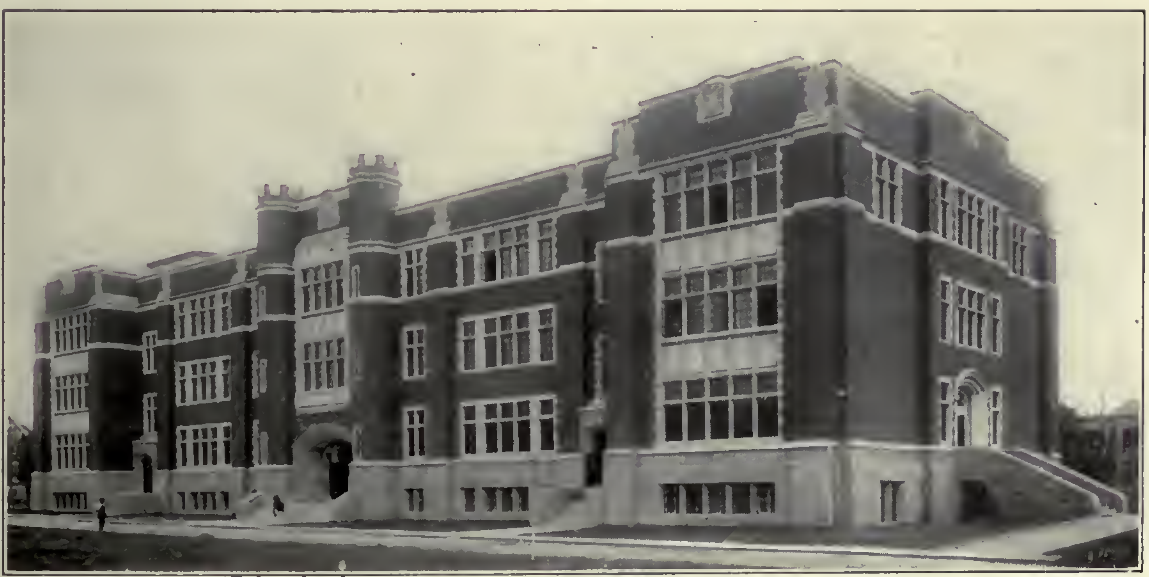
J. H. McDowell.

John Harold McDowell, who is engaged in some of the most important architectural work in the city, was born at Havelock, Quebec, in 1886, and was educated at the Huntington Academy and Sherbrooke Business College. He studied architecture at the McGill University under a special course of lectures and began his professional work in 1911. Since that time he has designed the Grande Alle Apartments, Quebec, the Coronation Building, Montreal, the St. Andrew Curling Club and Rink, and numerous residences, etc. He is at present engaged on a new synagogue for the Congregation Shaar Hashomayin and the new theatre to be located on St. Catherine Street West. Mr. McDowell is a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and the Royal Institute of Canadian Architects.

SYDNEY COMBER.

Sydney Comber.

Sydney Comber, architectural engineer and designer, was born at Brighton, England, January 29, 1887, and was educated in the technical schools at Southend-on-Sea, England. He began the active practice of his profession in an architect's office at Southend-on-Sea. Upon coming to Montreal, he opened an office in the Westmount Commercial Building, corner St. Catherine street and Green avenue, and has since been engaged in general designing work. He has made a special study of bakery designing, having designed and supervised the erection of some of the largest and most modern bakeries in Montreal. He is a member of the St. George's Club and the Baptist Church, and is greatly interested in city mission work. Mr. Comber thinks that Montreal presents exceptional opportunities for young men who are ambitious and energetic.



THE NEW WESTMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.
One of the most modern and complete on the Continent. D. H. MacFarlane, Architect, Montreal.

DR. CHARLES McEACHRAN.

Dr. Chas. McEachren.

J. E. GODIN, B.S., President
Eastern Business College,
182 St. Denis St.

Popular on the turf and in the field, and skilled in the knowledge of veterinary surgery and medicine, Dr. Charles McEachran, has won recognition as one of the highest authorities on horses and all other animals. Dr. McEachran was born in Campbelltown, Arglyshire, Scotland, and received his preliminary training in the town of his birth, afterwards entering the Edinburgh University Veterinary College and upon coming to Montreal received the degree of D.V.S., from the McGill University in 1890. He began his professional career as partner to his step-brother, Duncan McEachran and finally succeeded him in his practice. He was Master of the Montreal Hunt, 1900-1907, and in succession won several cups. Dr. McEachran married August, 1891, Miss Margaret McPhee Allan, fourth daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

Dr. McEachran's clubs are the St. James, Forest and Stream, Montreal Thistle Curling Club, Montreal Jockey, Mount Royal, Back River Polo, and the Montreal Polo.

THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDING, McGILL UNIVERSITY.

H. MILLS.

H. Mills.

H. Mills, founder and proprietor of the Mills Phonograph Company, No. 528 St. Catherine Street West, was born in Russia August 4, 1880, and was educated in the country of his birth. He came to America in 1904 and located in New York City, where he was employed in the sewing machine business. After locating in Montreal he was for a short time with the Leach Piano Co., and was for one year manager of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. He started his present business in 1910. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Penny World Amusement Co., located at No. 320 St. Lawrence Street, and is the owner of the Metal Specialties Manufacturing Co., which has recently put a new and improved clothes washer on the market. Mr. Mills is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations.

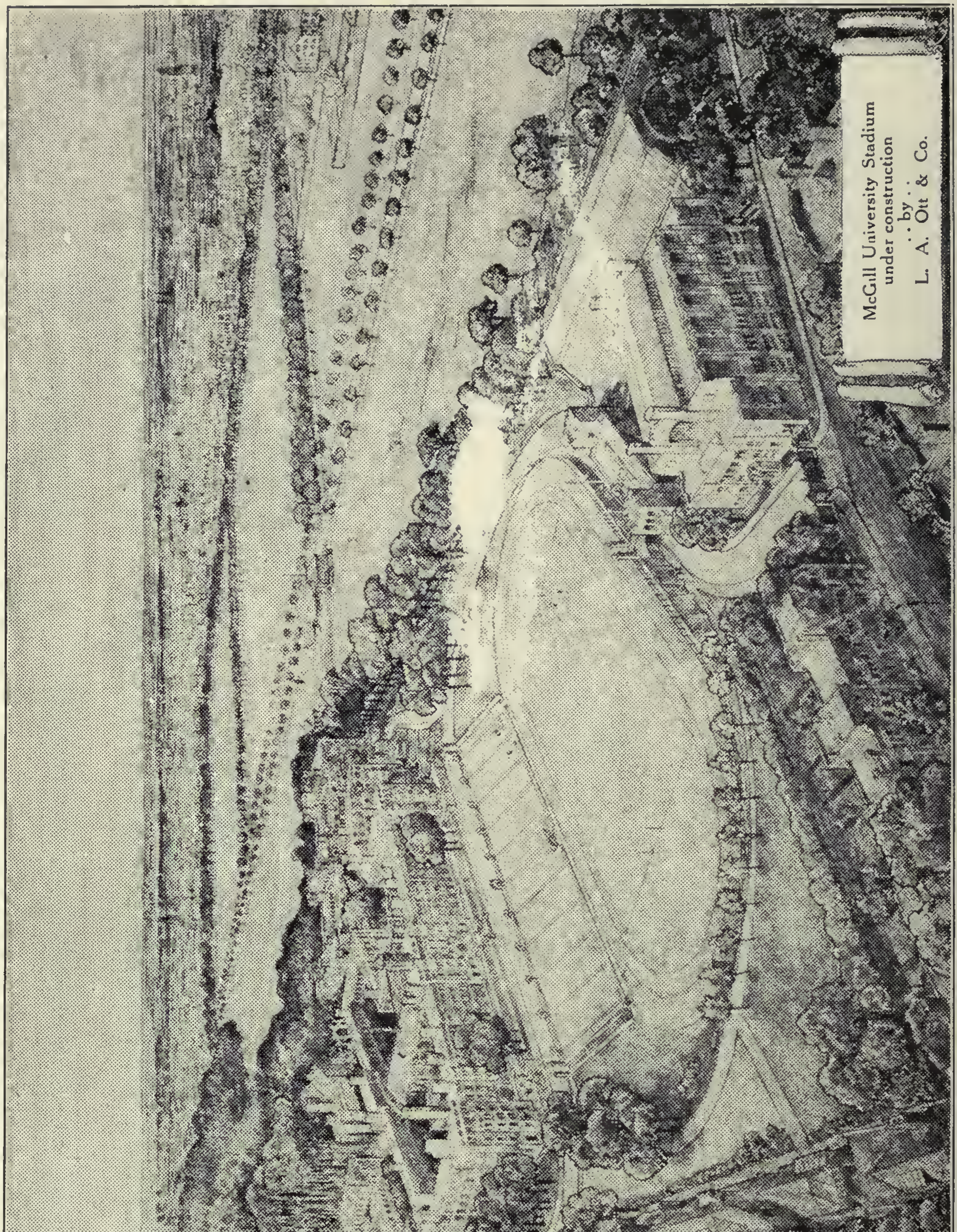
ARTHUR H. ROSS.

"Art" Ross.

Arthur H. Ross, the well-known hockey player and all-round athlete, was born at Naughton, Ontario, January 13, 1885. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec, and the Westmount Academy, and after five years connection with the Merchants Bank, started in the sporting goods business at No. 751 St. Catherine Street West. Through his connection with athletic clubs and his reputation as an athlete, he has built up the largest business in that line in the Dominion. His trade, which is large in Montreal, is augmented by a mail order business that extends throughout Canada, where the name of "Art" Ross is a synonym for high quality goods.

A BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF PARC LAFONTAINE.

This charming resort, located in the north eastern portion of the city, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular parks in Montreal. The boating on its lakes is much enjoyed by young and old.



McGill University Stadium
under construction
by
L. A. Ott & Co.

MR. LOUIS A. OTT.

The affairs of the general contracting firm of L. A. Ott & Co. are ably directed by Louis A. Ott, who has had many years experience in construction work.,He was born at Lemont, Ill., and began his business career in 1899. After some years spent in railway construction work he entered the contracting field and was associated with the construction of the St. Lawrence Boulevard Subway and the Outremont Trunk Sewerage system. He organized the firm of L. A. Ott & Co. in 1909, and has in the intervening five years been engaged in some large and important work in the city. Among this is the recently completed Redpath Crescent for Carrick Limited, which is the first subdivision ever laid out before any buildings were erected. The firm also completed the work at Steyning Park for the late Col. Burland, Trafalgar Heights, for N. Williamson, Belvedere Terrace for James Bailey and the subdivision for the Montreal City Land Company. The firm recently bid on the construction of the Park Avenue Subway, its tender being $176,000. For some unexplained reason the contract was awarded to another firm at a figure $9,000 higher.

One of the most important pieces of work that L. A. Ott & Co. have been engaged in is the construction of the Stadium at McGill University, now under construction, a completed illustration of which is shown on the opposite page. The Stadium, which is being cut out of solid rock, will be of mammoth dimensions and will place McGill's Athletic fields ahead of that of any other college in America and will be completed by September 1st, 1915. The offices of L. A. Ott & Co. are in the New Birks Building.

G. M. GEST.

Among the public improvements undertaken during the past two years, there is perhaps nothing which stands out as prominently as the construction of the Municipal Underground Conduit System, and in the construction of this work the public has become well acquainted with the name of G. M. Gest, who has been the contractor for the entire construction of the work, and who is now engaged in laying the system in the down-town district.

In addition to the work in Montreal, Mr. Gest has installed all the conduits for the town of Outremont, as well as ornamental lighting in the streets of that town.

The conduit work of the Light, Heat and Power Co. has been entirely constructed by Mr. Gest during the past seven years, and considerable work has been done by him for the Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Gest has made a specialty of this class of work for the past twenty-four years, and has been identified with conduit construction in practically all of the large cities of Canada, the United States and Mexico.

Scientists tell us the Laurentians comprise the oldest geological formation in the world.

Mr. Ernest Marceau.
Engineer of Quebec Canals, New Birks Building.

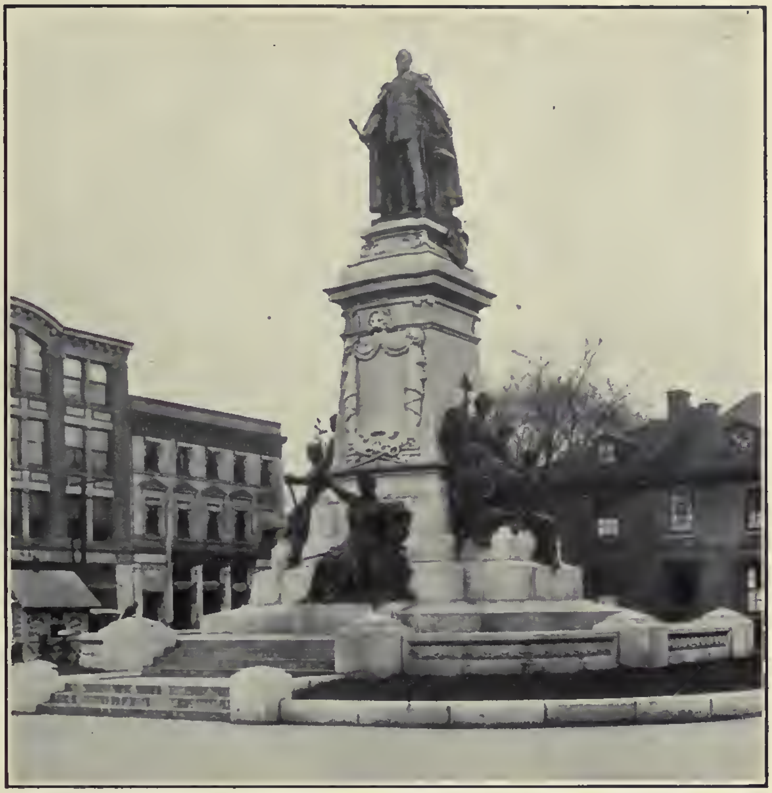
MR. ALFRED PION.

Alfred Pion, who as a contractor, has executed much important work in Montreal, was born here March 13, 1880, and was educated at St. Bridget's College. He studied architecture in the office of Mr. Alcide Chaussé and under the late Ovide Mailloux. Thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of building and designing, he entered the contracting field in 1900, and has, since that time, built a large number of religious and public buildings. Among these is the magnificent school of St. Famille, the school of St. Ange, the school of St. Stanislas, the Guay Academy, the Proulx Academy, the Convent of the Reverend Grey Sisters at Ottawa, the French Canadian Artisans Building and a large number of stores, warehouses and residences. At the present time Mr. Pion is engaged on several contracts for the City of Montreal. These include the building of sewers and work of a like character in St. Paul, St. Gabriel and Emard Wards. Mr. Pion has made several trips abroad, visiting the more important points in Europe, and has extended his tours to Algeria, Tunis and other French protectorates in North Africa. He is a Warden of the St. Stanislas Church, a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, St. Pierre Union, the French-Canadian Artisans, the Alliance Nationale, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus. He was married in 1900 to Alphonsine Jarrand and they have eight children. He resides and has his office at 1300 Papineau Avenue.

QUINLAN-ROBERTSON, LIMITED.

The general contracting firm of Quinlan-Robertson, Ltd., is unquestionably the largest and most successful concern in Canada engaged in the execution of important work where engineering skill and thorough knowledge is required. The firm is composed of Hugh Quinlan, who has had thirty years experience in construction work, and Angus W. Robertson, who has also been engaged in the business for many years. The firm was organized twenty years ago, was incorporated in 1913, and during the years of its existence no work has been found too large to undertake or too difficult to execute. Some of the contracts successfully carried out include the Ragged Rapid Dam at Orillia, Ont., the Chandiere Falls Dam, between Hull and Ottawa, the St. Andrew's Rapids Lock and Dams at Winnipeg, which was the first canal built in Western Canada; the substructure of the Red River bridge and approaches, and the locomotive and car shops for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Transcona, which required twenty-three acres of roofing, and were completed in 1914. The firm also held the contract for the first enlargement of the Montreal aqueduct and successfully finished the work in 1912. It built sections 4 and 6 of the Trent Canal at Campbellford, Ontario; and locks 1 and 2 of the Lachine Canal, which work included the construction of the basins, slope walls and breakwaters. It erected the High Falls Dam at Buckingham for the James McLaren Co., and the slope walls and breakwaters for the Soulange Canal. At the present time the firm is engaged in the construction of the St. Charles River lock and dam at Quebec, and Section 3 of the Welland Canal. One piece of work on the Lachine Canal was most difficult and required much experimental work before completion. This was the construction of the slope walls of the canal. Previously this work had never been done without unwatering and this meant the closing of navigation. Quinlan-Robertson, Ltd., undertook to do the work along lines that would not impede navigation. A plan was finally perfected, by which solid walls of concrete, twenty-two feet from the base to the coping, were successfully installed without draining the canal. This made Quinlan-Robertson, Ltd., the pioneers in that character of work in Canada.

The firm operates large stone quarries at Isle Perrot, Coteau du Lac and Crookston, Ont., and has offices at 1680 St. Patrick Street and in the Duluth Building.



MONUMENT TO KING EDWARD VII.

This is one of the most imposing ornaments to the City of Montreal. It was erected and unveiled in the year 1914. It is located in the center of Phillips Square and in the heart of the up-town section of the city.

THE SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Smith Marble & Construction Co., Limited, has grown to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in the Dominion. The business was originally established in December, 1893, by Peter and Allan Smith, who were practical marble workers., They formed a partnership under the firm name of Smith Brothers, granite, marble and monument dealers. Their yard and shop was on Bleury Street, just below Sherbrooke Street, which at that time was not crowded with retail stores and large buildings. The business was at first confined entirely to the making and erection of monuments, most of the marble work of that period being contracted for by American firms. The business grew rapidly and Smith Brothers soon added construction work and entered into sharp competition with the firms from the United States. Naturally the small plant on Bleury Street was unable to cope with the changed conditions and largely increased business, and as a result the Smith Marble and Construction Co. was incorporated and better and larger facilities sought for. A piece of ground was acquired on Van Horne Avenue and the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and upon the site which offered the most convenient means for shipping, was erected a modern marble and stone working mill thoroughly equipped with improved machinery. Although the location was considered outside the city at that time and inconvenient for builders and contractors, the superb transportation facilities overcame all obstacles and the business continued to grow rapidly. During the years that have intervened since the concern started in on construction work it has contracted for and finished the marble and tile work for some of the finest buildings in Canada. Among these are the Bank of Montreal at St. John, Newfoundland,the Post Office Building at Halifax, the Custom House, Quebec, the McGill Building and the Mappin & Webb and Henry Birks & Sons stores, Montreal, the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, and the Great West Life and Royal Bank of Canada buildings in Winnipeg. The Smith Marble and Construction Co. is considered one of the most progressive and reliable concerns in the marble business in Canada, and its work includes marble wainscotting, flooring and stair building and tile, mosaic and slate work of every description.

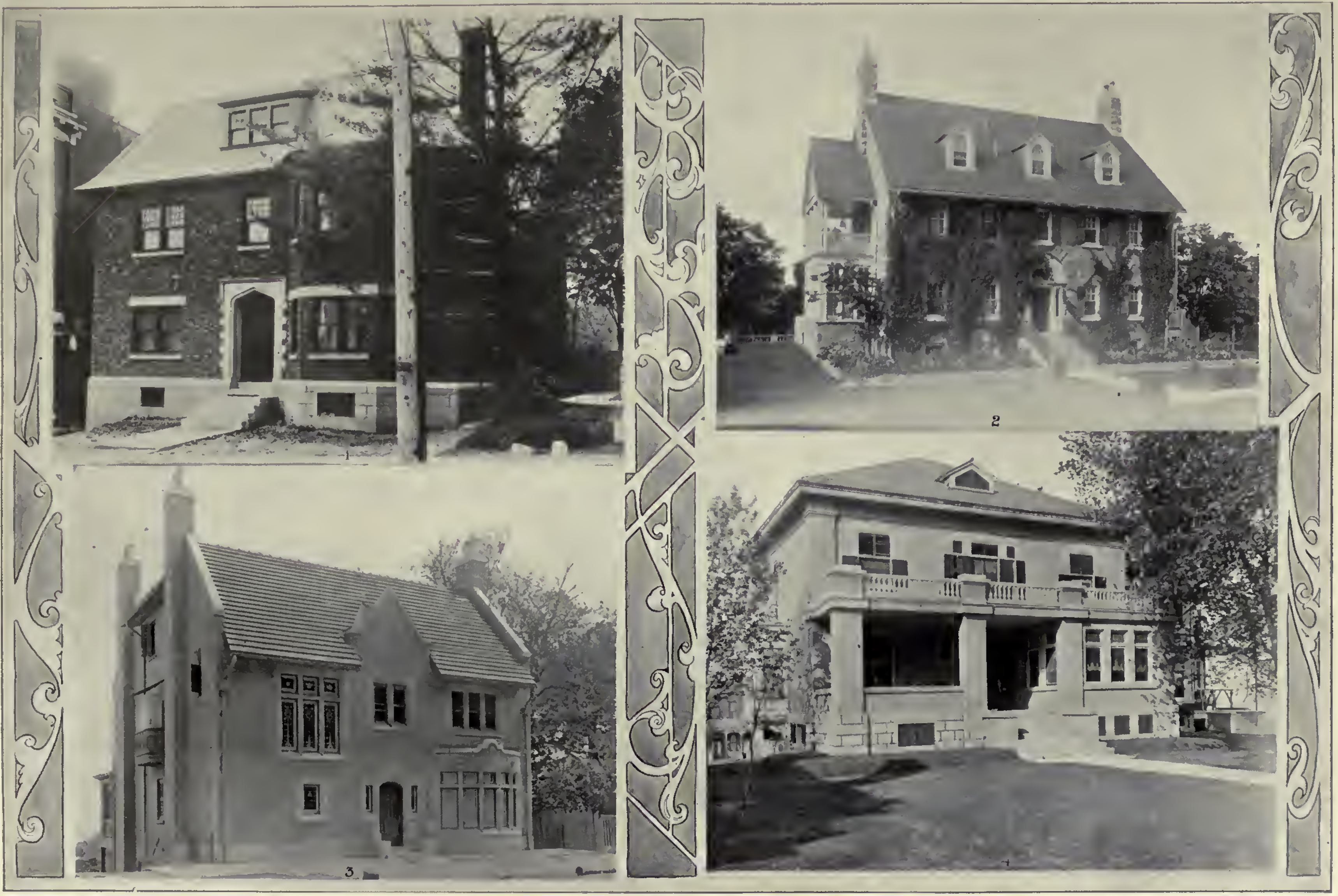
J. E. CARREAU.

J. E. Carreau.

J. E. Carreau, was born at San Francisco, California, February 15, 1878, and coming to Canada at an early age, was educated at Marysville College. He started his present business fifteen years ago and is now one of the leaders in handling church ornaments and ecclesiastical vestments, specializing in merinos, says, bronzes, altar wines, holy pictures, beads, holy water fonts, statues, paintings, stations of the cross, stained glass windows, flags, banners and regalias. His business address is 61 St. James Street. Mr. Carreau is a member of the St. Denis and 65th Regiment clubs.

A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE "ROUND THE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."
St. Catherine Road, of which this view shows a small portion contains a number of the most beautiful residences in the city and is a development of the past few years.

Mr. H. M. Yuile. Mr. J. C. Walsh.



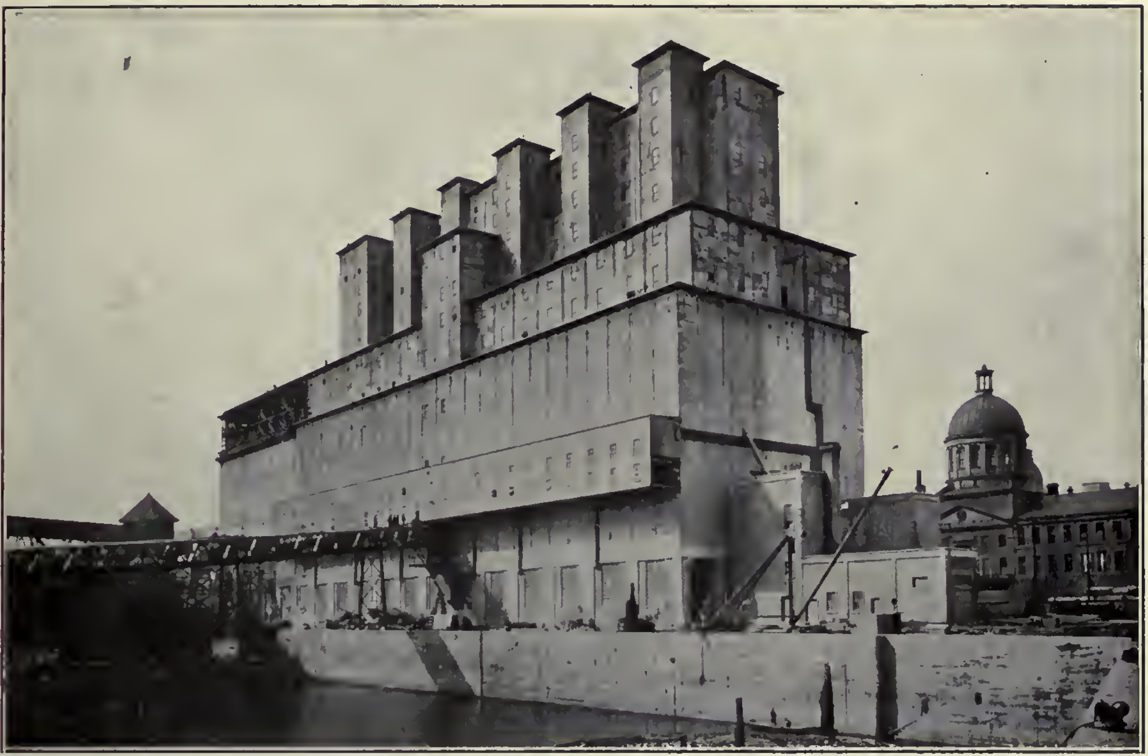
Mr. G. A. Greene. A GROUP OF MODEL MONTREAL HOMES. Mr. Arthur Berthiaume.

THOMAS ANDERSON TRENHOLME, J.P.

Thomas A. Trenholme, founder of the Elmhurst Dairy, illustrated above, who has established a reputation as one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the Province of Quebec, was born at Trenholmville, County of Kingsey, Quebec, June 24, 1847, the son of Captain John Trenholme, who was Mayor of Kingsey for sixteen consecutive years, and Jane (Anderson) Trenholme. He was educated at the public schools in the town of his birth, after which he was employed on his father's farm but came to Montreal in 1873 to engage in farming and dairying on his own account. He rented a farm and meeting with success at the outstart, was enabled two years later to purchase 120 acres of land in Notre Dame de Grace from Jeremie Hurtibise,, who held the original deed from the King of France.

Mr. Trenholme quickly recognized the growing demand for cleanliness and purity in milk, and he was the pioneer in operating a dairy under strictly modern sanitary conditions, and now has a farm of 400 acres and a herd of 150 cows. The milk from the Elmhurst Dairy stand the highest tests and is supplied to the leading hospitals and physicians of Montreal. In 1890, the Government awarded Mr. Trenholme the silver medal for having the best equipped and best conducted farm in the Province of Quebec, and the same year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was largely instrumental in having Notre Dame de Grace incorporated as a town in 1906, and was elected its first Mayor. During his tenure of office one and a quarter million of dollars was spent in local improvements, and this judicious outlay so enhanced the value of the contiguous land that nearly all the near-by farms were subdivided into building lots, one of the farms thus cut up realizing $400,000. Notre Dame de Grace became a part of the City of Montreal in 1910 and Mr. Trenholme retired from active business, leaving the Elmhurst Dairy to the care of his two sons, who conduct it along the same excellent lines so long followed by the founder.

Mr. Trenholme is a director of the Russell Shale Bricks, Ltd., and is Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Montreal Western Hospital and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. He was a member of the Montreal Turnpike

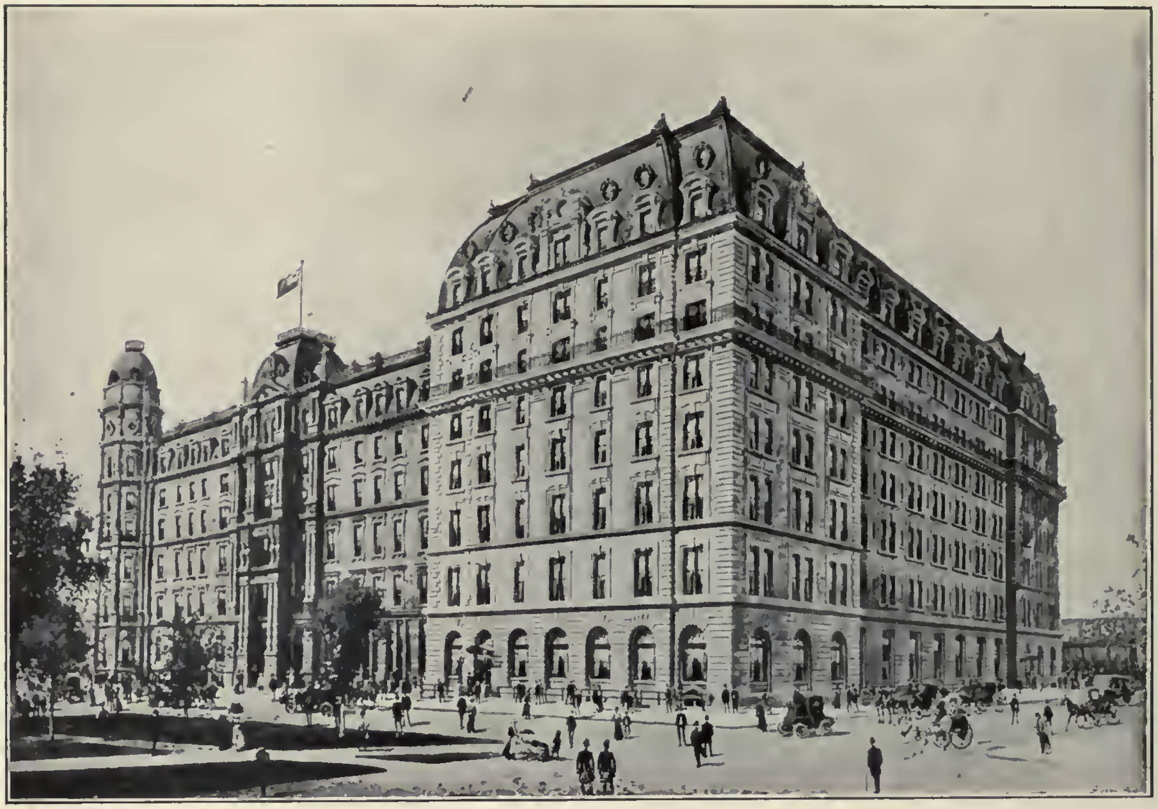


HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS ELEVATOR, No. 2.
Erected in 1912 for the Commission by the John S. Metcalf Co., Elevator Engineers. Equipped with the latest methods for transferring grain from train to ocean steamer.

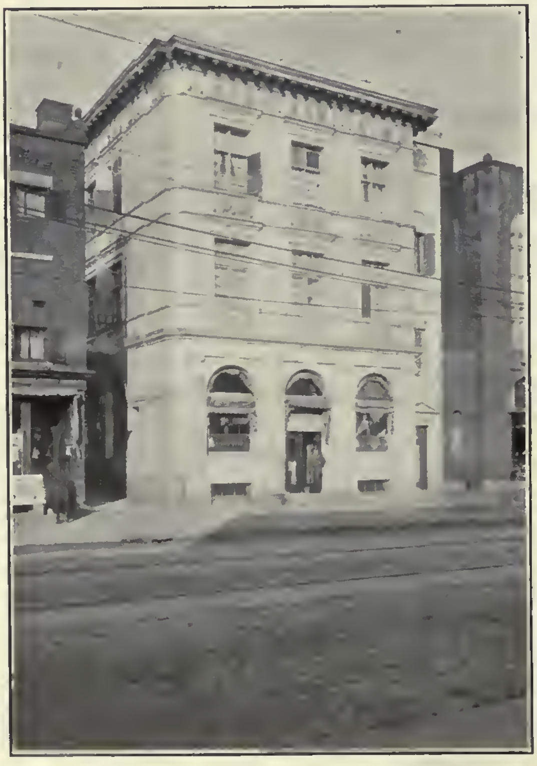
Trust for twenty years. He was married, November 16, 1869, to Isabel Deborah Mathews, of King's County, Ireland, and is the father of two sons and six daughters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a Liberal in politics until the time that Reciprocity was proposed; he made a vigorous campaign against the Laurier Government.

James Spelman.
President John S. Metcalf Co., Elevator Builders.

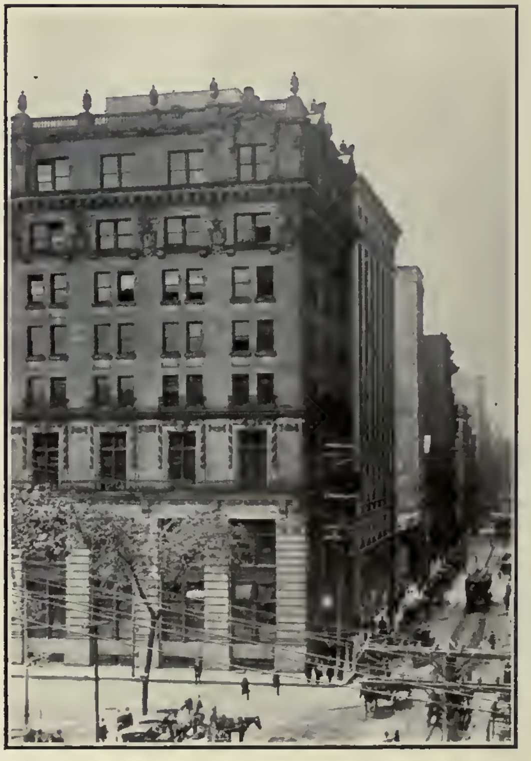
Carl Riordon.
Vice-President and Managing-Director Riordon Pulp and Paper Co.



WINDSOR HOTEL, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.



HOME OF THE GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO.,
875 St. Catherine St., W.



St. James Street, 1915, showing the south side of that thoroughfare.

Geo. R. Woodburn.
Plumbing and Heating.
244 Victoria Avenue.

A. F. Revol.
Perrin Frères & Cie.
28 Victoria Square.

Mendoza Langlois.
Real Estate Expert.
Power Building.

Hector L. Dery.
Choice Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc.
21 Notre Dame East.

L. J. A. Surveyer.
Hardware Merchant.
52 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

J. H. Vineberg.
Vineberg's Limited.
St. Catherine & St. Urbain Sts.

Charles Ledoux.
The Ledoux Carriage Co., Ltd.
93-95 Osborne Street.

Aug. Dionne.
A. Dionne & Son Co., Grocers.
581 St. Catherine W.

Joseph Bonhomme.
Jos. Bonhomme Ltd., Carriages.
200 Guy Street.

J. B. DRAPEAU.

J. B. Drapeau.

J. B. Drapeau, who trades under the firm name of A. E. Mallette & Co., was born at Parc Laval, March 19, 1866, and was educated in Montreal. In early life he was connected with the dry goods and banking business and eventually became bookkeeper for A. E. Mallette & Co., dealers in wines and liquors. The business was established 35 years ago at 309 St. Paul Street by H. Bernard. He was succeeded by A. E. Mallette, his bookkeeper, who removed to St. Jean Baptiste Street. Upon Mr. Mallette's death, Mr. Drapeau became proprietor of the business and erected the handsome building at 507 Viger Avenue, where the firm is at present located. Nothing but imported goods are handled and he is the largest importer of wines in the Dominion of Canada.

C. N. MOISAN.

Standard Paper Box Co., Ltd.

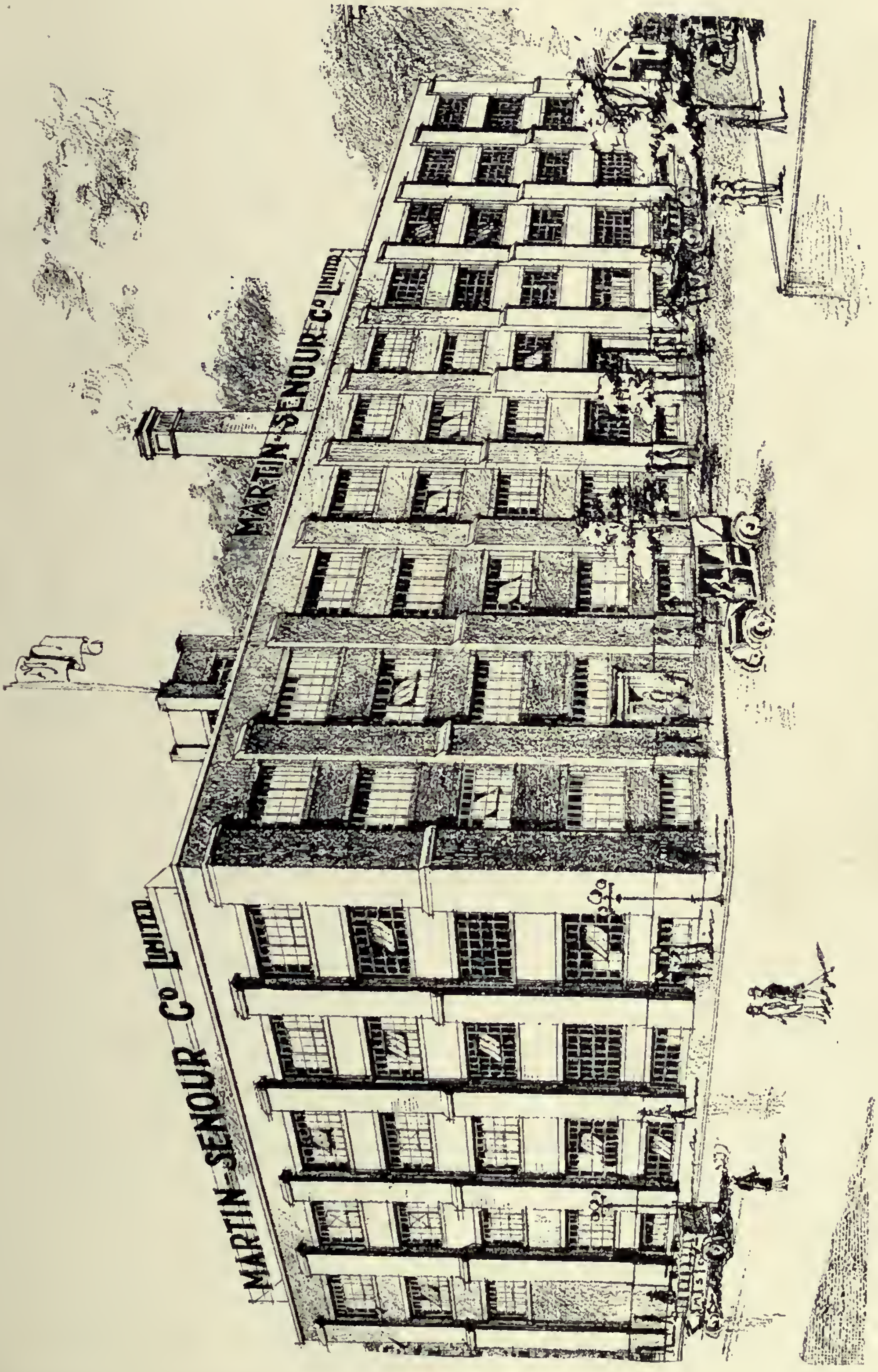
C. N. Moisan, Secretary-Treasurer and manager of the Standard Paper Box Co., Limited, was born in Quebec, March 30, 1885 and was educated at the Christian Brothers School. He took a course in bookkeeping at Wallace College, Quebec, and began his business career in 1901 with B. Honde & Co., of that city. In 1906 he took charge of the Standard Paper Box Co., Ltd., and under his management the business of that concern has largely increased. His first factory had 6,500 square feet of floor space which had increased in 1908 to 13,000 square feet, and the present building Nos. 113 to 119 Queen street has 35,000 square feet. In addition to the manufacture of every kind of paper boxes the company now makes the "Corrugated Packing Case" which is an innovation in Montreal. The plant is one of the best equipped in the Dominion and Mr. Moisan prides himself on his ability to fill every order satisfactorily and quickly.

Wholesale Warerooms and Offices of A. E. Mallette & Co., Reg. 507 Viger Ave. Agents and Importers of Wines, Liquors, Canned Goods and Grocers' Sundries. J. B. Drapeau, Proprietor.

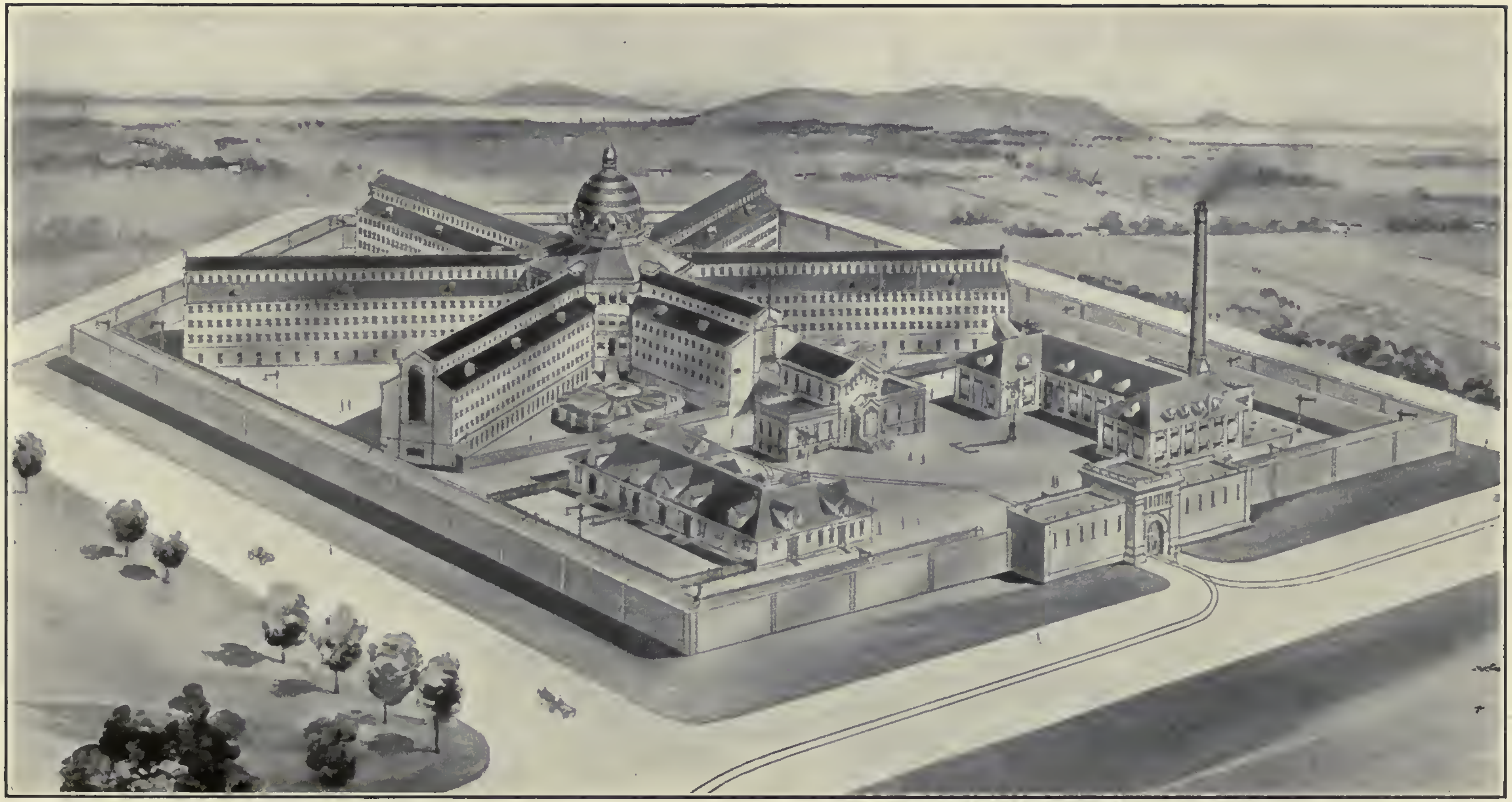
EDWARD CAVANAGH.

Edward Cavanagh, President of the E. Cavanagh Co., Limited, was born in Hemmingford, Quebec, March 8, 1858. After being employed in a leading hardware establishment four years he started in business for himself, in 1881, and from a small beginning has developed one of the largest houses in general hardware, paints, oils and plumbers' supplies in Montreal, occupying the buildings 935 to 945 Notre Dame Street W. (cor. Seigneurs). He is a member of the Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce and many other institutions, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to Montreal's commercial advancement.

Montreal is the financial and commercial centre of a country covering an area of 3,658,948 square miles, which is more than 600,000 square miles greater than the United States; and is larger than the United States and three German Empires and a New York State combined.



Montreal Manufacturing Plant of
The MARTIN SENOUR Co.
LIMITED
PRODUCERS OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES
CHICAGO MONTREAL WINNIPEG
HALIFAX · LINCOLN · TORONTO
Beaumont and Greenshields Aves.



THE MONTREAL PRISON AT BORDEAUX. ONE OF THE MOST MODERN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

The career of Mr. H. Beauregard, the general contractor who successfully completed the above building, is of interest. He was born at Sheffield, August 5th, 1877, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe. He took a full commercial course at this institution and was fully equipped along business lines to accept the position of accountant and manager for the contracting firm of J. B. Panze & Co., in 1908. This company held the contract for the erection of the above institute at Bordeaux, and upon Mr. Pauze's death it devolved upon Mr. Beauregard to finish the work. It was a large undertaking for a young man with but a few years of theoretical experience and little practical knowledge, but he started in as if the construction of immense structures was an every day occurrence to him and finished the work to the satisfaction of the authorities. Bordeaux jail is conceded to be the finest building of its character in the Dominion and its completion was a source of congratulations to Mr. Beauregard by those who thought he would fail in the stupendous task.

Upon the completion of this contract Mr. Beauregard continued in the same line of business with offices at No. 83 Craig Street West, and has successfully carried on other large work. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Club Canadien.

ALFRED PAQUETTE.

Alfred Paquette.

Alfred Paquette, senior member of the firm of Paquette & Fortin, was born in 1876 and was educated at St. John Baptiste College. He learned the plumbing trade in 1890 and was for eighteen years connected with the firm of T. Lessard & Sons, Ltd., also working as a journeyman in many cities of the United States. He began business for himself in February, 1912, after refusing an excellent offer from his former employers, and in July of that year, J. B. Fortin became associated with him as a partner. The firm has been highly successful, Mr. Paquette's wide experience and thorough knowledge of the business insuring the best workmanship in executing every character of plumbing, roofing, sheet metal and electrical work. The firm also manufactures and installs rotary ventilators. The office and shops are located at 79 Cathedral Street, where all the machinery necessary to the business is installed.

Boys' and Girls' Academy, Mount Laurier.
Paquette & Fortin, Heating Engineers.

Montreal makes more boots and shoes in her factories than all the rest of the Dominion combined. It is the centre of the leather industry.

J. B. FORTIN.

J. B. Fortin.

J. B. Fortin, who is the associate of Alfred Paquette, in the firm of Paquette & Fortin, was born in the Lake St. John District Quebec, afterwards removing to Stormont County, Ontario, where he received his preliminary education. He completed his commercial studies at the University of Ottawa, and entered the service of Schell & Kennedy, railroad contractors, being afterwards employed by O'Brien & Millarkey, in the same line. In 1908 he was employed by the plumbing firm of T. Lessard & Sons, Ltd., as an accountant and retained that connection until he became a member of the firm of Paquette & Fortin, which he has helped to raise to its present standing.

The firm has completed many large heating contracts in this city and throughout the Province, such as the Bishop's Palace at Mount Laurier and the Boys' and Girls' Academy, at the same place, both of which are shown here.

The Bishop's Palace, Mount Laurier.
Paquette & Fortin, Heating Engineers.

Montreal contains the largest clothing manufacturing establishment in the Dominion, as well as the largest wholesaling business in all textile lines in Canada.

WILLIAM L. HOGG.

W. L. Hogg.

William L. Hogg, whose grain elevator and warehouse at No. 1573 Notre Dame Street East, are among the largest in the city, was born in Montreal, July 14, 1868, and was educated at the public schools here. After completing his education he took up farming and continued to till the soil until twenty years ago, when he returned to Montreal and established his present business. He developed unusual aptitude for his new calling, and his energy and perseverance .soon placed him in the front rank of the city's grain dealers. His plant is one of the best equipped and his shipping facilities and means of local delivery are unexcelled.

EDOUARD LEFEBVRE.

Edouard Lefebvre.

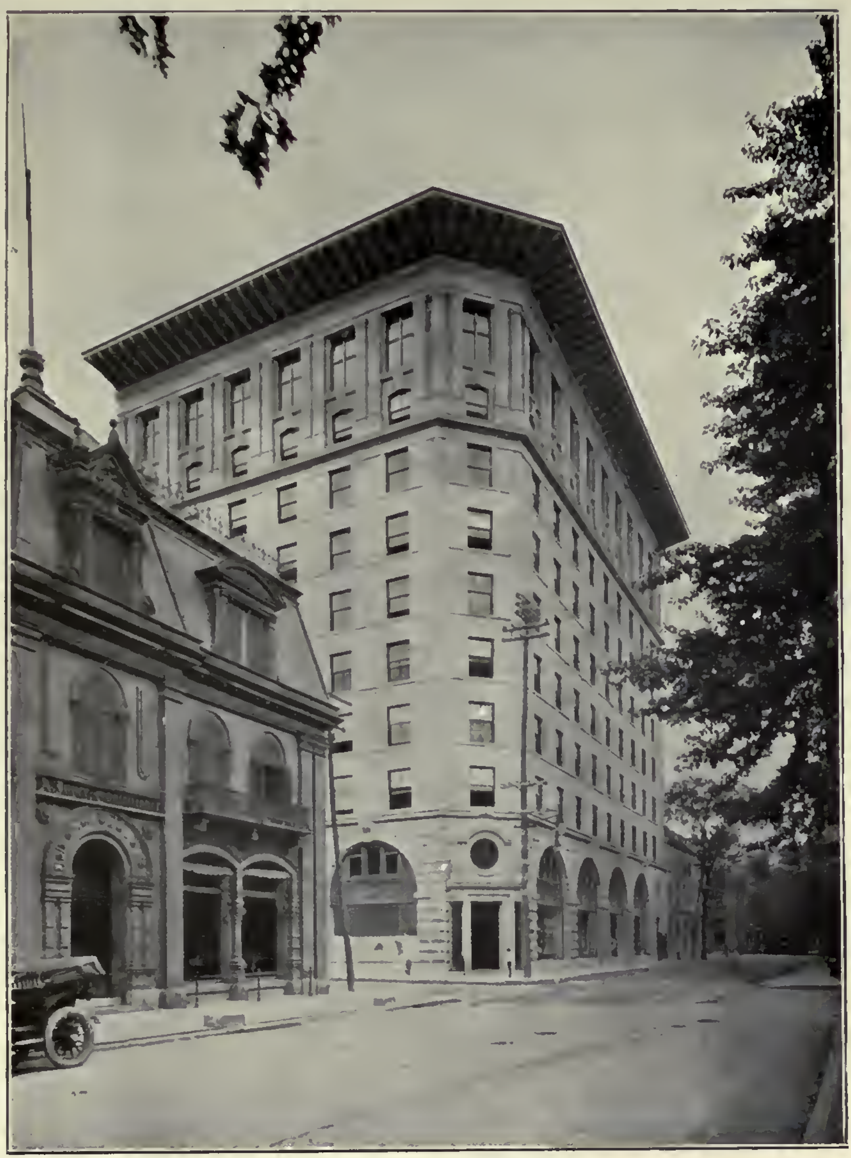
Edouard Lefebvre, who succeeded his father in the management of the Ocean Mills, was born in Montreal, September 15, 1891, and was educated at Mount St. Louis College. After taking a thorough commercial course, he became associated with the business and was made familiar with the secret precesses used in the preparation of the goods. Mr. Lefebvre spent four years in mastering these details and when he assumed charge of the business two years ago he was highly qualified to carry on the establishment founded by his father, Ovide Lefebvre. The goods manufactured by the Ocean Mills are grocers' sundries, but a specialty is made of the famous Chinese Starch, which is recognized by housekeepers everywhere as the best starch on the market. All the products of the Ocean Mills are known and sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the house has agencies in many of the English colonies. The mills are located in Montreal and Boston, Mass.

THOMAS O'CONNELL.

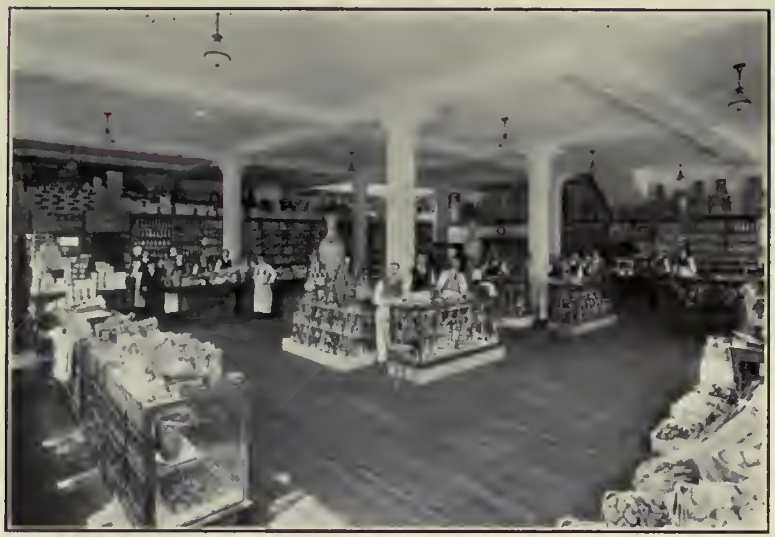
Ald. Thomas O'Connell.

Ald. Thomas O'Connell, who has for nine years represented St. Ann Ward in the Board of Aldermen, was born in Montreal in 1867, and was educated in St. Ann's School. He began his business career as an office clerk and afterwards took up the study of sanitary science and hygienic principles. In 1895 he established himself in the plumbing and heating business and has been very successful. Among the large contracts he has carried out are the Linton Apartments, McGill Street Building, Freeman's Hotel, St. Patrick Orphan Asylum, Princess Theatre, Detention Hospital, Immigration Building, Quebec City, Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B., Congress Hall, and the new Examining Warehouse. Ald. O'Connell is a Conservative in politics and represents St. Ann's Ward in the City Council, being first elected in 1906. He is a member of the Shamrock A. A. A., the Auto Club of Canada, the Grand Trunk Boating Club, and several fraternal organizations.

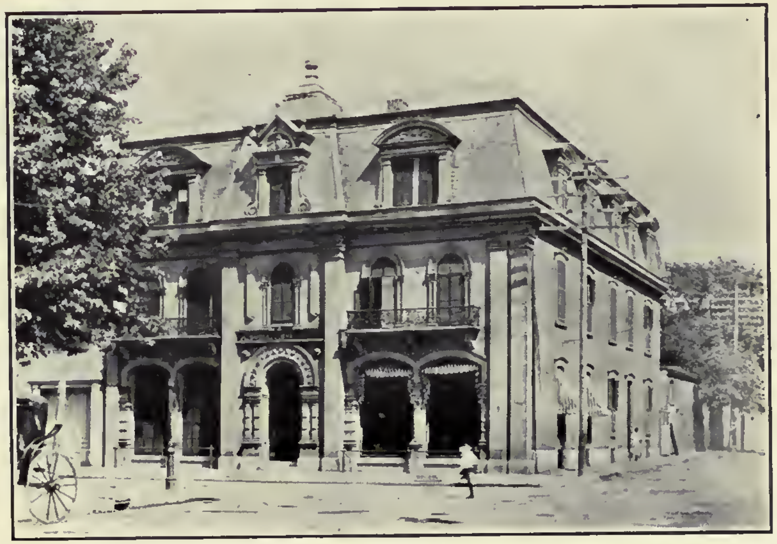
The extent of Montreal's water front is no less than 36 miles available for shipping, within which there are already 10½ miles of wharfage, being extended at a cost of no less than $3,000,000. The port of Montreal is even now the second most important on the continent, and upon the completion of public improvements and private industrial enterprises now under way, Montreal looks forward to even first place.



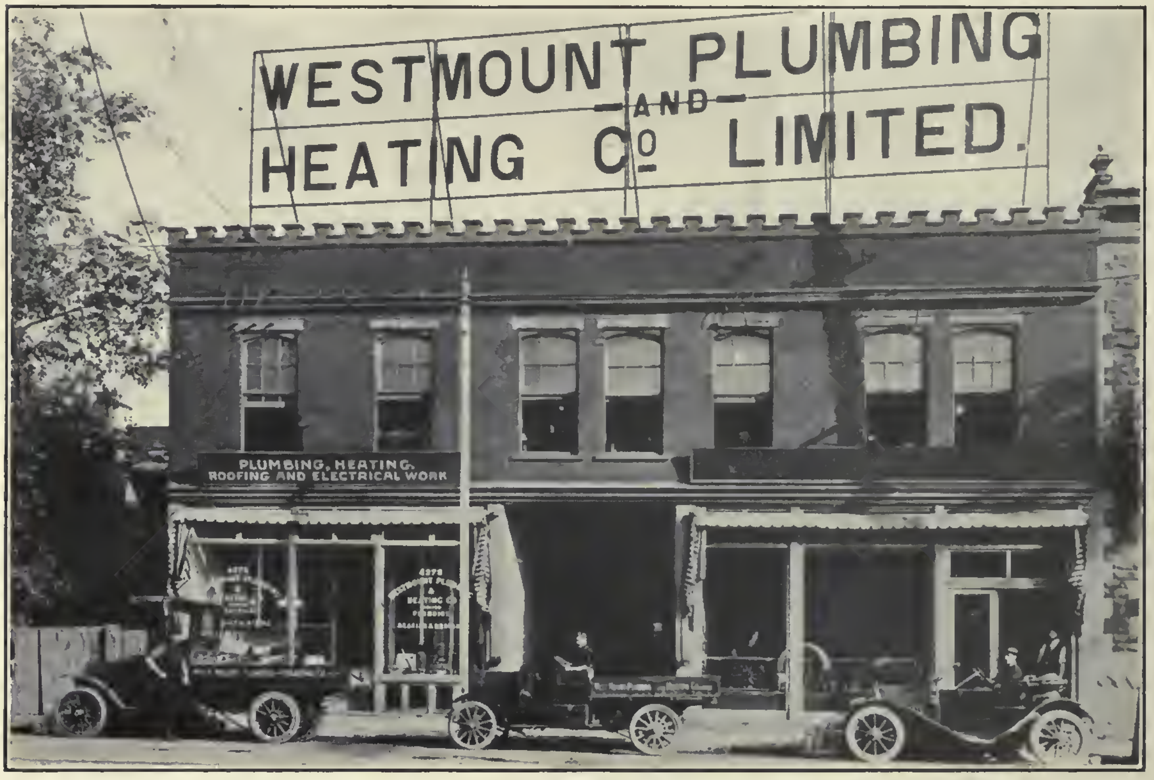
THE NEW BIRKS BUILDING. A. Joyce, Confectioner, at the left.



Interior view of the handsome new Grocery of MR. WALTER PAUL, on University Street.



A. JOYCE, CONFECTIONER. Phillips Square. Established 1861.



ERNEST COOPER MOUNT.

Ernest Cooper Mount, president and general manager of the Westmount Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd., was born in Sussex County, England, July 18, 1862, and was educated partly in the country of his birth and in Montreal, where he came with his parents when eight years of age. He learned the plumbing trade and in 1884 organized the firm of E. C. Mount & Co., which carried on business until 1908, when it was transferred to the Westmount Plumbing & Heating Co., Limited, of which Mr. Mount became president and general manager. He is interested in several commercial enterprises and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a life member of the Royal Victoria Lodge. He also holds membership in the Laurentian Club, is married and has resided in Westmount for twenty-seven years. The Westmount Plumbing & Heating Co., of which Mr. Mount is the executive head, was incorporated in 1908 as general contractors, and as such are engaged in building foundations and excavating work, cement brickwork and masonry, lay drains, do carpenter and joiner work, window hanging, glazing, painting and plastering, in fact do everything to complete a building from the cellar to the roof. It executes every character of plumbing and steam heating, roofing, sheet metal work,

Mr. Ernest C. Mount.

electrical work of all kinds, installs vacuum cleaning systems, does lead burning and designs, and erects gasoline and electric pumping outfits for country homes. The company has executed large contracts throughout the city and province and its ability to do building work is attested by the complete erection and fitting up of the Carmichael Memorial Church and other buildings of a like character.

The company's plant is located at Nos. 4278-80 St. Catherine Street and runs through to Dorchester Street. This building is equipped with the latest improved machinery, and the store houses and yards in the rear are thoroughly stocked with everything needed in the building, plumbing and heating lines.

HERBERT EDWARD HODGSON.

Herbert Edward Hodgson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Westmount Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd., was born in London, England, May 5, 1888. After completing his education in the schools of that city he entered the service of the Bank of British North America, where he remained for five years and then came to Canada as an attache of the Montreal branch of that institution. He severed his connection with the bank over two years ago to accept his present position. Mr. Hodgson is an intermediate member of the chartered accountants of Manitoba and a member of the Institute of Bankers of London, England. His varied experience along financial lines has been of inestimable value to him in his dual position with the Westmount Plumbing & Heating Co., Limited.

W. J. GRAHAM.

As a practical plumber, W. J. Graham has installed water and heating plants in some of the largest hotels, institutions and residences in Montreal and in localities lying contiguous to the city. He was born at New Liverpool, Quebec. He came to Montreal in 1882, and after learning his trade here with the late E. Chantloup, started in business for himself in 1895, his present location being 85 Cathcart Street. Among the many contracts Mr. Graham has completed are the new wing of the Queen's Hotel, the Merchants Bank Building at University and St. Catherine Streets, the Royal Bank at Pembroke, and the residences of H. A. Lovett and Charles F. Smith, and the country home of Charles Campbell.

W. J. Graham.

J. H. Caron, Architect,
614 Adam Street, Maisonneuve.

MR. JAMES M. AIRD.

The baking of bread seems to have been the last of all industries to adopt machinery, but in the last 20 years wonderful strides have been made. To-day everything is done by machinery, making of the dough, dividing and weighing of these pieces, also the moulding into shape, all is done by machinery, even the wrapping in wax paper. One of the model bakeries is that owned by James M. Aird, and is situated on St. Urbain Street, in a most central position. This business covers an area of over 32,000 feet, having a frontage on 176 feet. Mr. Aird was born at Cote St. Catherine, now called Outremont, in 1853, his grandfather settled in Montreal in 1783, when the population of Montreal was about 6,000. Mr Aird was educated first in private schools and then in the well known school of which Rev. Mr. Stone was the principal. In 1866 the family moved to L'Original, Ontario. where for about 5 years he attended the Grammar School. Returning to Montreal in 1870, he took a position with a baking firm, and in 1877, December 1st, started business on St. Antoine Street, then in 1878 removed to Notre Dame Street, where the Balmoral Building now stands; that street was then called St. Joseph Street, and the number of the bakery was 63.

In the years that have intervened the business has grown from a two route business to one of 78 routes. The business has more than doubled in the last three years. There are 175 employees. There is at the present time building an extensive addition to the bakery and another travelling oven 18 feet wide by 75 feet long. Also a whole plant of machines which will double the present capacity. Nothing seems to be forgotten to make this plant thoroughly up to date. The Messrs. Joseph Baker & Sons, London, England, who are putting the plant in, say "When completed this plant will be second to none."

The well deserved popularity of the bread made by the Aird's Bakery is well known and will be maintained no doubt in the future. Mr. James M. Aird is still actively engaged in the business, his two sons, Mr. James J. Aird and Mr. Wm. R. Aird, are also ably assisting in conducting the business.

He was married in 1881 and nine children are still living. His residence is at 317 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Plant of J. J. Joubert, Limited.

J. J. JOUBERT, LIMITED.

This progressive firm, which fifteen years ago commenced business with one delivery wagon, counts now nearly sixty delivery rigs and two automobiles.

It is catering to the public of all classes in the milk, cream, butter and ice cream business, and is a fine example of what energy, honesty and initiative will do towards making "big things" in a very short time.

They are occupying their own premises at 975 St. Andre Street, in which the most modern and up-to-date machinery is installed. Every attention is being paid to perfect sanitation and absolute cleanliness. A bacteriologist is attached to the firm.

Pasteurizing and Bottling Depts. of J. J. Joubert, Limited.

ERNEST A COUSINS.

Ernest A. Cousins, whose success as a dairyman has led him into several commercial enterprises, was born in Northhamptonshire, England, December 7, 1865, and was educated in the city of Northampton and at private schools in London. He came to Montreal when eighteen years of age and finding conditions in the city unsuitable for any small commercial enterprise, sought employment on a farm where he remained some time. It was this connection that turned his attention to the dairy business and twenty-five years ago he started the present enterprise, his delivery at that time consisting of one delivery wagon. Mr. Cousins handles nothing but milk and cream from selected herds that graze on the finest grass lands in this Province. His output now requires many single and double teams, and a large proportion of the trade being wholesale makes the volume of business done much greater than would be possible if the wagons employed were used exclusively for house delivery. In addition to his milk business, which is located at 31 Monte du Zouave, Mr. Cousins is president of the Independent Amusement Company, which operates two theatres in Montreal, and is a director in several other companies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master of St. Lawrence Lodge, and is also a Mystic Shriner and a member of the St. George's Society. In politics he is a Conservative.

NOE BOURASSA.

Noe Bourassa.

Noe Bourassa was born at Laprairie, August 4, 1845 and was educated at the Ecole Normale. He came to Montreal in 1862 and started in the retail meat business for himself, afterwards forming a partnership with his cousin, J. B. Bourassa under the firm name, J. B., & N. Bourassa, which continued from 1870 until 1910. Since that time Mr. Bourassa has conducted the business alone at the old stand, Nos. 35 to 49 Bonsecours Market. He handles only the highest quality goods and numbers some of the best hotels, clubs and families among his customers. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of the Club Canadien.

MARTIN J. QUIGLEY.

Martin J. Quigley.

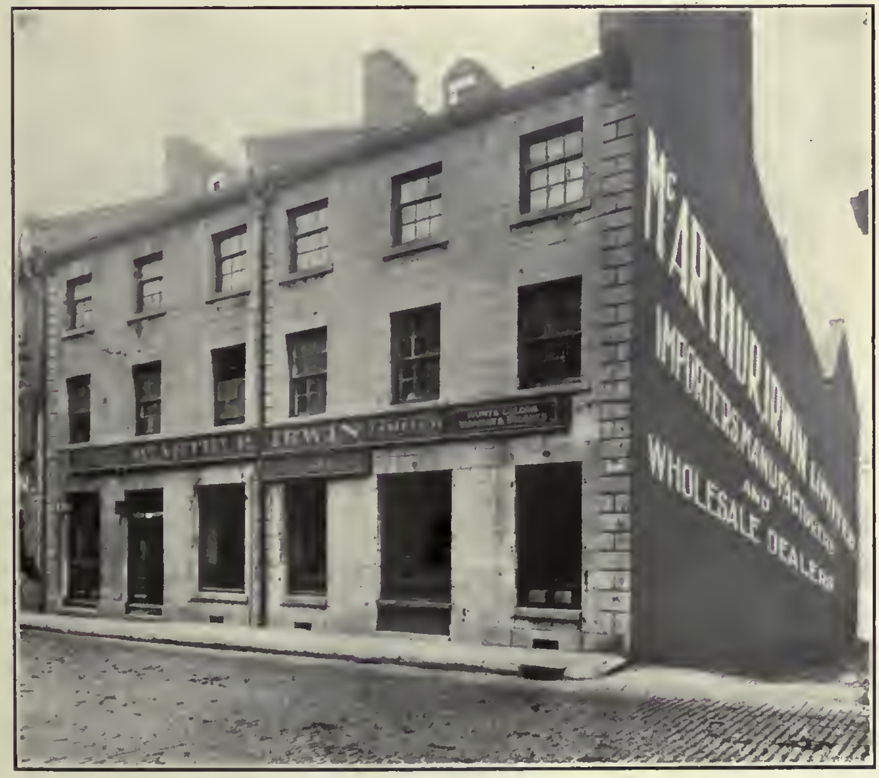
Among the master plumbers who have built up reputations for excellent installations and careful workmanship, is Martin J. Quigley, of 4228 St. Catherine Street, Westmount. Mr. Quigley was born in Montreal in 1871, and after an education in the schools of the city, learned the plumbing trade, at which he worked for several years as a journeyman before beginning business on his own account ten years ago. In the intervening period he has installed the plumbing and heating systems in many large institutions throughout the city and the adjoining territory. Mr. Quigley belongs to several clubs and societies and is interested in church and philanthropic work.

McARTHUR-IRWIN, LIMITED.

It is most fitting that a house of the age and character of McArthur-Irwin, Limited, should be represented in a work that includes the "old and the new," for its history spans the period from the time when Montreal was in comparative infancy until the present day, and now, with long years of experience, it is more active than in the early days, its age tending to make it one of the solid and most respected institutions in the city.

The business was started in a small way in 1842 by the late Alexander Ramsay and the late John McArthur, who were succeeded by the late James C. McArthur and Milton Pennington, Mr. Ramsay retiring to found the firm still bearing his name. The first location of the firm was at the corner of St. James and McGill Streets, on the site now occupied by the Imperial Bank of Canada. Later locations were on Lemoine Street, St. Sulpice Street, DeBresoles Street and at 310-316 St. Paul Street, constantly increasing business making larger quarters necessary from time to time. The last named buildings were abandoned on account of the extension of St. Lawrence Boulevard to the river front, when the buildings now occupied at 324-326 St. Paul Street and 159 and 161 Commissioners Street, where secured. The St. Paul Street building is one of the old historic landmarks of the city, its age being shown by the style of construction, the rafters supporting the ground floor being of cedar trees, hewn flat on one side and the bark still remaining on the balance of the log. In all the firm has 38,000 feet of floor space, the St. Paul Street buildings being used as sales rooms and offices, and the Commissioners Street end is used as a factory and warehouse.

Mr. John Irwin, Vice-Pres. & Managing Director.



McARTHUR-IRWIN LIMITED.
Offices and Storehouse 324 to 328 St. Paul Street.

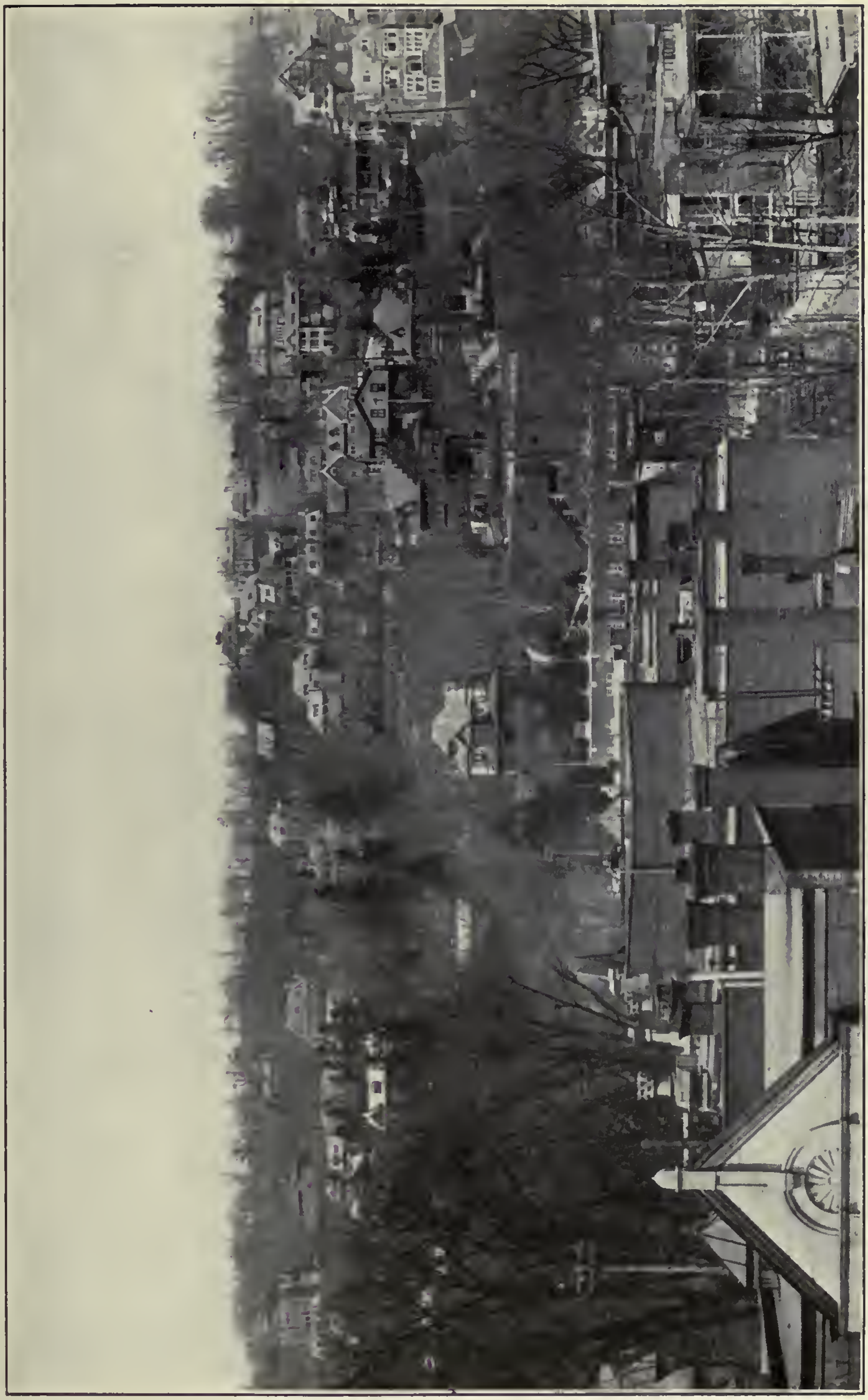
McArthur-Irwin, Limited, was incorporated in June, 1912, with a capital of $200,000, and the officers are: President, George Y. Chown, of Kingston; Vice-President and Managing Director, John Irwin; F. A. Bengough, Director and Secretary-Treasurer. This company does an extensive importing business and manufactures waxes, shellacs, paints and colors, and has the exclusive agency for some of the best foreign manufacturers, several of which the old firm held for over thirty years. These include the Berlin Aniline Co., aniline dyes; McArthur & Co., Liverpool, England, tanners' supplies; Charles Turner & Son, London, England, English varnishes; John Lucas & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., Imperial French Green; and the agency for the Province of Quebec for Glidden's Green Label Varnish and Jap-a-lac. In addition to these goods the firm carries full lines of varnishes, bronzes, glues, painters' supplies, chemicals, dyestuffs and tanner's supplies.

CANADIAN AGENTS BERLIN ANILINE WORKS
McARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED
SUCCESSORS McARTHUR CORNEILLE & CO.
DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS, TANNERS SUPPLIES, GLUES OILS
PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES
McARTHUR, IRWIN LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
161
159
157

McARTHUR-IRWIN LIMITED.
Factory and Warehouse, 159 to 161 Commissioners Street.

The Vice-President and Managing Director, John Irwin, has entire charge of the business and it is in a great measure due to his untiring energy that the firm has largely increased its output since its incorporation. Mr. Irwin was born at Kingston, March 29, 1881, and received a collegiate education in that city. He began his business career with the firm of Edwin Chown & Son, of Kingston, finally entering the employ of Henderson & Potts, Montreal, and remaining with their successors Brandram-Henderson, Limited, for eleven years. He opened the Winnipeg and Toronto branches for this house, holding the position of sales manager, and eventually becoming assistant manager of the company. He is well acquainted with the trade throughout the entire Dominion and this knowledge has been of inestimable value to him in his present connection.

Mr. Irwin is connected with several other mercantile enterprises and is a member of the Canada and National Clubs and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.



A PORTION OF WESTMOUNT, A CITY OF HOMES.

The mountain side, partially illustrated here, contains some of the most beautiful private residences and grounds in the city. It has been built up within the past few years, and is taking the lead in housing the leading Montreal families.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

THE CANADIAN ATHLETIC CLUB, INCORPORATED.—The leading French Athletic Organization in Montreal.

JOSEPH C. BISAILLON.

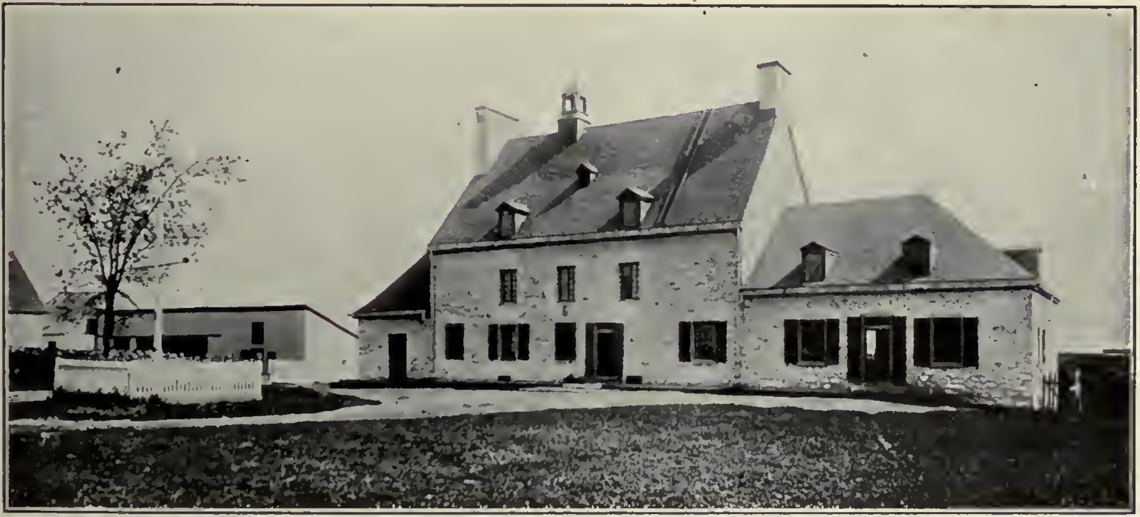
Joseph C. Bisaillon.

After long experience with hay exporting firms Joseph C. Bisaillon started in business for himself with a knowledge that has been of great value to him in his new venture. He was born and educated in Montreal and began his business career with Joseph Quintal, now Quintal & Lynch, whom he represented in Europe and the United States at different periods. He was also with the firm of John Crowe & Co., for whom he made several trips to England. These connections covered a period of fourteen years and the experience gained made Mr. Bisaillon an expert in hay, and he also deals largely in all kinds of grains. He exports largely to the United States and Europe. Mr. Bisaillon started in business on his own account in 1912, and his office is at No. 309 St. James Street.

JAMES SAUNDERSON.

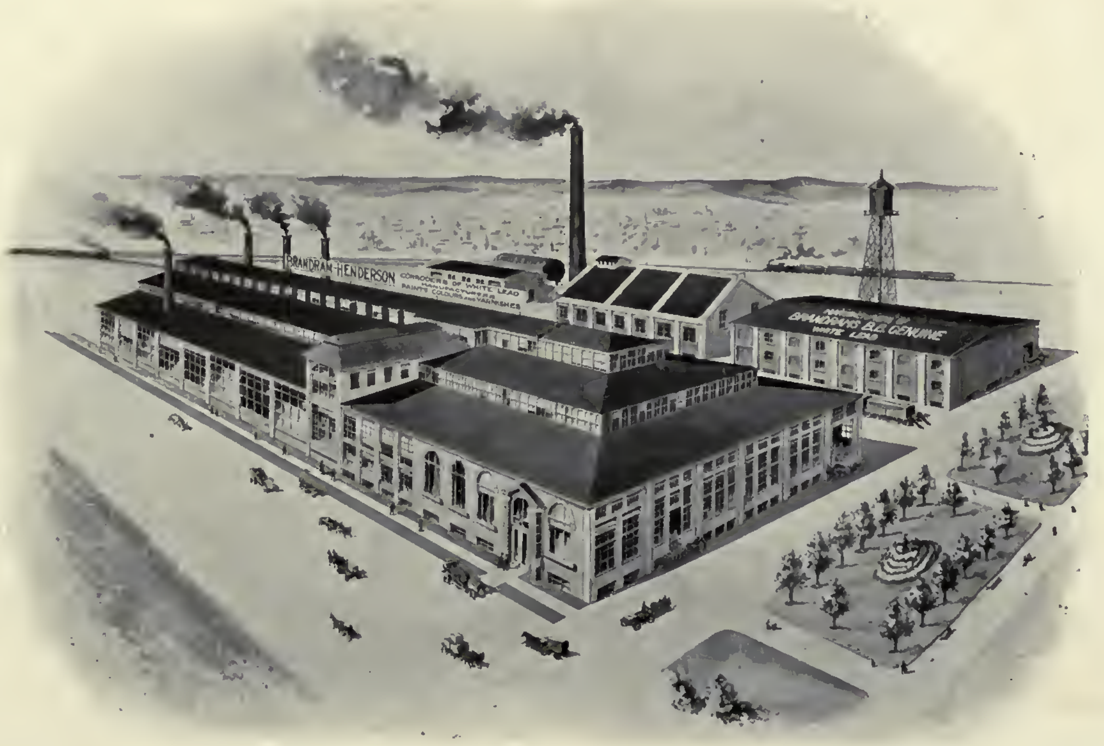
James Saunderson.

James Saunderson, of 340 Victoria Avenue, Westmount, was born in Ireland and coming to Montreal when he was quite young was educated here and then learned the plumbing trade. He also holds first class certificates as a journeyman and master plumber, and began business as a member of the firm of Kavanaugh & Saunderson in 1906. Mr. Kavanaugh, since deceased, retired from the firm in 1911, after which Mr. Saunderson bought the Westmount property and continued the business alone. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the American Order of Odd Fellows and has a high opinion of the city of his adoption. He thinks the buildings of the present day clearly show the city's progress in the last twenty years, and that the harbour facilities are especially worthy of mention.



ST. GABRIEL FARM HOUSE, POINT ST. CHARLES, AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

This farm property was donated to the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve in 1662, and the erection of this building dates from that time.



LEAD CORRODING PLANT, PAINT AND COLOR WORKS AT MONTREAL

of

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
LIMITED

This is the only plant in Canada where pig lead is corroded by the celebrated Brandram and "Old Dutch Process." The works covers an area of about five acres, with a railway frontage of 1,000 feet. It includes lead corroding works, a dry color factory, linseed oil boiling and refining building, power house, brick warehouse and general offices.

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG

EUGENE F. PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL WORKS, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

The Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works, Limited, was organized in 1889 the original factory being on the canal bank at Seigneurs Street. This early origin makes the company the pioneer of the insulated wire business in Canada. In the early days the company confined its efforts mostly to the manufacture of Bare and Weatherproof Copper Wire and Lead Covered Cables. The growth of the Phillips Company is typical of many other well and conservatively managed manufacturing establishments in Montreal. The business has kept pace with the increasing demands made upon all lines by the steady growth of the country in every feature of business, and with the electrical business, which has perhaps made greater strides than any other industry in the Dominion.

Owing to this enormous development of the electrical industry throughout the Dominion, it was found the factory space was inadequate to take care of the increased output, therefore, in 1905, the site at Mile End was acquired and a building, thought to be sufficient for all future purposes, erected. Since that date the factory has been extended on several occasions, until to-day it is one of the largest and most modern equipped plants in the Dominion, manufacturing a complete line of bare and insulated wires, railway feeder and trolley wires, electric light wires, telephone and incandescent cord, magnet wire, and cables for underground, aerial and all other purposes, in both copper and aluminum. The company has branches in Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The officers of the company are Frank N. Phillips, President and George H. Olney, Managing Director and John C. Mace, Secretary.

FREEMAN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL.

For many years the name "Freeman's" has been a familiar word in down-town Montreal. It was the leading restaurant for twenty years, and five years ago the above site was purchased and fitted up as a first-class commercial hotel. The restaurant maintains its supremacy with the business men, and is the most frequented and widely patronized place in the business district. The proximity of the hotel to the leading commercial and financial houses, the steamship docks and railroad stations, gives it a decided advantage with travelers as to location and convenience. The rates are very reasonable in proportion to the service maintained. Rooms are from $1.50 per day up. Rooms and bath are from $2.00 per day, and the restaurant is provided with only the most superior food and service.

E. & A. LEDUC.
Pork Packers and Dealers in Lard, Hams, Bacon, Sausage, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry and Butter, corner of Green and Ste. Emile Streets.

THE CANADIAN CARBONATE CO., LTD.
Manufacturers Crown Brand Liquid Carbonic Gas, for use in ginger ale, beer, fire extinguishers and refrigerating plants. It has offices and factories in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary.

RESIDENCE OF MR. F. H. ANSON.

LAKE ST. LOUIS, LACHINE.

F. W. ANDERSON.

F. W. Anderson, the organizer and president of the firm of F. W. Anderson Co., Limited, was born in Scotland, August 3, 1883, and received his education at Trinity College, Glenalmond. After a short connection with a commercial house in the land of his birth he concluded that America offered the best opportunities for business advancement, and in consummation of his desire for a commercial career he went to the United States in 1900. That country did not offer the chances he sought, however, and he removed to Toronto, where he became associated with the John B. Paine Co., of which he became vice-president. It was in this connection that Mr. Anderson gained all his experience in the chemical line. He had entire charge of the laundry supply end of the business and soon became recognized as an expert in this branch. Severing his connection with the John B. Paine Co., he came to Montreal and for a while acted as a manufacturers agent here, successfully handling the product of several of the largest American concerns. On May 1, 1914, he organized the F. W. Anderson & Co., Ltd., which was incorporated by Dominion charter with a capital of $50,000. The new concern was launched with Mr. Anderson as president. As active manager of the business, he retained the clientele he had in his previous connection and largely increasing his list of customers, soon placed the business on a sound basis and made the house a vigorous rival of the older firms in the field. The goods handled by the firm include laundry supplies, dye stuffs, chemicals and janitors' supplies, and the output goes to some of the largest laundries, office buildings, institutions and manufacturers in various parts of the Dominion, the principal trade, however, being in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, also in the cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Anderson is a young man of strong personality and being thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business will undoubtedly make the house of F. W. Anderson Co., Limited, of equal commercial importance with its much older competitors. The offices and warehouses of the firm are at 225 Lemoine Street, where the entire upper floors of the building are used for preparation and packing and the storage of bulk goods which are carried in stock.

THE HERALD BUILDING, LARGEST NEWSPAPER PLANT IN CANADA.

THE PROVIDENT ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.

A Canadian and Home Company dealing with every form of casualty insurance.

TEN YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

The Provident Accident and Guarantee Company, which was organized November, 1905, and which commenced business January, 1906, is one of the few Canadian companies in this line, and possibly the only company in the Dominion which covers every form of casualty insurance. Accident, Health, Automobile, Employers and Public Liability policies are issued, while other forms protect the insured against loss by burglary or by the breakage of plate and other glasses. The company makes a specialty of contract and fidelity bonds which guarantee the execution of contracts according to specifications or the protection of the employer against embezzlement, defalcation or theft by employees. The stockholders and members of the Board of Directors include some of the best known professional and business men in the city. The head offices are at 160 St. James Street, Montreal.

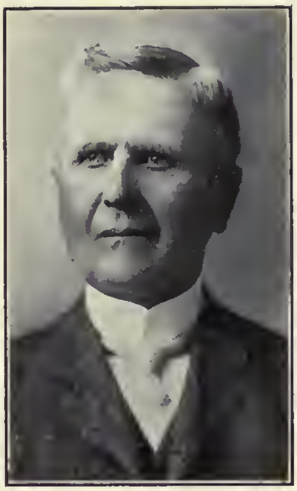
BERNARD KLEKER.

Bernard Kleker, who came to Montreal in 1897 as the representative of an American firm and who, in December, 1904, established the firm of Bernard Kleker & Co., dealers in casings and packing house supplies, at 1857 Papineau avenue, was born at Chicago, October 20, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He has been very successful in the city of his adoption, his business extending all over the Dominion, and in addition doing a large export trade. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association and the Permanent Committee of the Y.M.C.A., was a Delorimier School Commissioner, and is Honorary President of the Delorimier Citizens Association. Mr. Kleker is very optimistic as to Montreal's future, and believes it will eventually rank with New York and Chicago.

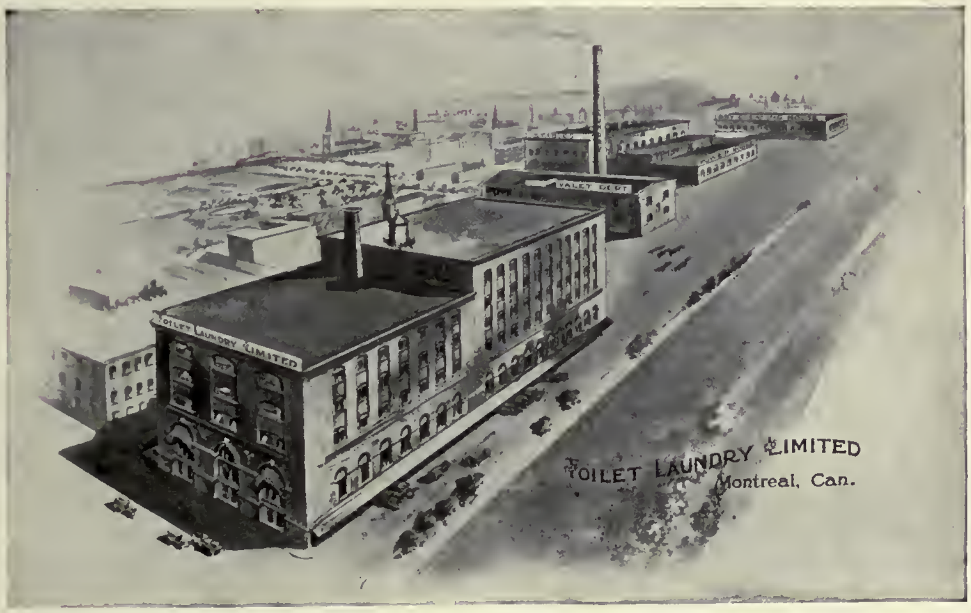
Bernard Kleker.

GEORGE CLIMIE.

George Climie was born in Innisfail Township, Simcoe County, Ontario, August 19th, 1843, and was educated at Listowel. He started in the horse business there in 1882 and came to Montreal in 1891 with the Montreal Stockyards. He resigned this position in 1896 and in 1897 organized the Telfer & Climie Co., which did a large trade in shipping horses to England. During the South African War, Mr. Climie obtained for his firm the contract to supply horses for the troopers and had full charge of the buying and shipping of these horses from Montreal. Since 1903, Mr. Climie has conducted the business alone. He married Miss Mary Hay, daughter of D. D. Hay, late Member of Parliament for North Perth, and has three daughters, who are married and live in the neighborhood of Montreal. Address, 53 St. Henry Street.



Geo. Climie.



PLANT OF THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED, launderers, dyers and cleaners. Largest of the kind in Canada. Electrically equipped. 425 Richmond St., Montreal. Phone, Up 7640.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

Few people who in the winter months sit before glowing fires or are dependant for their livelihood upon steam or electric energy, give thought to the wonderful industry that furnishes heat, supplies fuel for the teeming industries of this vast country and furnishes the power needed for railway transportation from the Atlantic to the far off Pacific Ocean. The operations of the Dominion Coal Company, unquestionably the largest miner and handler of domestic coal, will give some idea of the extent of this vast industry. The Dominion Coal Company owns and operates colleries in Cape Breton and Cumberland Counties in Nova Scotia, and has shipping piers at Sydney, Louisburg, and Parrsboro, N.S., which are equipped with the most modern machinery, capable of loading 7,000 tons steamers in seven hours. It mines the celebrated "Dominion" and "Springhill" coals, and has an output of 5,500,000 tons yearly. Discharging plants are maintained at Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, where the capacity is 1,000 tons per hour, and selling agencies are also located at Charlottetown and St. Johns, Newfoundland. The company has in the past three years expended nearly $5,000,000 on new collieries and equipment and a large sum has been spent on the company's railways for additional trackage, and the shipping and handling facilities have been materially improved. One important and costly addition to the plant was the shipping pier at Sydney Harbor, which was constructed to meet the needs of the present day large steamers. The company is now running a fleet of 29 steamers in the coal, ore, limestone and other branches of its business, which have capacities ranging from 1,000 to 11,000 tons. It would seem that a yearly output of over 5,000,000 tons of coal would soon exhaust the available reserve, but this apprenhension is effectually dissipated when it is known that the coal at present at the disposal of the company aggregates no less than 1,500,000,000 tons, and new sections of the coal fields are being constantly exploited and give promise of still greater tonnage. Just what a bearing this vast deposit has on the industrial advancement of Canada can be readily seen, making the Dominion, as it does, almost independent of foreign coal. The sales office of the company is located at 112 St. James Street.

MONTREAL DISCHARGING PLANT OF THE DOMINION COAL CO.

ALFRED RICHARD.

Alfred Richard.

When Montreal awakens and sits down to the breakfast table it gives little thought to the men, who hours before, have been laboring to provide its morning meal. These men are as thoroughly trained in their line as any professional and are incessantly searching the entire Dominion for the best the market affords. Prominent among those who cater to the household wants is Alfred Richard, of No. 19 Bonsecourt Market. Mr. Richard, who is one of the leading meat dealers of the city, was born in Montreal, March 30, 1870, and was educated here. He began his present business in 1892. By a determination to sell only the best goods he built up a large trade which extends over the entire city.

MICHAEL J. HILL.

Michael J. Hill.

Michael J. Hill, who is one of the large army of Montreal purveyors to the family market basket, was born at Quebec, September 26, 1871, and after receiving an education in the public schools removed to Montreal and started in the produce business in 1901, at 169 St. Paul Street, eventually removing to 62 Bonsecours Market. Mr. Hill began business in a very small way and has been very successful, being at the present time one of the large dealers in farm products.

J. B. DESCHAMPS, SR.

J. B. Deschamps, Sr.

J. B. Deschamps, Sr., one of the oldest provisioners in the Bonsecours Market, was born in Montreal, May 6, 1848, and was educated at St. Bridget's School, where he took a commercial course. He began his business career as a pork-packer, thirty-five years ago, and, in 1904, admitted his son into partnership, the firm now being J. B. Deschamps & Son. A packing establishment conducted along the most modern sanitary lines, is maintained by the firm at 79 Panet Street, where the goods are carefully prepared for market. Mr. Deschamps is a Conservative in politics.

ARTHUR A. HAISMAN.

A. A. Haisman.

Arthur A. Haisman, manager of the Swift Canadian Co., Limited, was born in Rochester, Kent County, England, June 15, 1870, and was educated at the Rochester High School. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship in the jewellery trade and came to America in 1889, commencing his business career in the States as a student at Swift & Company's plant in Kansas City, Mo. He was thoroughly coached in all branches of the meat packing business, filling every position from the bottom up, thus gaining the practical knowledge that fitted him for an executive position. With this equipment he came to Montreal as the manager of the Swift Canadian Co., Limited, and has successfully looked after the firm's interest here.

A MORNING IN THE MARKET.
Showing Jacques Cartier Square, which adjoins Bonsecours Market at the right of this picture.

THE QUEEN'S.
One of the leading Montreal Hotels.

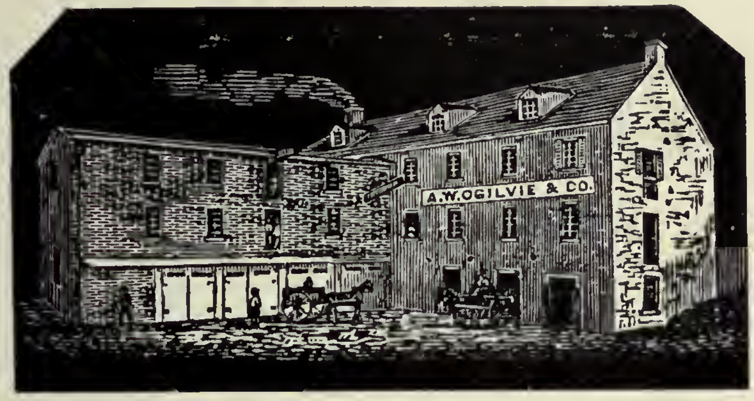
JAMES McDONNELL.

James McDonnell, who is one of the largest hay exporters in Canada, was born in Montreal in 1870. Upon leaving the Montreal Business College, he associated with a shoe manufacturing firm and later travelled through the

United States and England, eventually entering the hay and grain line with his father. He greatly increased the business and has sold and delivered hay to every corner of the globe. During the present war he has compressed and shipped six million bales of hay in four months for the Imperial Government for their requirements in France, the biggest job of its kind ever known, and is now compressing hay at St. John, N.B., for the same Government. He also expects large orders from the French Government. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, Corn Exchange and a life director of the Montreal General Hospital.

on September 1st, 1914. The business of Dupuy & Ferguson extends from coast to coast and its customers includes some of the finest estates in the country, while many of the beautiful gardens of Montreal owe their charms to the excellence of the seeds, plants and bulbs sold by the firm.

Montreal will shortly become the wheat and grain centre of the Universe. Her live stock industry will keep pace, and the primary markets of the world will make this city their chief home.


A.W. OGILVIE & CO.

"St. Gabriel Grist and Barley Mills, A. W. Ogilvie & Co.," The original Ogilvie "Glenora Mill," built in 1854. Photograph from the collection of Mr. D. W. Ogilvie.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.

Archibald Ferguson, sole proprietor of the seed house of Dupuy & Ferguson, 38 Jacques Cartier Square, was born in Quebec, December 25, 1874. He formed his present connection about eleven years ago and by making a specialty of high grade seeds and everything for the garden and farm, increased the business 100 per cent the first year and 25 per cent every year since. He purchased Mr. Dupuy's interest

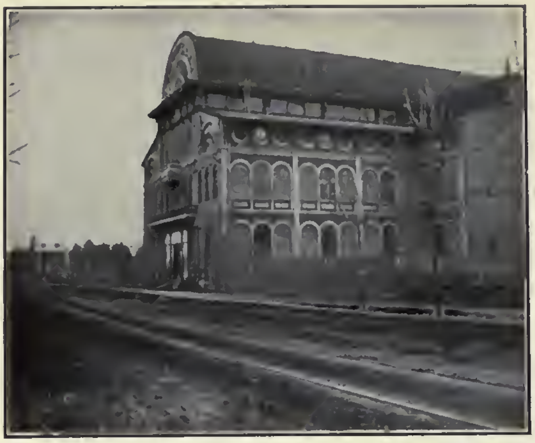
Archibald A. Ferguson.

WALTER RYAN.

Walter Ryan, who is one of the plumbing examiners connected with the Hygiene Department of the city, was born at Quebec, January 17, 1870, and was educated in the Christian Brothers' School in that city. His knowledge of sanitary plumbing and steam heating was acquired through apprenticeship with the firm of Thomas Andrews & Son, Quebec, and association with a similar firm in Boston, Massa-

Walter Ryan.

chusetts. He returned to Canada in 1889 and started in business in Montreal, being located at 162a Mansfield Street. His selection as an attache of the Hygiene Department bears testimony to his complete knowledge of the trade.



The Crystal Palace as it appeared in 1865. St. Catherine Street, opposite the present site of Goodwins, Montreal, Limited.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

G. H. Brown.

George H. Brown was born at Chateauguay, P.Q., and after several years service in agricultural work came to Montreal seventeen years ago and established a milk route. He has been very successful because of the policy he adopted at the beginning of his business career. This was to supply both pasteurized and natural milk of the highest qualities to families and to secure this he made contracts with farmers who used only the Ayrshire and Holstein strains of cows, which are regularly subjected to severe tuberculine tests. This guarantees milk of absolute purity, which is the secret of Mr. Brown's success. His place of business is 11 Brooke Avenue.

WILLIAM REINHOLD.

William Reinhold

William Reinhold, son of the late R. Reinhold, Lithographic Artist, proprietor of the Clermont Farm Dairy, was born in Montreal, November 18, 1875, and was educated in the public schools here. Twenty-three years of life have been spent in the handling of dairy products, and when he established a business of his own his experience and knowledge soon brought him success. He resides at No. 990 Henri Julien Avenue and his plant is equipped with the most modern appliances for the sanitary handling of milk. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Maisonneuve Monument, Place d'Armes Square.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO., LIMITED, manufacturers of Varnishes, Paints and Colors.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO., LIMITED.

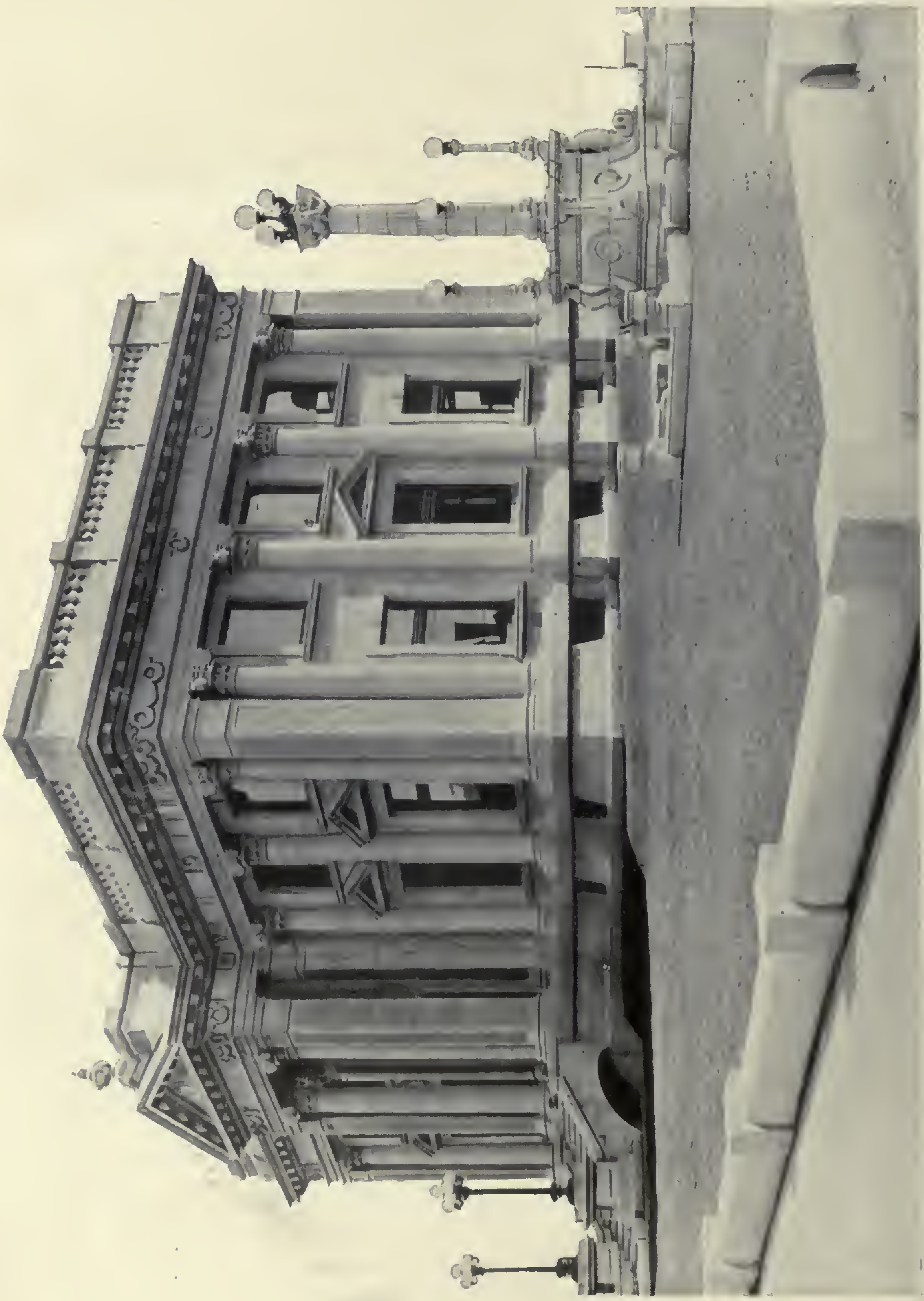
The business of R. C. Jamieson & Co. was established by the late R. C. Jamieson in 1858, and was conducted by him individually until 1903, when it was incorporated by Dominion charter. Upon his death in 1905, the active management of the business fell upon his sons, W. L. Jamieson, R. H. Jamieson, and E. T. Jamieson, who have increased the output and largely developed the business. To-day Jamieson's paints and varnishes are known all over the Dominion and the firm has branches or agents in every important town from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. The main plant is located at the corner of St. Patrick and Island Streets, while a smaller one is on St. Thomas Street. Both are fully equipped with the latest improved machinery for producing high grade goods. Some years ago the old established business of P. D. Dods & Co. was taken over.Both companies now being under the same management. W. L. Jamieson, President; R. H. Jamieson, Vice-President; E. T. Jamieson, Secretary-Treasurer; W. A. Dods, R. F. Douglas, directors.

Montreal contains a dozen manufacturers of paints and varnishes and easily heads the Dominion in the quality and quantity of the product, which finds a market in every corner of the country.

RICHARD GRAY.

Richard Gray.

Richard Gray, Managing Director of the Whyte Packing Co., of Montreal, and a director of the Whyte Packing Co., of Stratford, Ontario, was born in Elma Township, Perth County, Ontario, and has been connected with the present concern for twenty-five years, seeing it grow from a very small beginning to the largest individual concern of packers and general provision dealers in Canada. In addition to its meat packing plant in Stratford, the company has finely equipped storage plants in Mitchell and Brockville, where eggs, butter and cheese are gathered and stored. The Montreal branch, at 33 William Street, has in twelve years grown to be one of the largest provision houses in the city, Whyte's brand of hams, bacon and eggs being found in every well conducted retail store in the city. Mr. Gray is also a director of the Wm. Ryan Co. of Toronto.



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING OR CITY HALL, MAISONNEUVE.

THE CITY OF MAISONNEUVE.

A Marvelous Record of Growth and Progress.

The City of Maisonneuve, ideally located, is one of the most healthful and best governed municipalities on the North American continent. Lying, as it does, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, east of Montreal, it escapes the mountain range, which, while adding picturesqueness to a city, is the bane of pedestrians and drivers and an impediment to commercial development. Maisonneuve has many charms to attract. It has handsome residences on wide, well paved streets that are kept scrupulously clean and free from flying germs by a modern auto-sprinkler service. It has ornate bank buildings, commodious schools, scores of manufacturies and a ship building plant and dry docks that are the largest in the Dominion. It has a city hall that compares with any in the country, modernly equipped fire houses, public baths and gymnasium, and a market house that would be a credit to the largest cities of the world. This building is constructed along the most improved sanitary lines and is approached by a broad avenue through a beautifully laid out square, on which will shortly be erected a monument of unique design and facing which the Dominion Government will shortly build a new post office. Ground has also been acquired for a public park, which according to the prepared plans, is to be a place of more than ordinary beauty.

While the authorities of Maisonneuve have been working for a "City Beautiful"

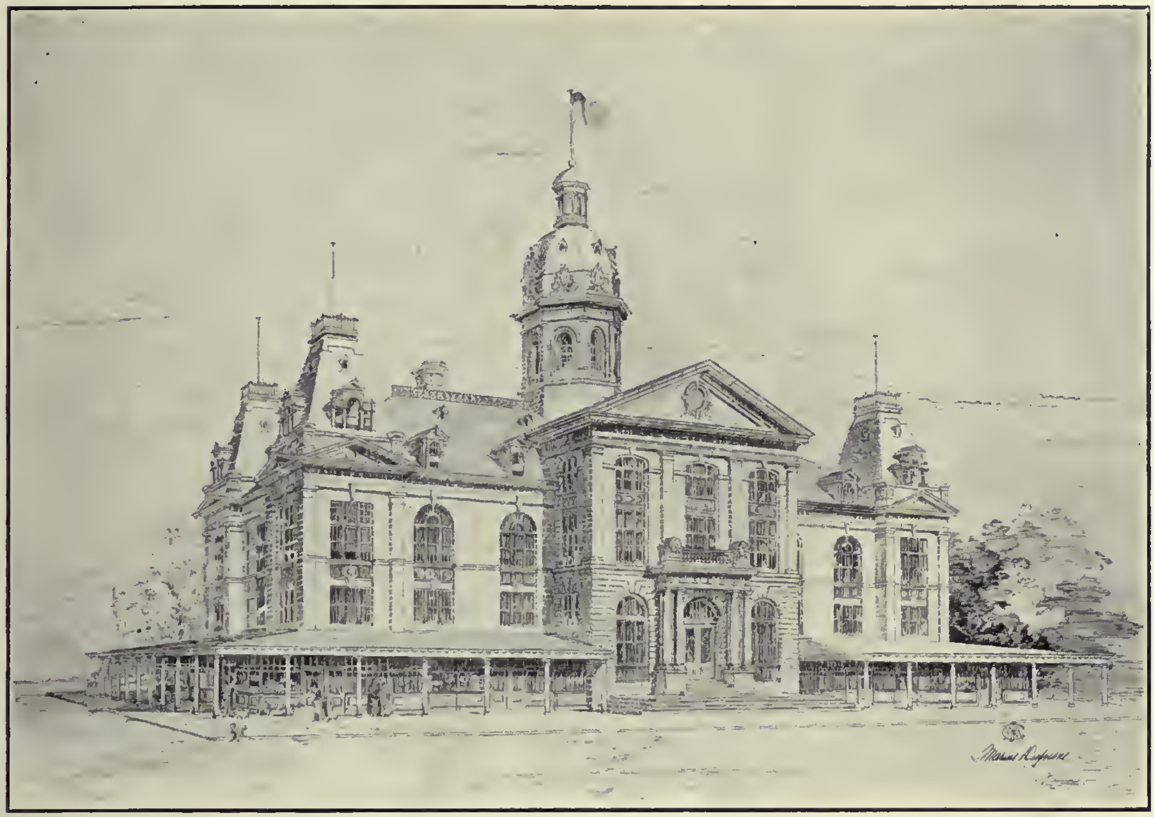
THE POST OFFICE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MAISONNEUVE.

they have not neglected the health of its residents and the Health Department is most active along this line. In the basement of the City Hall is located a thoroughly equipped laboratory for sterilizing and pasteurizing purposes and bacteriological tests. Here milk is prepared which is distributed free from a central station in the market house to mothers who are unable to buy sufficient of this health giving product for the proper sustenance of their offspring. In addition to this laudable work the city pays a corps of trained nurses who daily visit the homes of workmen and instruct the housewives in the best methods of caring for their children. These measures have had the effect of reducing the infant mortality in the city to about six per cent, as against forty or forty-five per cent in some other cities. The Health Department, which is presided over by Dr. Lussier, also looks after the inspection of schools, factories and stores, and the flushing of water pipes and sewers. Weekly visits are made to all places where garbage or germ producing material is apt to collect, and absolute cleanliness being assured there is little chance for the spread of contagion and disease. The department also looks after the milk supply of the city and in some instances detected unscrupulous dealers who sold impure milk or that which was not up to the standard. These violaters of one of the city's most emphatic ordinances were promptly fined and as the offence has not been repeated, Maisonneuve is undoubtedly getting a pure milk supply.

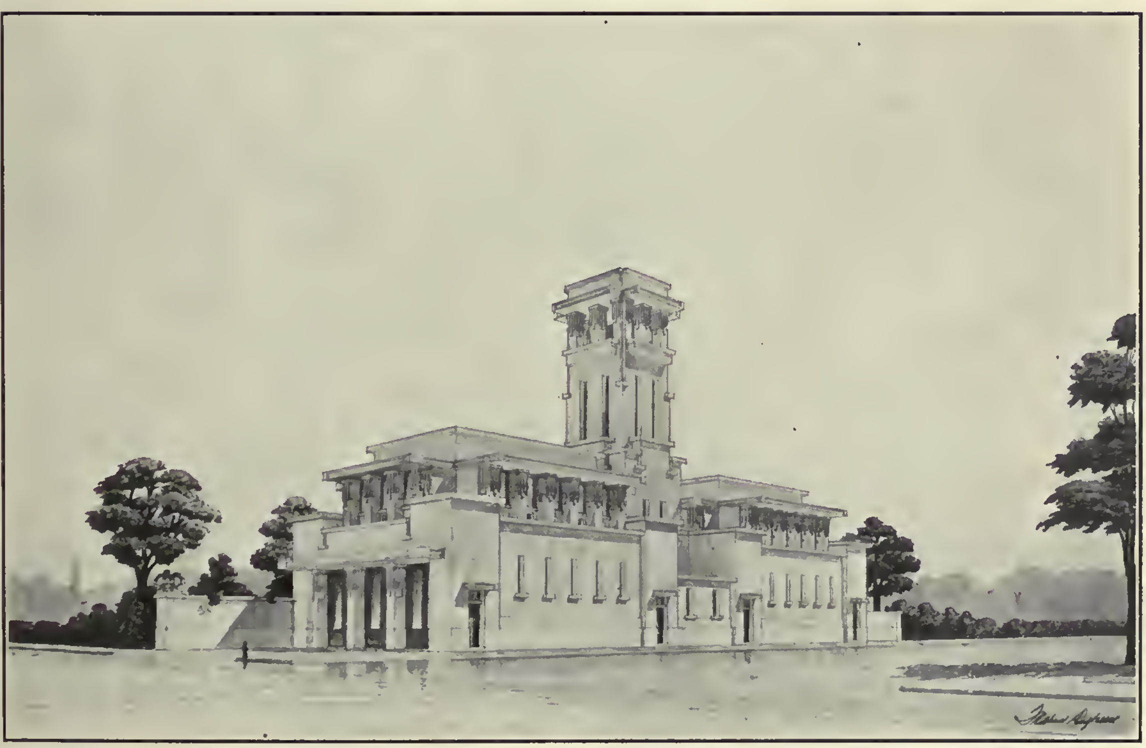
PUBLIC GYMNASIUM AND BATHS, MAISONNEUVE.

The same care is exercised in regard to the water supplied to the city, frequent tests being made to insure its being kept at the standard of purity.

All these precautionary measures have greatly minimized contagious diseases in Maisonneuve, and as in the case of the infants, the mortality among adults has greatly decreased until it is about 10 per cent lower than that of any other American city.



PUBLIC MARKET, MAISONNEUVE.

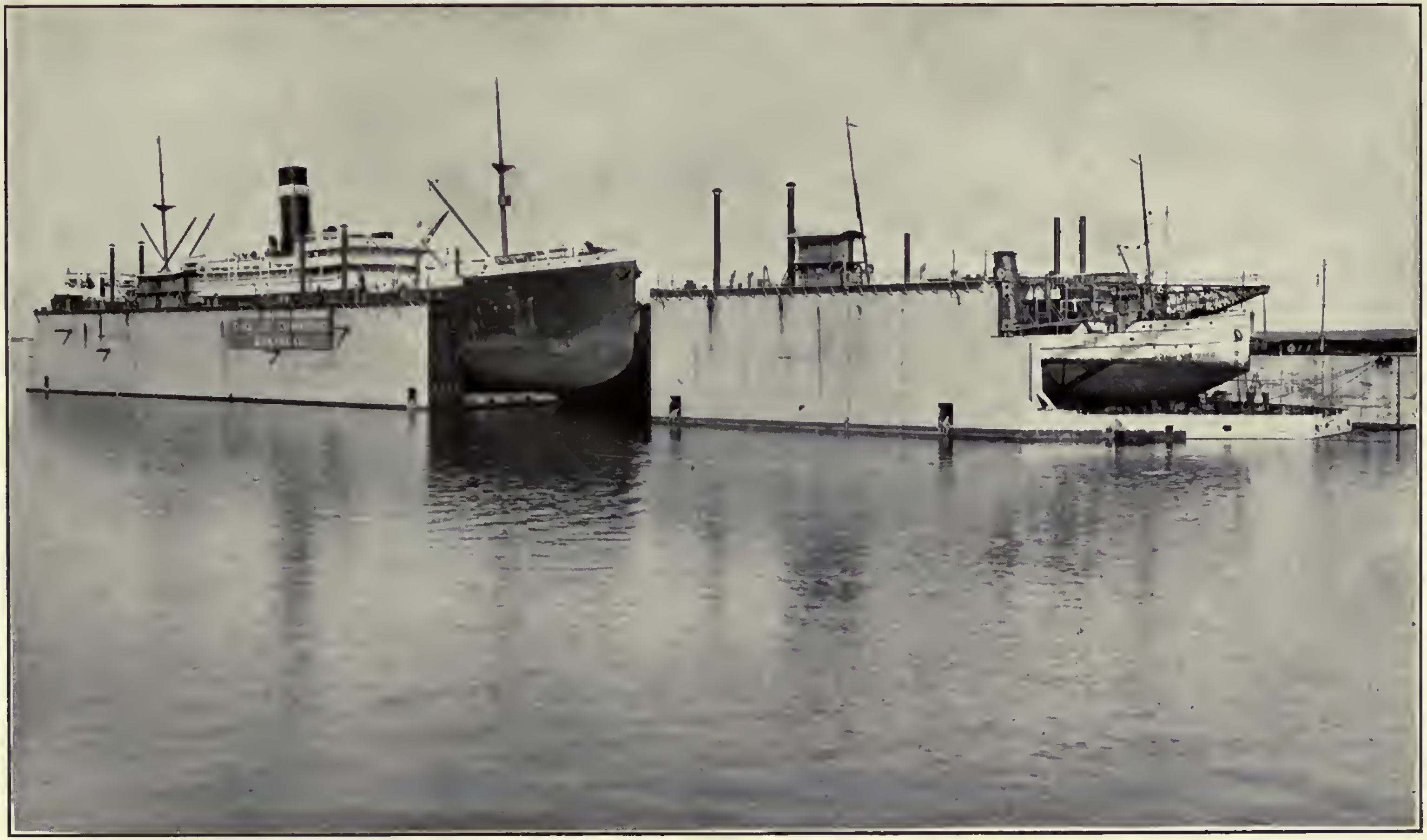


NEW FIRE AND POLICE STATION, MAISONNEUVE.

The safety of the public and protection from fire is assured by two efficient departments, under the direction of Chief Marchessault, who has been provided with the latest approved equipment and men of the highest morale in both the police and fire departments. By an ordinance of council, street cars are compelled to stop at every corner in Maisonneuve, showing how the comfort and convenience of its residents are looked after. All of which makes the city an ideal place in which to live or in which to do business.

The illustrations of public buildings and institutions which accompany this article represent an array of structures, completed or under way, that would be a credit to any city of several times the size of Maisonneuve. We are under obligations to his Worship Mayor Michaud and to the City Engineer, Mr. Marius Dufresne, for being able to present such a significant and complete set of illustrations.

Ornamental Fountain at the Public Market, Maisonneuve.



MONTREAL FLOATING SHIP DRY DOCK "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

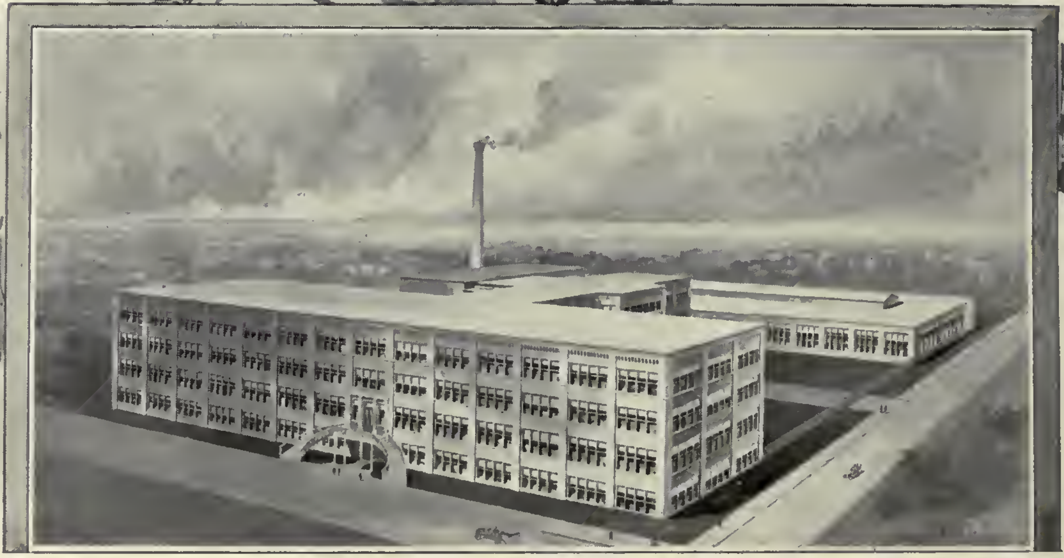
With Donaldson Liner "Saturnia" and Canadian Government Ice-Breaker "Lady Grey" in dock. This dock forms part of the plant of Messrs. Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Works, Maisonneuve, Montreal.

MR. ALEXANDRE MICHAUD.
Mayor of the City of Maisonneuve.

MR. ALEXANDRE MICHAUD.

Alexandre Michaud, who, after a successful commercial career, entered the real estate field in Montreal, was born at Back River, Quebec, January 27, 1868, the son of J. B. and Norah (Connolly) Michaud. The father was a well-known miller and flour merchant, and after a thorough education at the Christian Brothers' School and the Plateau Academy, the son entered the employ of his father as clerk in the mill. This was in 1881 and an apprenticeship of four years sufficed to make him familiar with every detail of the business. In 1883 he became associated with the grain firm of A. L. Hurtubise & Co. as book-keeper, retaining that connection for seven years and had risen to the position of manager for the firm when he resigned to enter business for himself under the name of Michaud, Brother & Co. The new enterprise was the wholesale exportation of grain, a business that long years of experience had made Mr. Michaud familiar with, and the ensuing fifteen years were prosperous ones. In 1907 he retired from the firm and decided to devote his time to real estate and the development of vacant acreage. In this line Mr. Michaud has been exceptionally successful and has taken his place as one of Montreal's leading financiers and organizers. He was the principal organizer of the Dominion Light, Heat and Power Co., which was later absorbed by the Montreal Public Service Corporation and finally by the Montreal Tramways and Power Co., and it was through his personal efforts that the Dominion Light, Heat and Power Co. became sufficiently successful to make it an integral part of the present lighting and power system. In politics Mr. Michaud is a Liberal and his services to the cities of Montreal and Maisonneuve have been marked and commendable. He was named by the Provincial Government as a member of the Metropolitan Parks Commission (of which Sir William Van Horne is president), Montreal, for a period of four years, and was alderman and president of the Finance Committee of Maisonneuve from 1905 to 1909. He was elected Mayor of the latter town by acclamation in 1909 and was re-elected for three consecutive terms, each time by acclamation, one of the best endorsements of an official's worth and personality. As Alderman and Chairman of the Finance Committee and afterwards Mayor of Maisonneuve, Mr. Michaud has played a most important part in that city's development. He readily recognized the possibilities of this exemplary municipality and was always foremost in advocating any measure that would advance its interests. He was a prime mover in inducing industrial plants to locate there and zealously championed any measure that would increase the population, such as a minimum tax rate, the beautifying of the streets and the passing of ordinances that would reduce to the lowest percentage the danger of epidemic. As a result of all these efforts, Maisonneuve is recognized through the entire Dominion as a model and prosperous city, whose form of government is worthy of emulation and locally the appreciation of Mr. Michaud's efforts is attested by his continuance as chief executive. Mr. Michaud is, without doubt, one of the most popular of Montreal's younger business set. He is fond of all outdoor sports and lends his support to all forms of recreation. He is exceptionally fond of hunting, base ball and lacrosse, and is enthusiastic over everything that develops brain and brawn and above all, the interests of his home city. In addition to his interest in the Dominion Light, Heat & Power Co., Mr. Michaud is the director of several land companies that are engaged in the development of suburban sections and the beautification of the newer residential portions of the city. The versatility of his character is shown by his expert knowledge of music, and he is ranked as one of the amateur performers in the city.

Mr. Michaud was married February 21st, 1898, to Miss Marie Virolle, and they are the parents of four children: Margaret, Paul, Germaine and Alexandre Michaud, Jr. His offices are in the Quebec Bank Building, and he resides at No. 77 Notre Dame Street, Maisonneuve.



NEW PLANT OF UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA.
Bennett Avenue, Maisonneuve.

THE UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY OF CANADA.

The illustrations on the opposite page depict, in a graphic manner, the growth of a Montreal manufacturing enterprise which has had a most important bearing on the great boot and shoe manufacturing industry of Canada.

In the fine new manufacturing plant, shown at the bottom of the page, considered one of the best in Canada, are manufactured many of the most important machines used in the making of boots and shoes, and from it is directed a service which extends to every section of the country where shoes are made.

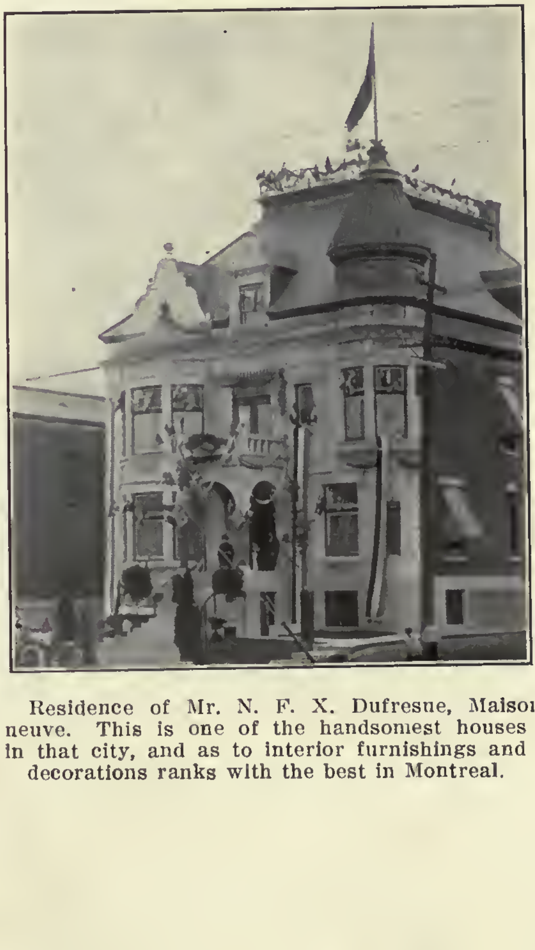
No other industry enjoys a service so expert and so prompt, and it has resulted in maintaining the important machines used in the industry at the highest stage of efficiency, enabling Canadian shoe manufacturers to make a boot that compares favorably with the best produced in other countries.

When it is realized that but a comparatively short time ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand and by methods which were slow, laborious and expensive, the extent of the great revolution which has taken place in their manufacture becomes apparent. Never before has it been possible to purchase such highgrade footwear so cheaply; all the comfort, style and durability which—under the old methods of manufacture—could be afforded only by the very wealthy, are now within the means of all.

It is thus that the benefits derived from the use of improved machinery, made in Montreal, are spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is an enterprise of which any city might well be proud.

MR. N. F. X. DUFRESNE.

N. F. X. Dufresne, First Vice-President of the Kingsbury Footwear Co., Ltd., was born at St. Calixte, Quebec, and was educated at the St. Laurent College. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Canadian Order of Foresters, and the Auto Club of Canada. His residence is No. 460 Pie IX Avenue, Maisonneuve.



Residence of Mr. N. F. X. Dufresne, Maisonneuve. This is one of the handsomest houses in that city, and as to interior furnishings and decorations ranks with the best in Montreal.

S. DUMONT.

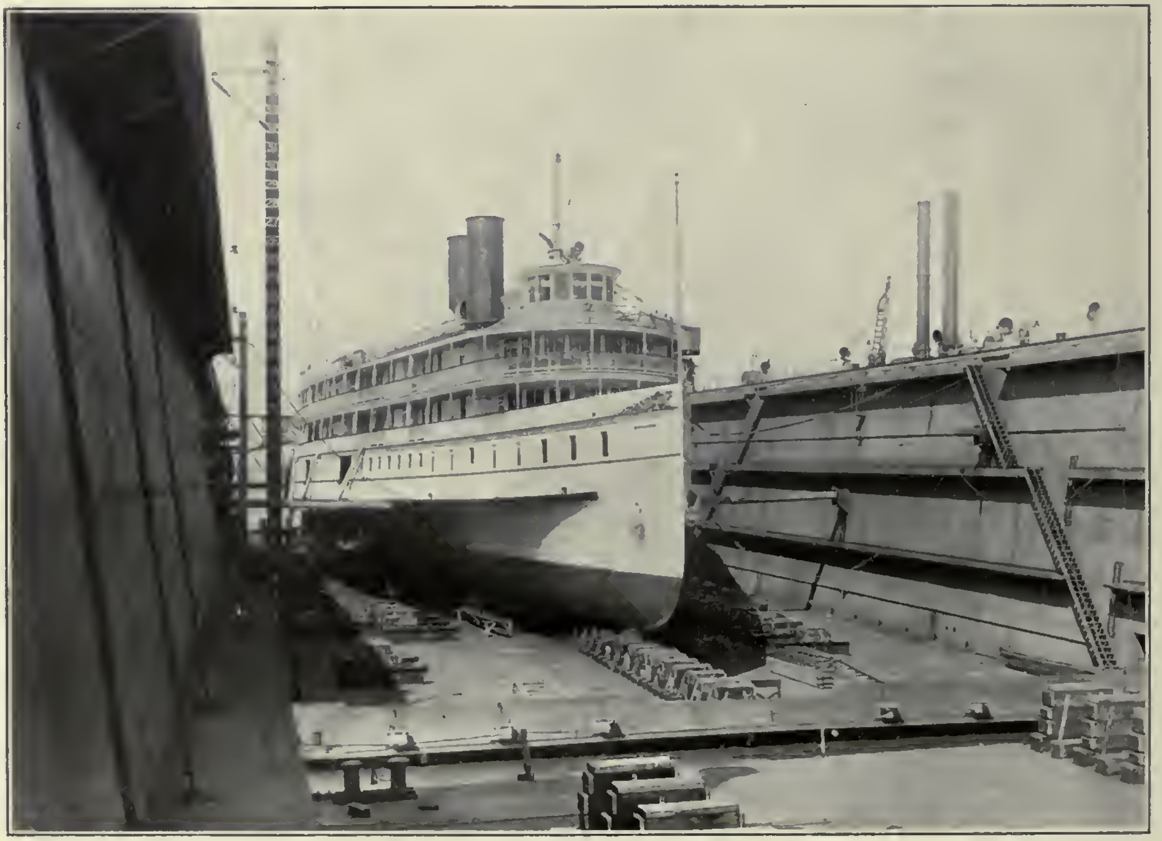
Sylva Dumont.

S. Dumont, of the real estate firm of Dumont & Frere, was born at St. Lin, March 27, 1879, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School. He began his business career here in 1903 and after being in the grocery and hotel business, established the firm of Dumont & Frere, three years ago, and made a specialty of realty dealings in the thriving city of Maisonneuve. He is a member of the real estate exchange and has offices in the bank building at 591 LaSalle Avenue. His residence it at 74 Fourth Avenue, Maisonneuve.

J. DUMONT.

Joseph Dumont.

J. Dumont, the other member of the firm of Dumont & Frere, was born at St. Lin, August 17, 1875, and like his brother, was educated at the Christian Brothers' School. Upon the completion of his schooling he was associated with several business ventures in which he was successful, and his thoughts then turned to the possibilities of real estate in Maisonneuve and the contiguous territory. He formed an alliance with his brother, S. Dumont, in 1911, and the firm of Dumont & Frere was launched. The firm has been very successful and



THE R. & O. STEAMER "MONTREAL" IN THE DRY DOCK AT MAISONNEUVE.

MARIUS DUFRESNE.

Marius Dufresne, City Engineer of Maisonneuve, although a comparatively young man, has executed some of the best work in the beautification of that city.

He was born at Pointe du Lac, September 9, 1883, and supplemented his school training in Montreal by an engineering course at the Polytechnic Institute (Laval), from which he graduated with the degrees of B.A.Sc. and C.E. He then spent a year at the Locomotive Works at Longue Pointe and afterwards became associated with the firm of Lacroix & Piché, gaining much practical knowledge by these two connections.

After appointment to the position of City Engineer of Maisonneuve he prepared the plans for the new city hall there, the market, with its beautiful approaches, the public baths and gymnasium now being completed, and the fire station in course of erection. He was also selected by the Ottawa Government to prepare the plans for a new post office at Maisonneuve, which when built will be an important addition to the beautiful structures already erected in that thriving city. Mr. Dufresne, who is a land surveyor for the Province of Quebec, is also engaged in private practice and has a handsomely appointed suite of offices in the Bank of Toronto Building, Maisonneuve. In addition to many public buildings he has planned churches, private residences and many other structures, all of his work showing a thorough knowledge of beautiful technique and execution.

OSCAR DUFRESNE.

Oscar Dufresne, of the Dufresne & Locke Company, shoe manufacturers, Maisonneuve, was born at Pointe du Lac, Quebec, October 17, 1875, the son of Thomas and Victoria (Du Sault) Dufresne, and grandson of Augustin Rivard Dufresne, who was a member of the first House of Lower Canada, which sat in Quebec. After a thorough schooling he became office boy with Caverhill, Hughes & Co., in 1889, and two years later was cashier for Bourgouin & Duchesneau. He established the present business in 1893, and, in 1906, was elected Alderman of Maisonneuve and has served as Chairman of Finances since then. He married, in May, 1899, Alexandrina, daughter of Pierre Pelletier, of Montreal, and resides at No. 444 Pie IX. Avenue, which is one of Maisonneuve's handsomest residences.

Oscar Dufresne.

CHARLES A. REEVES.

Architect, of the Maisonneuve School Commission, and has planned a number of the leading structures of that city and in Montreal. Office, 58 St. James Street, Montreal.

in addition to buying and selling realty, conducts an agency business for the rental of houses and collection of rents.

JOSEPH E. DUPRE.

Joseph E. Dupre.

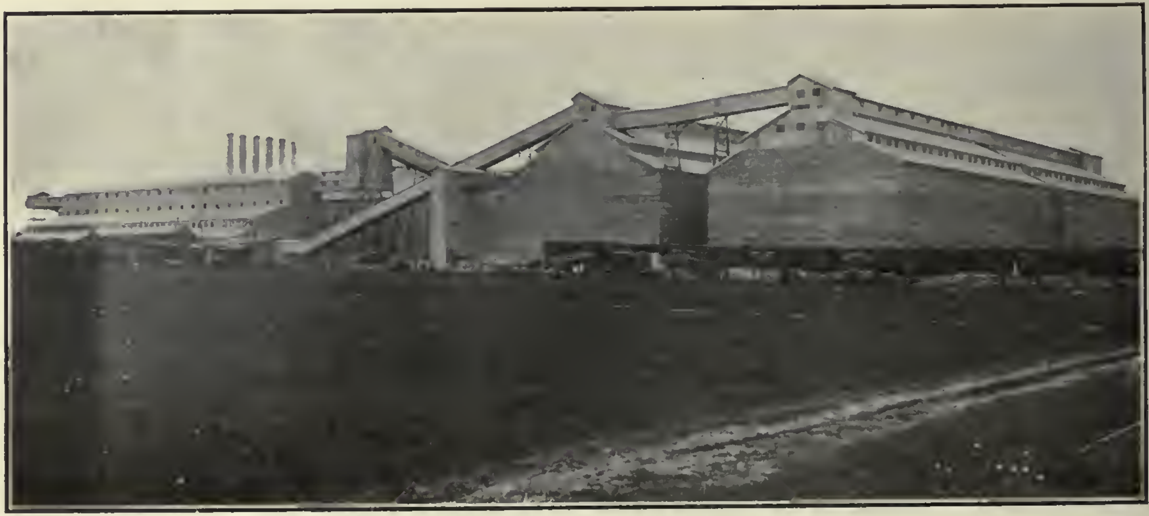
Joseph E. Dupre, proprietor of the Dominion Die Works at 321 Aird Avenue, Maisonneuve, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 17, 1876 and was educated at the commercial college, St. Denis, County Richelieu. He began his active business career in Brockton, Massachusetts, in which city he served as a councilman in 1900 and 1901. Becoming dissatisfied with conditions there, he came to Montreal in 1904, a stranger and practically penniless. He started in business here as a manufacturer of dies for shoes, envelopes and paper and in the ten years that have ensued since his arrival here, has been very successful. He is a Liberal in politics and a member of several mutual benefit societies.

A. L. DUPONT.

A. L. Dupont.

A. L. Dupont, sole proprietor of the Dupont & Frere shoe factory at 301 Aird Avenue, Maisonneuve, was born in Montreal in 1877, and was educated here. Together with his brother he succeeded Lefebvre & Dupont, who had at that time a factory on Champlain Street, and in 1899 the firm erected the four-storey building, which, Mr. Dupont, its successor, still occupies. The factory has a large floor space and 150 hands are employed, turning out 800 pairs of shoes every day. Mr. Dupont gives a personal supervision to the business and in the erection of the factory he paid especial attention to the comforts of his employees, its situation insuring abundance of light and air. Mr. Dupont is a member of the Commercial Travellers' Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

See Index "Maisonneuve" for further information.


The Point aux Trembles plant of the Canada Cement Co.

THE MAJOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Manufacturers of paper boxes, wire cloth, and brass and iron grill work.
St. Antoine and St. Martin Streets, Montreal.

MOUNTAIN STREET,
Showing the same view as shown on page 35, taken fifty years earlier.

View of the upper portion of the Harbour, showing Grand Trunk Elevator and Grain Conveyors.

Residence of Mr. C. E. Deakin, Redpath Crescent.

Residence of Hon. Wm. Owens, 9 Belvedere Road.

MR. J. A. GAGNON.
Proprietor of the Electric, Brass and Electro-Plating Works at 733 Notre Dame Street, Maisonneuve. Branch, 172 St. Catherine, Viauville. Established by him in 1897.

J. B. HURTEAU.

J. B. Hurteau.

J. B. Hurteau, President and General Manager of the Star Shoe, Limited, has spent his entire business career in the manufacture of footwear. He was born at Sorel, October 20, 1870, and learned every detail of the business through George T. Slater & Son and J. A. & M. Cote, of St. Hyacinthe. Eight years ago he became associated with the Star Shoe Co., and four years ago incorporated the Star Shoe Limited, and became its chief executive officer. The Star Shoe Limited has a large factory at 1468 St. Catherine Street East, and manufactures boys, youths, gents, college girls and misses shoes, the product being sold all over the Dominion from coast to coast.

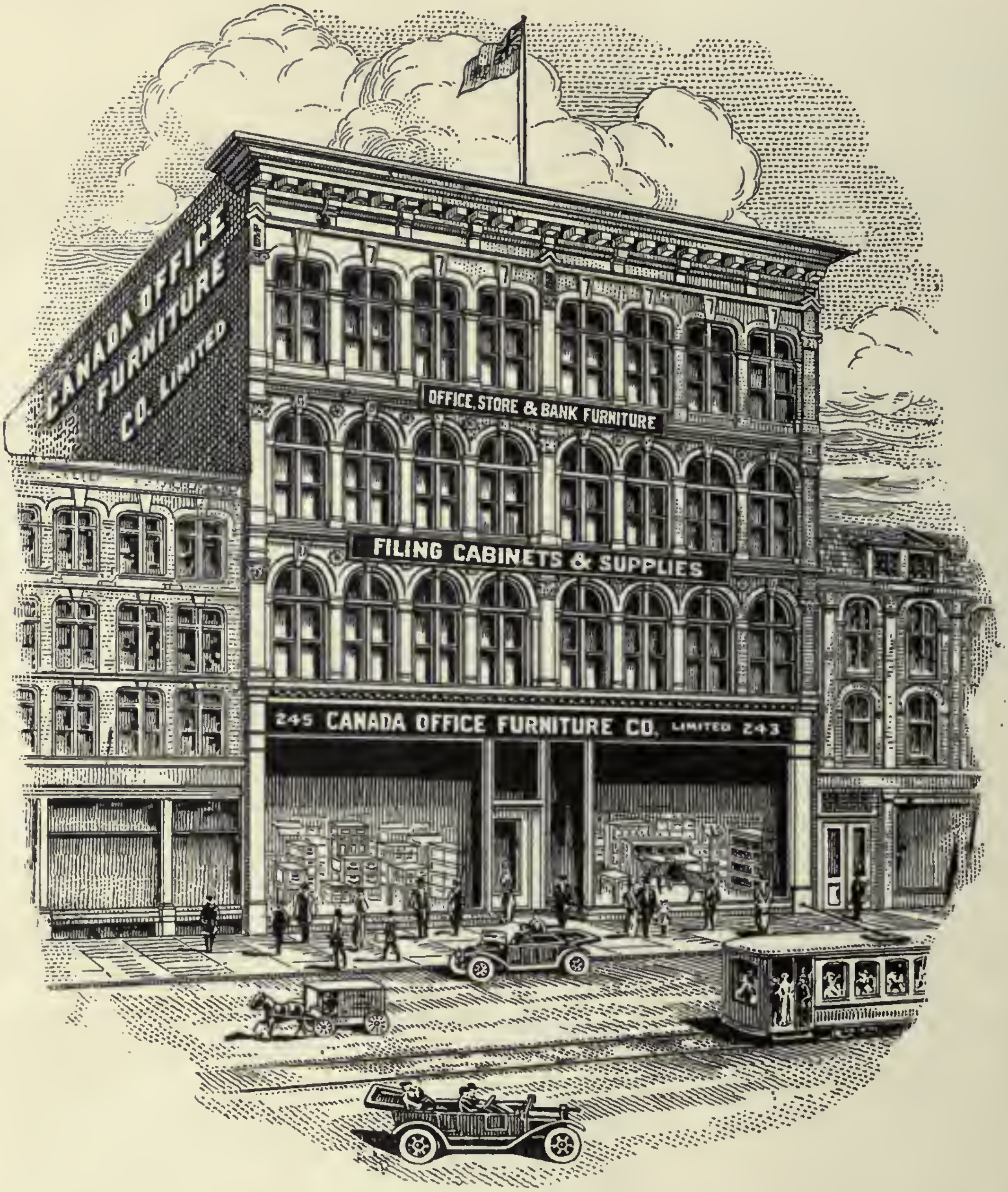
Thomas Hanley.
Cooper and Cask Merchant.
142-146 Prince Street

H. Dubois, Secretary,
J. & C. Brunet Co., Ltd.
223 St. Lawrence Boul.

Cajetan Dufort.
Architect-Measurer.
198 St. Catherine West.

The year of 1809 stands out conspicuously in the history of Montreal as witnessing the inauguration of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence by the "Accommodation," which, on November 3, 1809, started on her maiden voyage to Quebec.

June 3rd, 1778, saw the issue of the first newspaper printed in Montreal, the "Gazette," its publishers being Joseph Fleury de Mesplet, the printer brought to Montreal by Benjamin Franklin to assist in the circulation of revolutionary literature.


CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
OFFICE, STORE & BANK FURNITURE
FILING CABINETS & SUPPLIES
245 CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE CO. LIMITED 243

THE CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE COMPANY LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE AND SALESROOMS.

The above mentioned company, whose headquarters are at 243 and 245 Notre Dame Street West, directly opposite St. Helen Street, are manufacturers of and dealers in high grade commercial furniture, filing devices, also church, school and theatre seating. The officers of the company are: President Duncan Wishart and Secretary F. A. Wishart. This business was established in 1893 by its president, and has rapidly grown to be one of the foremost commercial furniture houses in Canada.

MR. WILLIAM BELL.

William Bell, President and General Manager of the Wallace Bell Co., Ltd., was born at Petrolia, Ontario, June 13, 1874, the son of the late Wallace Bell, who founded the business in 1870 and removed it to Montreal twenty-nine years ago. It was incorporated in 1908, and upon the death of his father, William Bell, who had been bookkeeper for the company, succeeded to the Presidency, and under his direction the business has largely increased. The firm are the largest well drilling contractors in Canada and make a specialty of artesian, oil, gas and salt wells and do test boring for all purposes, including foundations, bridges and canals. The wide extent of the operations of the Wallace Bell Co., Ltd., is seen by the company's work in Newfoundland, where test drillings were made for oil, and in Moose Jaw, where gas was being sought. Water wells have also been drilled all over the Dominion from coast to coast. These wells are used for storage plants, municipal and private water supplies, ice manufacturing, brewing, woollen mills, marble works, dairies, railways, tanneries, abattoirs, parks, banks, baths, water and power plants, all manufacturers using large quantities of water for cooling, washing and other purposes. The company has six complete drilling outfits, including heavy combination cable and pole machines, being equipped to undertake the drilling of wells from 50 to 5,000 feet in depth and from 4 to 24 inches in diameter, and have a staff of expert drillers and tool dressers. Mr. Bell's long experience places him in a position to advise clients as to the most favorable locations where water can be obtained. The company's offices are at 1146 Clarke Street.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum.

Montreal, the money and business centre of Canada, has a young nation, greater in size and equal in resources to the one which made New York the metropolis of the Western World, to pour into her lap the wealth of her developments.

Robert Minty.
Man. Dir. Palmers, Ltd., Whl. and Retail Specialists in Toilet Articles, 7 DeBresoles Street.

J. O. Linteau.
Secy.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr. Legaré Gadbois Automobile Ltd., 180 Amherst Street.

Rolland Prefontaine, C.E.
Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, etc.,
55 St. Francois Xavier Street.

MR. HUBERT DESJARDINS.

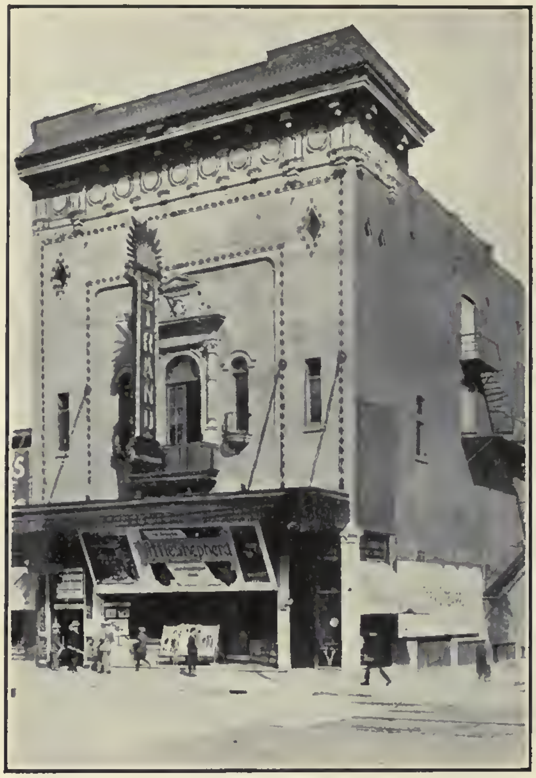
A descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Canada, Hubert Desjardins has, through his own efforts, attained distinction in the business world and political field. He was born in Montreal, June 26, 1869, the son of the late Hon. Alphonse and Virginie (Paré) Desjardins. The father was a lawyer who gave up a successful practice to enter the journalistic field and having gained distinction in that line of endeavor was honored with many positions of trust by the Local and Federal Governments. He sat for Hochelaga from 1878 to 1892, when he was called to the Senate. He was elected Mayor of Montreal in 1893, was Minister of Militia in the Bowell Government and Minister of Public Works under the Tupper Administration. During his long and busy career he was president of many financial, insurance and commercial concerns, and of the Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co. Upon his death. in 1912, he was succeeded in the presidency of the last named company by his son, Hubert Desjardins, who has also had a notable public career. He was educated at the Christian Brothers School and St. Mary's College, Montreal, and upon the completion of his schooling was associated with the firm of Thibodeau, Beliveau & Archambault, becoming manager of the present company in 1891. He became president in 1912, and since the re-organization of the company has acted as Managing Director. He was a Lieutenant in the 65th Regiment of Montreal from 1889 to 1893, and in 1894 was elected Mayor of Maisonneuve, serving until 1905, a period of six terms. During his administration he inaugurated the system of bonuses to induce manufacturers to locate in Maisonneuve, and in many other ways contributed largely to the increased business activity of that city. Previous to his election to the Mayoralty he was a School Commissioner and after retiring from the position of Mayor he was an Alderman for two years. Mr. Desjardins married Caroline, daughter of the Hon. L. O. Loranger, on January 10, 1893, and they have four sons. He is a Conservative in politics and resides at 456 Pie IX. Avenue, Maisonneuve. The Montreal Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Desjardins is now Managing Director, manufacture Porous Terra Cotta Fireproofing at its large plant at Lakeside. The Montreal office is Room 23, Board of Trade Building.

HON. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.

Review of the Musical and Dramatic Life of Montreal

MONTREAL annually presents a very worthy array of offerings for the amusement-seeker, whether in the field of the drama, or that of music, or in the shadow-drama of the moving pictures now so popular. Visitors, however, who compare its theatres, and concert halls, and their attractions with those of similar American cities of 600,000 to 750,000 population usually claims that the comparison is not advantageous to the Canadian metropolis. These critics, however, overlook one important point, namely, that this is a bilingual city, that only one section of it, and that the smaller section, patronizes the spoken drama in English, and that even in music there is a surprising lack of co-operation between the two populations; so that really it should be considered as two cities, of slightly unequal size. The French-Canadians, with very few exceptions, have no interest in English dramatic performances, and the English are not attracted by the excellent performances of French works of great merit, which are constantly being given here by stock companies recruited in Paris, and containing players whose technique and training would put to shame many of the leading actors and actresses of England and America. The musical shows which visit the English theatres are more fortunate, for the French of Montreal, passionately devoted to dramatic music and to spectacle, are not only generous supporters of grand opera in their own tongue but frequent visitors to the more tuneful of the English and American comic operas, burlesques and extravaganzas. In respect of concert music the city suffers severely from the lack of a large and appropriate concert hall; the largest concerts have for years past been given in the Arena, and can consequently only take place when that immense auditorium is free from other attractions—a few weeks only at the beginning and end of the "season"; lesser ones are given in a hotel ballroom or a theatre.

The city to-day possesses two "first-class" theatres for English performances, affiliated respectively with the Shubert and Klaw & Erlanger booking agencies in New York, but occasionally making their own dates with productions booked direct from England; one vaudeville theatre, operated by a Canadian circuit; one burlesque theatre (with another projected); two small theatres devoted to drama in the French language, one drawing its players from Paris and tending to high comedy, and one with a mainly Canadian company and a melodrama repertoire; a third small theatre in which French dramatic sketches alternate with moving pictures; a large theatre (the Français) devoted to "two-a-night" vaudeville; an old and historic theatre, the Royal, now wholly unoccupied; and nearly one hundred moving picture houses. The latter become in Montreal, as in all other cities, the people's amusement places, and have revolutionized the entertainment business, and placed the recreation of the theatre within the reach of every person. Montreal is favored with as high a class of motion picture houses, usually interspersed with more or less vaudeville acts, as can be found in any of the leading American cities. Photographs of a few of the most popular, best patronized and ablest



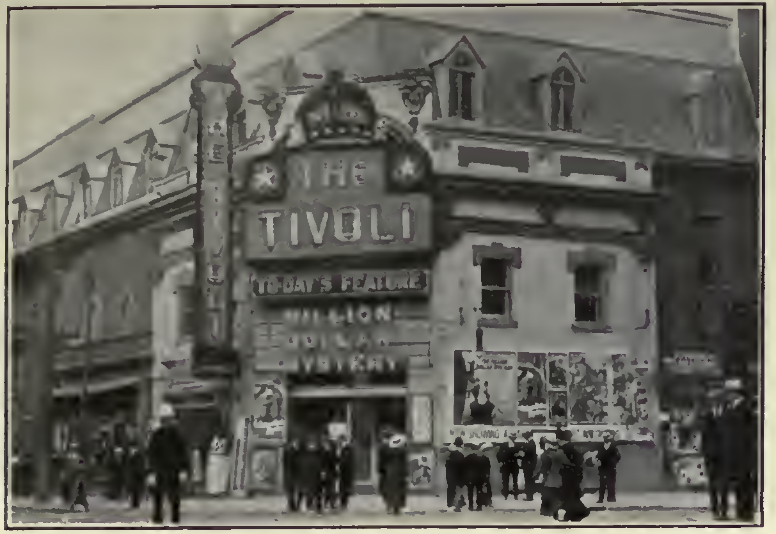
THE STRAND.
Photo Plays de luxe,
Mansfield and St. Catherine Sts.
Willie Eckstein, Pianist.

conducted motion picture theatres are shown herewith, including the Strand, Tivoli, Fairyland, Colonial, Scala, London, and the Family Theatre.

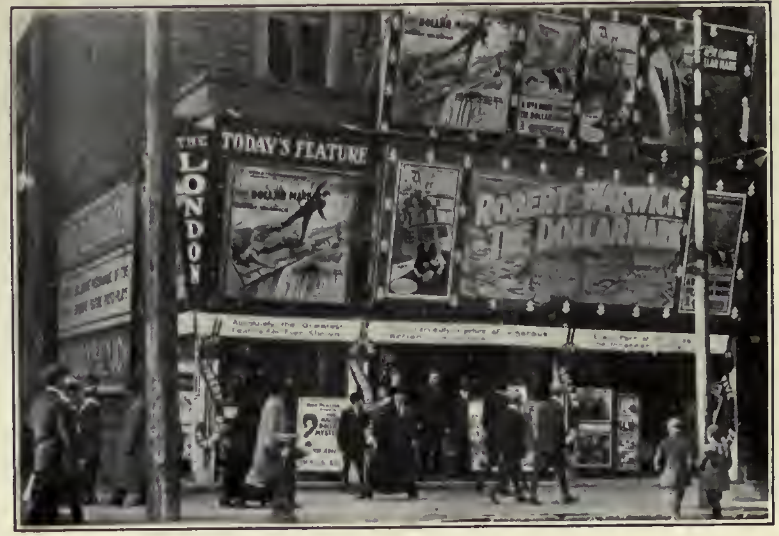
It has been estimated that about ten million dollars of capital is employed in these various branches of the entertainment business. Owing to the lack of any clear legal definition of a "theatre," and the fact that all houses pay the same license fee whether open seven days a week for moving pictures, six days for dramatic performances, or three or four times in a month for concerts, it is impossible to distinguish definitely between theatres and picture shows, and many houses move from one policy to the other, or mix them both, with the utmost freedom. A civic by-law enacts that "no circus, theatre or other boisterous games" shall be opened on Sunday, but recent decisions have rendered its validity questionable, and while no dramatic performance is ever given on the Sabbath the picture houses open as freely on that day as any other, and several of the "theatres" employ it for moving-picture entertainments or concerts. A survey of the entertainment world would not be complete without reference to Sohmer Park, the most characteristic place of amusement in the city—a huge auditorium near the water-front, little used in winter but opened to the air all round in summer and occupied by a good vaudeville programme and a creditable orchestra, under Professor Goulet. In addition it possesses a promenade overlooking the river, an open-air cafe, and a charter creating it an educational and zoological institution.

The first theatrical company known to have performed in Montreal arrived in the city in February, 1786, from Albany, and there appears to be no record of the length or success of their stay, or the place of their performances. They were English by nationality; the American continent had not at that time produced any players of its own: and it is recorded that such was the detestation of the stage in America at this period that the real character of the entertainment presented by these visitors was disguised in several of the American cities which they visited on their way to Canada, and they announced themselves as giving a series of

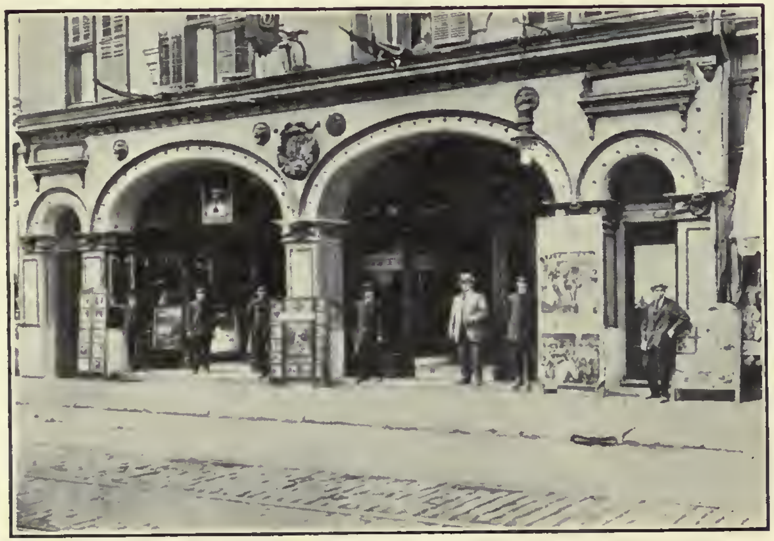
FAMILY THEATRE.
"The Home of Vaudeville and Classy Photoplays."
1374 Notre Dame St., West.



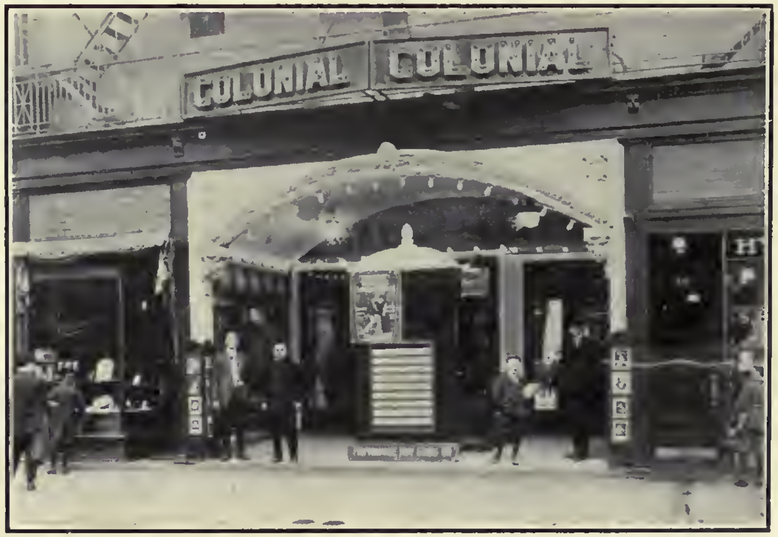
THE TIVOLI.
Where the latest film productions are presented.
200 St. Catherine St., West.



THE LONDON.
A family resort of the highest class.
299 St. Catherine St., West.



THE FAIRYLAND.
A popular amusement house. Est. 1908. A. Sperdakos, Mgr.
473-475 Notre Dame, West.



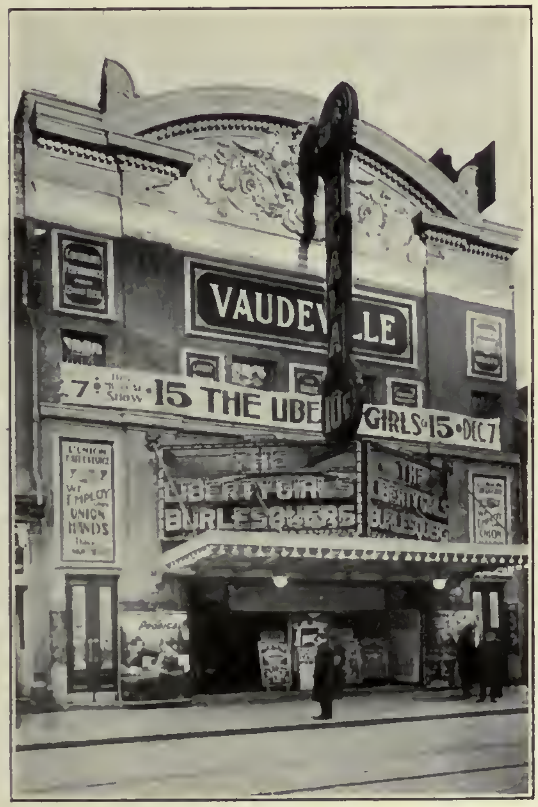
THE COLONIAL.
"The Home of Comedy."
338 St. Catherine St., West.

A FEW OF MONTREAL'S HIGH CLASS MOVING PICTURE HOUSES.

"lectures," preceded by a prologue and ending with a pantomine. Twelve years later Montreal was entertained by Rickett's Equestrian and Comedy Company of Philadelphia, which had a very successful season here; but there is still no record of the building in which it performed.

In 1804 Montreal was presented with its first theatre, forerunner of the long list of ornately-designed, palatially-fitted and lavishly-equipped places of entertainment which have housed the amusements of the commercial metropolis of Canada down to the present day. It was but little suggestive of the magnificence which was to follow, being merely a large upper room in the stone warehouse on St. Sulpice Street, near St. Paul Street, which stood next door to what was then the post office of Montreal. Like hundreds of other historic buildings in the business centre of the modern city, this edifice has long since been pulled down. Judging from the price of seats, it contained only "boxes" and a "gallery," seats in the former being five shillings and in the latter two shillings and sixpence; and it was fitted up and managed by one Ormsby, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. There seems to have been a sort of permanent company of local players, who, according to the traveller and memoir-writer Lambert (recorder of most of what we know concerning the Montreal of the first decade of the nineteenth century) were indescribably bad actors and usually drunk. They were supplemented from time to time by players from Boston and also by amateurs from the local garrison of British regular soldiers—whose officers were greatly put to it to mitigate the boredom of their life in this extreme outpost of civilization. In 1808 an actor named Prigmore took the management, added a "pit," and with the assistance of players from Boston and elsewhere made several Shakespearean productions. The War of 1812 naturally put a stop to this species of diversion, and when its consequences began to disappear the condition of the makeshift playhouse on St. Sulpice Street was so bad that it was impossible to induce an audience to enter it; and in 1817 a wooden structure capable of holding 700 people was erected at the back of the "Mansion House," in the middle of the block then called College Street, between St. Henri Street and Longueuil Lane. Many of the leading dramas of the day were given here, but it was superseded in 1821 by the third Montreal Theatre on Notre Dame Street. In 1824 dramatic performances were given in connection with the West and Blanchard Circus, at the corner of Craig and St. François Xavier Streets, adjacent to the St. Lawrence Hall. In 1825 there was opened the first building really erected for theatrical purposes, the first Theatre Royal, on the site now occupied by the western end of the Bonsecours Market, on St. Paul Street. This house, an illustration of which is shown on page 67, was a dignified and commodious building, cost $30,000, and was financed by wealthy public-spirited citizens, with Hon. John Molson as the principal shareholder. A company of players, organized on a very ambitious scale, was placed under the management of a tragedian of great merit, Frederic Brown, and about this time the city, which had now grown very greatly, both in wealth and culture, had its first experiences of really admirable dramatic art. Edmund Kean played here in the summer of 1826, supported by a local company. In 1831 the company included James H. Hackett and his wife, the parents of the well-known present-day actor. James K. Hackett. In 1835 Tyrone Power, grandfather of another popular actor, was a member of the company. The Rebellion in 1837 put a stop to theatrical business in Montreal until 1840. The celebrated comedian and writer, Buckstone, appeared with the Theatre Royal Company in 1841. The visit of Charles Dickens, who played Alfred Highflier in "A Roland for an Oliver," with the local garrison amateurs, was the event of 1842. In 1843 the French Opera Company from New Orleans appeared here, thus establishing a musical relationship with the other great French-speaking settlement of North America, which has endured with varying degrees of intimacy to this day. In 1844 this historic but not long-lived theatre had its last season, sheltering for a time no less famous an artist than the greatest Hamlet of the age, William Charles Macready; it was then torn down to make way for the Bonsecours Market.

The next playhouse, the Royal Olympic Theatre, stood on the west side of Jacques Cartier Square, near Notre Dame Street, on the site now occupied by the Riendeau Hotel. It was superseded in 1847 by the Hays Theatre, in Hays Block, at the corner of Notre Dame Street and Dalhousie Square, running back to Champ de Mars Street. This building served for the meetings of the Legislature after the burning of the Parliament Buildings by the mob in 1849, and was itself destroyed by fire in 1852, about the time of the opening of a new Theatre Royal, the oldest theatre now standing in Montreal, and one of the most historic and memory-laden playhouses in the whole of America. This building, on the eastern side of Cote Street, just above Craig Street, was erected by Mr. Jesse Joseph, and the site has always remained in the possession of the Joseph family. It has seen sixty years of service, ranging from the most fashionable entertainments of the second half of the nineteenth century to the lowest forms of burlesque, and has lately for a season or two been closed except for an occasional performance in a foreign language for the benefit of some section of the immigrant population. It was opened on the 31st of May, 1852, under the management of John Wellington Buckland, whose name and that of his wife are conspicuous for many years in the history of Canadian theatrical art. Mr. Buckland was a business man and not an actor, but he possessed great discernment in dramatic matters, and his wife, Kate M. Horn, was one of the most beautiful and accomplished actresses of the period; both were very popular with Montreal society, both military and civil, and after Mr. Buckland's death in 1872 (he had retained the managership of the house almost up to that date) his wife lived here, greatly beloved and respected, until her death in 1896, when she left $14,000 to various Montreal charities. A strong permanent company, reinforced from time to time by travelling "stars," according to the method of production then in vogue, kept Montreal well in the van of the theatrical movement under the Buckland regime; and at intervals the house was occupied by French repertoire companies, sometimes direct from France and sometimes by way of New York or New Orleans.



SCALA THEATRE.
"The Home of Refined Musical Comedies and Photoplays."
395 St. Lawrence Blvd.

About 1875 we begin, in examining the records of the Canadian theatres, to notice the small beginning of a supply of complete travelling companies, providing their own stars, their own support and some at least of their own scenery. The famous "Black Crook"—perhaps the earliest big "production" of America—reached Montreal in that year, and in that year also was opened the first uptown theatre, the Academy of Music, on the east side of Victoria Street just above St. Catherine Street, torn down in 1910 to make way for the rear portion of Goodwin's departmental store. The Royal had a few years of diminishing glory, passed into the hands of John B. Sparrow in 1879, and was reduced to "popular" prices when that manager joined forces in 1884 with H. R. Jacobs, who had been making a small fortune with a tent show at the corner of University and St. Catherine Streets. The Jacobs-Sparrow association was ultimately converted into the Sparrow Amusement Company, which at one time seemed likely to control an absolute monopoly of English-speaking theatrical entertainment in Montreal.

The Academy of Music, which for twenty-eight years or more was the leading theatre of Montreal, was erected by a company controlled by the Allan family, who, in 1894 sold it to Mr. David Walker. Mr. Walker later on joined interests with the Sparrow group. It was occupied during a good part of its early years by stock companies, with or without visiting stars; E. A. McDowell was the first manager, and was a brother of the afterwards famous actor, Melbourne McDowell, who sold tickets at the box office of the Academy for several seasons. In the early eighties the house began to receive visits from entire companies of high-class English players, such as Charles Wyndham, Kate Rorke and the Criterion Theatre Company. Wyndham, it is worthy of note, was one of the first English actor-managers to take an entire company to the United States, and he had done so as early as 1873, but did not on that occasion come as far as Montreal. Comic opera was now rising into popularity, and the Gilbert and Sullivan works and the corresponding French compositions were frequently given here by companies organized in New York or Boston. Irving arrived in 1884, Mansfield about the same time. The theatre no longer seems to have possessed a company of its own now, and the intervals between the more praiseworthy touring companies were occupied by very lamentable .offerings, or frequently the house was left entirely dark for days at a time.

After 1890 theatres began to multiply somewhat rapidly. The Queen's Theatre began its career in 1891, and soon passed into the hands of Jacobs and Sparrow; it stood on St. Catherine Street, north side, between University and Victoria, and is thus, like the Academy, also included in the area now occupied by Goodwin's. After a varied career, largely at cheap prices, it closed in 1898. The Theatre Français, second oldest of the Montreal theatres now standing, was originally erected in an unambitious form, with only a side-street entrance, in 1884, to house a dime museum; but, in 1893, it was provided with its present entrance on St. Catherine Street East, christened with its present title, and thoroughly renovated and enlarged, by a syndicate of prominent French-Canadians headed by J. M. Fortier, whose aim was to make it the house of grand and light opera and high-class drama in the French language. This project was pursued with excellent artistic results but at very heavy financial loss for three years, after which the house passed into the English-speaking group and has ever since remained so, although through all vicissitudes it has strangely enough retained the name conferred on it by its patriotic reconstructors in 1893. For several years, at the close of the last century, it was the home of a successful stock company (ranked by many as the best ever seen in Montreal) under the management of William E. Phillips.

In 1899 a company of prominent Monttrealers, largely actuated by public spirit, erected the beautiful and generously-designed playhouse on Guy Street, which they called Her Majesty's Theatre, and which under the title of His Majesty's is still devoted to high-class entertainment, and has lately been the scene of four notable grand-opera seasons. It was then much too far west to attract profitable business. A very capable stock company, under management of Mr. Phillips, and including Miss Lotta Linthicum, one of the most popular players who ever made Montreal their habitat, struggled gamely with the situation for a year or two, but in the summer of 1901 the house was taken over by the famous manager, F. F. Proctor, lessee of a long string of vaudeville theatres in the States, and devoted to that variegated class of entertainment. He had not had the theatre a year when he decided that vaudeville would never make his fortune there and substituted a stock company, which ran for a long time with reasonable artistic success and included several players who have become well-known in metropolitan productions — Alphonze Ethier, John B. Walker, Hudson Liston, Mrs. Eva Vincent, John M. Sainpolis, Miss Linthicum, Miss Ethel Knight Millison, Robert Drouet, Miss Jessie Bonstelle, and others. Towards the end of 1902 the Sparrow interests succeeded Mr. Proctor in control of the theatre, but left it for a time to the stock company policy, placing Mr. Phillips in charge. In 1904 it was occupied by touring attractions of the second grade, but in the autumn of that year the Sparrow Company took the venture of making it their leading theatre and placing there the class of attractions which had for almost a generation been given to the Academy; and after a year or so of struggle they succeeded in accustoming the Montreal public to the idea of a first-class house in the West End. The Academy, after some years of cheap attractions, stock, vaudeville, minstrels, and French stock, was pulled down in 1910.

In 1907 Montreal received its first theatre constructed especially for vaudeville and booked by a regular vaudeville syndicate. This was the house at St. Catherine and City Councillor Streets, formerly known as Bennett's, and controlled by a London, Ont., company called the Bennett Theatrical Enterprise, Ltd., with similar theatres in half-a-dozen Canadian cities; when Mr. Bennett disappeared from the organization the theatre was renamed the Orpheum. It was an immense success from the first, and easily vanquished various attempts at rivalry. In 1908 a local company erected the Princess Theatre, immediately opposite the Orpheum, and for a year it was devoted to burlesque in opposition to the old Theatre Royal; it was then leased by the Canadian representatives of the Shubert booking agency, in direct rivalry to the agency from which His Majesty's received its attractions, and for the first time the city had a competitive supply of the best bookings from two rival sources. This condition has lasted until the present time and seems likely to continue.

In this review no mention has been made hitherto of the French theatrical undertakings except that of the Theatre Français, which building afterwards passed into the English group. From a very early date French companies have visited Montreal, and the old Theatre Royal very frequently housed them, in between the performances of its own stock company. In the nineties the demand began to be felt for a more continuous supply of French drama than could be secured in the intervals of an English season. We have already seen the ill-fated endeavor of the Français promoters; and it may be a result of that disaster that subsequent French theatre builders have never sought either size or luxury in their houses. The most notable of their undertakings was the Theatre des Nouveautes, a diminutive house on St. Catherine Street, just east of the Français, which started its career with opera comique, but soon turned to a repertoire of the best French comedy and tragedy with a stock company of remarkable excellence. It was the rendezvous of fashionable and cultured French Canada for six or seven seasons, beginning in 1902, but in time the risque character of part of its repertoire began to create scandal, and its following fell away. Something of the same kind of work (with a more paternal regard for the morals of the audience) is now done at the Theatre National.

The outlook for the immediate future is for some growth in the already enormous industry of film entertainment, a somewhat increased provision of fairly good dramatic bookings from England to displace part of the American bookings, a probable increase in the supply of vaudeville and burlesque. There is for the moment little hope for a local "art" theatre, a renewal of the costly operatic enterprises of recent years, or even the provision of a decent concert hall. The forces of culture in Montreal are only beginning to organize; those of commerce are very well organized indeed.

Montreal was the first city in terial and ship manufactured pro- Canada to have horse cars in operation, the first rails being laid in September, 1861, and the line opening for operation, November 26th.

Montreal has one church for each twenty-five hundred inhabitants. Notre Dame, the largest of her churches, can seat 10,000 people and accommodate 15,000 without discomfort.

PROFESSOR T. BENSON.

Prof. T. Benson.

Benson's Royal Billiard Academy, at 478A St .Catherine Street, recently established by Prof. T. Benson, materially differs from the usual rooms devoting to that fascinating game, inasmuch as it is conducted more on the club or home style. It is magnificently fitted up and is equipped with the Burroughs & Watts tables, which are considered the very best manufactured. Professor Benson makes a specialty of ladies' instruction, and has, as regular patrons of his academy, many members of the leading clubs. Professor Benson was born in England and educated there. He is an expert instructor of the game of billiards and holds many testimonial letters from pupils, who have become expert through his lessons. He is aided in his work at the academy by his son, and has a private table reserved exclusively for ladies.

Montreal to-day produces sixteen per cent of the total manufactures of Canada and pays seventeen per cent of the total manufacturing wage bill.

The Montreal Reform Club, 32 Sherbrooke, West.

J. W. REID.

J. W. Reid.

John W. Reid, president of Reid's Limited, 223 St. Catherine Street West, was born at Nairn, Scotland, and was educated in the schools of the place of his birth. Leaving school he entered the dry goods business in his native town and later served in the Royal Polytechnic, Glasgow. He came to Montreal twenty-six years ago and ten years later organized the firm of John W. Reid & Co., which last year was incorporated as Reid's Limited. The firm occupies a three-storey building of extra width, at 223-5 St. Catherine St. W., which is completely stocked with hats, clothing and furnishings of every description for men and boys. Mr. Reid, who had long experience in the haberdashery line before beginning business for himself, manages the store and his personal supervision insures standard goods at reasonable prices.

The Late Col. E. A. Whitehead, founder of the firm of The E. A. Whitehead Co., Ltd., General Insurance Brokers.

Residence of Mr. S. D. Joubert, 336 St. Catherine Road, Outremont.

HICKEY & AUBIT.

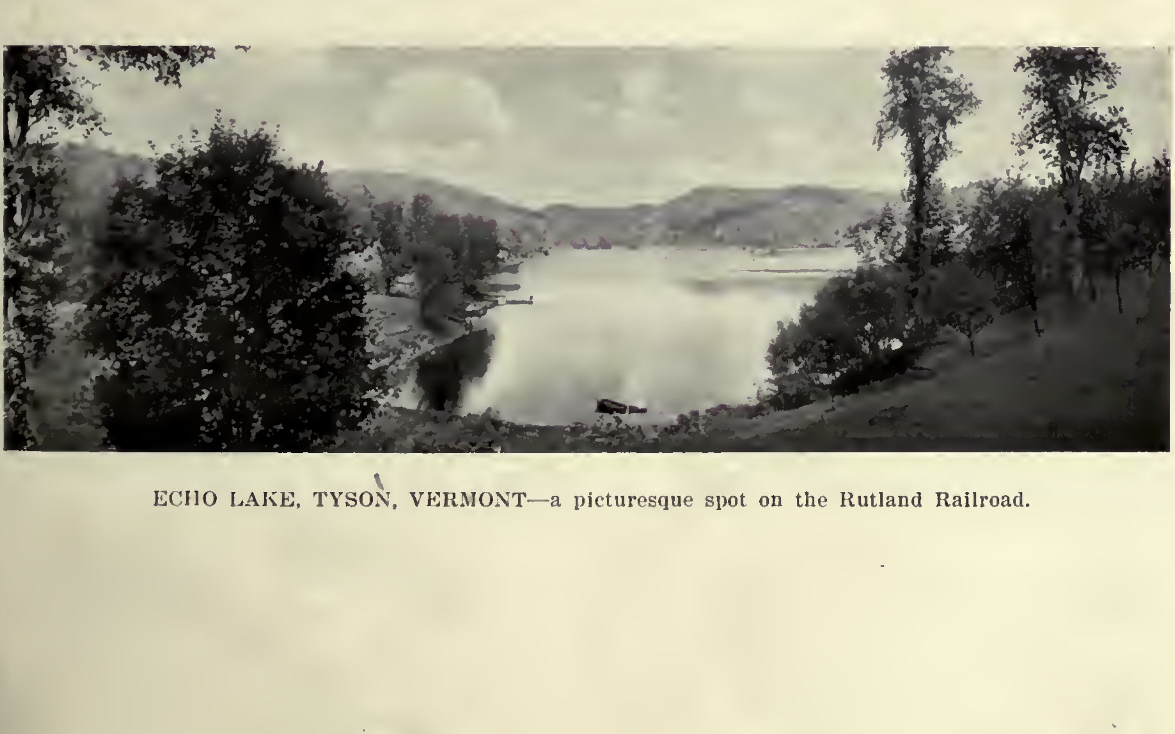
Plumbers, Heating Engineers and Roofers.

Hickey & Aubit, plumbers, heating engineers and roofers, whose place of business is at 93 to 99 Dominion Street, have, since the organization of the firm, been engaged in some very large and important work. The installations successfully completed by the firm include the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke Street, the Reed Building, St. Alexander Street, the Trust and Loan Building, on St. James Street, Molsons Brewery, Notre Dame Street East., and the Gas Works at Ville La Salle, the conservatories at the homes of the late Lord Strathcona and R. B. Angus, the residences of L. H. Timmins in Westmount and J. T. Davis and Dr. Martin on Drummond Street, and the following churches: St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Aloysius, St. Elizabeth, St. Irene and St. Zotique.

BOW AND ARROW POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, on the Rutland Railroad.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

In an effort to make the Rutland Railroad the most complete service to and from Montreal, that company has spared no expense, and in consequence it is the most comfortable route by night and certainly the most picturesque by day. Its service of all steel coaches, parlor cars and sleepers, with dining cars in which all the delicacies of the season can be obtained, includes a day train which leaves New York at 10.30 a.m., and Boston at 11.15 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.05 p.m., and a night train from New York and Boston at 7.45 p.m., which arrives at Montreal 7.40 a.m. The trains in the opposite direction leave Montreal at 8.50 a.m., arriving at Boston at 7.45 p.m. and New York at 8 p.m. and at 7.45 p.m., which arrive at Boston at 7.05 a.m. and New York at 7.26 a.m. The service is most satisfying in every detail and careful supervision of the movement of the various trains results in the maintenance of schedule time.



ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VERMONT—a picturesque spot on the Rutland Railroad.

MR. DANIEL J. McA'NULTY.

Managing Director of the Daniel J. McA'Nulty Realty Co., Limited,
Montreal, Windsor, Hamilton, Ottawa.

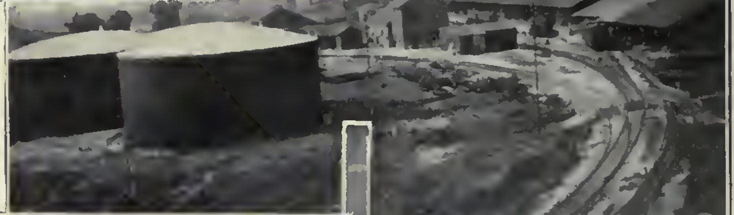
MR. DANIEL J. McA'NULTY.

One of the best known and most prominent men in the real estate field in Montreal to-day is Daniel J. McA'Nulty, who has gained prominence by sheer ability, for he has been operating in Montreal but a little over two years and is already one of the city's leading business men. Mr. McA'Nulty's rise in his chosen line, from an obscure realty broker to the position of dominant factor in a half-million dollar corporation, is a remarkable story of achievement and an eloquent tribute to his ability, acumen, foresight and good judgment in reality handling and business building. His specialty is the developing and selling of high-class suburban properties. As the "proof of the pudding" is said to be the "eating," so in realty operating the final test and the court of last resort as to success or failure, is the attitude towards the house of its clients and the long list of pleased investors who are on record as customers of the House of McA'Nulty, give conclusive testimony that its properties and methods are right. Mr. McA'Nulty comes of a sturdy Irish ancestry and was born at Bristol, Que., February 22, 1882, the son of James and Mary (Keon) McA'Nulty. His early life was spent in Bristol, where his father combined the vocations of farmer and general store keeper. He was educated in the public schools of Point Alexander, Ont., and began his business career in River Desert, Que., as book-keeper in the office of the Foster-Bennett Co., staying there for several years and applying himself so assiduously to the welfare of the business that he was made Secretary-Treasurer of the firm. In 1904, feeling the call of the cities, he resigned from the Foster-Bennett Co., and removed to Ottawa, where he acquired an interest in the firm of Wilson & Co., automobile dealers. He retained this connection for only one year and spent the next three years in New York City as salesman for different real estate firms, one of which was the famous firm of Wood, Harman & Co., who are probably the largest subdivision handlers in the world. It was the experience gained in the New York field and the recognition of the fact that in real estate he had found the proper outlet for his energies, that decided him to stay permanently in the realty business. In July, 1908, he returned to Ottawa and started operating on his own account. His deals at first were small, but were so uniformly successful and profitable to his clients, that his business rapidly assumed larger proportions, until, in 1911, he incorporated it as the Daniel J. McA'Nulty Realty Company, Limited, under a Dominion charter, with a capitalization of $500,000. The home office in Ottawa was augmented by the opening, in rapid succession, of other offices in Windsor, Hamilton, Montreal and Quebec. The properties of which the McA'Nulty Company are the developers and subdividers are the Hickey Estate, Powell Avenue, Manor Park, and Maplewood in Ottawa, Victoria Subdivision in Windsor, Hamilton Park in Hamilton, and Montreal Park in Montreal. Devoting all his energies to the real estate business, Mr. McA'Nulty has no other affiliations. Outside of being the Managing Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Grant-Gavan-Pritchard Co., a realty holding corporation in Ottawa, his duties as Managing Director of the Daniel J. McA'Nulty Realty Co., Limited, receive his undivided attention.

Mr. McA'Nulty is a firm believer in Montreal's future greatness and is supremely confident that the Canadian Metropolis will. at no very distant date, be reckoned among the few great cities of the world.

No. 1.

Views of the Refinery of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Limited.



No. 2.

Tanks, Stills and Refining Plant.

No. 3.

Asphalt, Fuel Oil, Road Oil, Flux, etc.

Sole Canadian Agents:

THE ASPHALT & SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

103-7 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING :: :: :: :: MONTREAL, Que.

Tank Steamer "SAN HILARIO," Capacity 15,700 Tons.

One of the fleet of vessels owned by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Limited, engaged in transportation of bulk oil.

MR. MICHAEL JOHN O'BRIEN.

Canada, the land of unlimited resources, has furnished the opportunity for many men to prove their adaptability and power of execution. Prominent among these is Michael J. O'Brien, who through his own exertions has risen from a position of obscurity to that of capitalist and leading railway contractor. Like many other men who have figured prominently in Canada's development, Mr. O'Brien is of Irish ancestry, his father, John O'Brien, having come from Waterford, Ireland, and settled in Nova Scotia. Mr. O'Brien was born at Antigonish, September 19, 1851, and his schooling was obtained in the town of his birth. At the age of fourteen he became connected with railway construction and successively served in every position from labourer to superintendent, eventually beginning business for himself as a railway contractor. In this connection Mr. O'Brien's energy and power of execution were given full opportunity and he soon demonstrated his ability for thorough work and won recognition as a careful and conscientious constructor. His first work was in 1881, when he was associated with Messrs. Chisholm and Macdonald, this firm afterwards becoming M. J. O'Brien & Co. The railway enterprises with which Mr. O'Brien has been connected during his long and successful career include sections of the National Transcontinental Railway, the Canadian Northern Quebec, Quebec, Montreal & Southern, Kingston & Pembroke, and the Quebec & Lake St. John Railways, etc. The sections of the National Transcontinental with which Mr. O'Brien has been connected comprise nearly 400 miles in the Province of Quebec and about 400 miles in Ontario. Mr. O'Brien's name is thus written large in the railway history of Canada, and the best authorities bear willing testimony to the thoroughness of his work.

It was with the coming of Cobalt that Mr. O'Brien came to the front as a man of great wealth. The O'Brien Mine, of which he is the owner, is one of the richest of the Cobalt properties. Mr. O'Brien is also interested in the field around Gowganda. He owns the properties known as the Miller Lake-O'Brien, O'Brien and Millerette Mines, and is associated with the Hon. Clifford Sifton in the Bonsall Mine. He is also connected with other properties in that district. Mr. O'Brien is also interested in gold mining in Nova Scotia, gold and silver mining in Mexico, coal properties in Alberta, and timber limits in Quebec—one of these being 1,125 square miles in extent, including a water power in the Quinze River; farming lands in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. These are but a few of Mr. O'Brien's varied interests, as he is connected with many industrial and financial concerns. He has also found time to devote to public service, having been Railway Commissioner for the Province of Ontario from 1902 until 1905. He is a member of the Engineers Club of Montreal, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He was married at Renfrew, Ontario, November 29, 1883, to Miss Jennie Barry, and has three sons and four daughters.

MR. S. G. BERGEVIN.

The same application and tireless energy that made S. G. Bergevin a prize winner at college, brought him success when he acquired the ownership of the Peerless Lighting Company and he is now the largest retailer of gas and electric goods in Canada. Mr. Bergevin was born at Valleyfield in 1872 and was educated at the Brothers School there, going afterwards to Varennes College and completing his studies at Mount St. Louis College, from which he graduated with a diploma for efficiency in commercial studies. While at the latter institution, Mr. Bergevin was one of the most distinguished scholars both in student and athletic work, and in the field events held during his final year he made an unsurpassed record.

He won nearly every event, and for this unusual record was awarded the championship gold medal and a similar honor and gold medal, was conferred upon him in the oratorical contest. The oration "Sacre de Paris" was delivered by him before a distinguished audience which included M. Napoleon Legendre, president of the French section of the Société Royale, M. Lemoyne, president of the Société des Beaux-Arts; M. le chevalier Baillerge; M. Louis Frechette, Benjamin Sulte and many other of Montreal's notable men. The judges were unanimous in awarding Mr. Bergevin first honors, and their judgment was later confirmed when the oration was again delivered before an audience of distinguished clerics, judges and lawyers. Leaving college with this brilliant record Mr. Bergevin became Secretary to a large commercial house and was afterwards associated with the Imperial Oil Company. He then became head bookkeeper with the Auer Light Co., in which connection he remained for nine years, and left in 1901 to accept the management of the Peerless Gas Light Co., Limited. Ten years later he bought this company, and, changing the name to the Peerless Lighting Company, added many new features to the business. Mr. Bergevin's headquarters are at 319 St. Lawrence Boulevard. The ground floor is used as a retail salesroom and the upper floors are used for office purposes and manufacturing, for in addition to his retail business, Mr. Bergevin manufactures different lines of goods and has a factory fully equipped with the latest modern machinery. He also imports largely and has a wholesale trade that extends over the entire Dominion. He has business connections all over the world, and is, therefore, in a position to get the best products of foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Bergevin is a member of the Club Canadien, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Chambre de Commerce Canadien Francaise.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS OF PEERLESS LIGHTING CO.
Manufacturers of gas mantles and lighting fixtures, 319 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

MR. JOHN H. GRIMM.

John H. Grimm, President of the Grimm Manufacturing Company, has for years waged relentless warfare on the adulterators of maple syrup and sugar. The Company of which Mr. Grimm is the head, manufactures the Champion Evaporator and all maple sugar supplies, and it was this connection that first drew his attention to the unsanitary method of handling the syrup and the pernicious practice of adulterating the product. Few people know the extent of the maple sugar industry in Canada and still less know of the method of gathering it. A dozen years ago wooden troughs were used to catch the syrup after the tree was tapped, and at the end of the season these were allowed to lie amongst decaying vegetation until they were needed the following year. This was most uncleanly and highly unsanitary. By means of the improved system made possible by the articles manufactured by the Grimm Manufacturing Co., perfect cleanliness was assured. Metal buckets and taps were introduced, while the evaporator took the place of the uncleanly boiling kettles then in vogue. Naturally the success of the industry induced unscrupulous persons to adulterate the maple syrup and sugar, and after Mr. Grimm had been fairly successful in his fight for cleanliness, he began single-handed to fight adulteration. It took several years to make any appreciable headway, but on January 9, 1913, the Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar Co-Operative Agricultural Association, was organized through his efforts and was chartered by the Province of Quebec, and the Maple Tree Producers' Association, Limited, was formed at Waterloo. The object of these two associations was to bring the growers together and market their goods under a label that would be an assurance of purity. Mr. Grimm eventually bought out all the shareholders of this organization and installed a complete plant at 58 Wellington Street, where he cans and bottles maple syrup and sugar of absolute purity under strictly sanitary conditions. Mr. Grimm had found the Canadian market flooded with "compounds" and "products" which the manufacturers were assuring the public were superior to the pure article, and in his campaign against lax adulteration laws and inadequate inspection, he prepared a most interesting pamphlet, in which he presented some convincing facts about the industry. In 1911, when this was prepared, the annual output of maple sugar in Canada approximated 17,804,825 pounds, valued at $1,780,482, and the Dominion was supplying over three-sevenths of the world's output of maple syrup and sugar. All this syrup and sugar, he stated, represented so much "found money" to Canadian farmers, and it would represent five times as much if their interests were properly protected by law, but there was little encouragement for the farmers to go to the trouble to produce a pure, genuine maple syrup that has to come into competition with a fake article, manufactured at much less cost and which is greatly inferior in quality and is allowed to be sold practically under the same name. Mr. Grimm made suggestions as to the manner in which the evils could be remedied, and after inducing the farmers to co-operate, was greatly assisted by their combined efforts. He, personally, made many visits to the seat of Government at Ottawa, and finally induced the Minister of Agriculture to recognize the demand for protection to the industry, and the Department granted a portion of the money voted for the promotion of agriculture throughout the various Provinces for the development and protection of the maple syrup and sugar products of the Province of Quebec. In March, 1914, the following amended act was inserted by order of the Minister of Inland Revenue: "No person shall manufacture for sale, or offer or expose for sale, as maple sugar any sugar which is not purely maple sugar, nor as maple syrup, any syrup which is not pure maple syrup, and any maple sugar or maple syrup which is not up to the standard prescribed by the sixth schedule to this act, shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act." The standard prescribed was "that maple sugar shall be syrup made by the evaporation of maple sap, or by the solution of maple concrete in water, and contain not more than thirty-five per cent. of water. The dry substances of maple syrup shall meet all the above standards for maple sugar." A standard was also fixed for maple sugar, but Mr. Grimm, who had waged the battle thus far, thought the standards did not protect the products of the maple tree to the full extent, and suggested the addition of the following clause: "Any person or persons must not use any illustration or device suggestive of maple syrup or sugar, or the manufacture thereof—this to apply to our own products as well as imported." It was also suggested that a heavy fine for the first offence and imprisonment for the second, should be imposed for adulteration. It is claimed that this law, which went into effect January 1, 1915, will give full and adequate protection, and that the output of the pure product will be increased to 10,000,000 pounds per annum, in Quebec alone, and much acreage not available for other purposes will be utilized for sugar bush.

Mr. Grimm, who made this determined fight for purity in maple syrup and sugar, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 19, 1864, and came to Montreal in 1900, and has been interested in the manufacture and sale of evaporators and supplies for the maple syrup industry, for over a quarter of a century, and his interest in the producers comes naturally. The company has a large four-storey plant at 58 Wellington Street, and he is also one of three owners of the Grimm Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which is engaged in the same line. He is also a director of the Mount Royal Foundry Co., and is interested in several other industrial concerns.

Fifty years ago the city boasted of two small leather working establishments, a grist mill and a few small machinery houses. To-day, the annual value of Montreal's manufactured products is over two hundred millions.

This publication will be of great value within a score of years. It surpasses any illustrated work on the old and new city ever attempted, and copies will be at a premium as the years make its pages into history.

Montreal has the best and cheapest telephone service of any city in the world. Its rate is less than one-half that of cities of the same size in the United States.

MR. EUGENE KOEHLER.

Eugene Koehler, brew master of the Frontenac Breweries, Ltd., unquestionably ranks among the best beer makers in America. He was born, March 11, 1866, and his grandfather and father being brewers, they educated him along the lines of scientific beer production. He qualified and was awarded a certificate as an expert by the Brewers' Academy of Munich in 1889, and received the same certificate of fitness from the Brewers' Academy of New York City. He then added to his knowledge at the Pabst Brewery in Milwaukee, after which he travelled all over the United States, Germany and France, studying the latest improved methods. Fully equipped with theoretical and practical knowledge he was highly qualified for his work, when he accepted his first position as brewmaster with the Welz & Zerwick Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Meeting with great success he became managing director of the Hudson County Brewery, at Union Hill, N.J., greatly improving the quality of its product and putting the concern on a paying basis. He came to the Frontenac Brewery, not only as an expert brew-master but as a constructor and superintendent of high order. He spent many months in New York working out the plans with the architect of the plant, and when this was finished superintended the construction of the brewery, which is conceded to be the most modern and economical in America. There are no details of the business which do not receive Mr. Koehler's personal attention. In order to insure absolute purity and cleanliness he installed new metal pipe lines in every place where Frontenac beer is sold on draught and has a corps of men at work constantly keeping them clean without cost to the dealer. He also inaugurated the system of furnishing free liquified carbonic gas in place of air pressure and gave personal instruction to dealers as to how to keep the beer in the best possible condition. This close attention to details, together with the use of the best materials, has made Frontenac beer equal to if not superior, to any made in America.

There is an honesty about Montreal-made goods that is coming to be fully appreciated by the buyers of Canada.

THE DANDURAND BUILDING.
St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets. The first modern building in that section.
C. E. Deakin, Ltd., Contractors.

MR. EDWIN ERNEST WALLACE.

E. E. Wallace, who is the largest retail handler of butter in the Dominion, was born at Westgore, N.S., April 19, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Halifax. When only seventeen years old, he acted as agent for a mineral water concern in the United States, holding the position for five years, when he started handling butter in Halifax. He sold this business out and coming to Montreal in 1898 began here in the same line. By handling only the highest grade goods he built up a large clientele among private families, clubs and hotels, to whom he delivered the product in refrigerator wagons. Mr. Wallace is also president of the E. E. Wallace Co., Limited, of Toronto, which is also engaged in butter handling. He recently erected the large apartment building on Stanley Street, below St. Catherine. This is a three-story structure with three stores, the one at 100 Stanley Street being used by him for office purposes. It is handsomely fitted up and when contrasted with his first quarters, furnishes abundant evidence of his success along commercial lines. He is a Life Governor of the Western Hospital, a member of the St. James Literary Society, and is also interested in all charitable work. Mr. Wallace married Miss Helen Aspinall, August 12, 1908, and they have one son.

MR. JAMES A. JAMIESON.

James A. Jamieson, who has attained an international reputation as an engineer, was born at Peterborough, Ontario, December, 1859, the son of John and Elizabeth (Mason) Jamieson. He received his mental training in the public and high schools of his native province and afterwards studied architecture, being largely engaged on the plans of grain elevators—a line of structural and mechanical design which at that time was in the early stages of development. In 1883, he joined the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway on survey and construction of the main line and upon the purchase of the T. G. and B. Ry., by the Canadian Pacific, he was transferred to Owen Sound to assist in the designing and construction of a grain elevator at that port. This and the one at Port Arthur were the first grain elevators constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1885, he was transferred to the Engineering Department head-quarters at Montreal and during the subsequent twelve years he designed and built the greater part of that company's grain elevator system and did other engineering work. In 1897, Mr. Jamieson resigned his position with the Canadian Pacific and started business for himself as a designing and contracting engineer, making a specialty of grain elevators. His greatest achievement and one that stands as a monument to his engineering skill, was the designing and construction of the government grain elevator on the Welland Canal at Port Colbourne, Ontario. This elevator has proven itself the most economical and rapid grain handler in the world. It has completely unloaded two 7,000 ton vessels containing 470,000 bushels of wheat into the elevator and concurrently loaded from store seven canal boats of 507,000 bushels capacity, in twelve hours, and accomplished the work at an exceptionally low cost per ton of grain handled. This elevator, including the bin structures, machinery and grain handling equipment, is practically all of new and original design and is the first in America in which automatic weighing machines were installed for the public weighing of grain. The combined capacity of the eighteen weighing machines is 175,000 bushels per hour, and the amount of grain handled by the Port Colbourne elevator in 1914 reached the enormous total of 38,600,000 bushels. Mr. Jamieson's activities along engineering lines have not been confined to this section, grain elevators and other intricate work from Halifax to Vancouver bearing silent testimony to his engineering skill. He is now devoting his time to consulting engineer practice and is frequently called upon to solve grain problems in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and many other points throughout the world. He was recently selected as one of the committee of three experts to report upon the break in Montreal's water conduit which occurred in December, 1913. Together with his associates he rendered a clean cut and emphatic report and made suggestions, which, if followed out, will obviate all future trouble and the possibility of a water famine in the city. Mr. Jamieson has been a frequent contributor to technical papers and in 1904, submitted to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, a paper on "Grain Pressure in Deep Bins." This paper was prepared after extensive tests, experiments and original research and it established the law governing the pressure produced by dry granular materials stored in deep bins.. These data and formula are used throughout the engineering world for designing bin structure and computing the stress therein. Mr. Jamieson has spent years of research in Portland cement and is Chairman of the committee of the Canadian Society of Engineers having that important work in charge. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and was for a time one of the Councillors of that organization. He also holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers and was a charter member of the Engineers Club. His offices are in the Board of Trade Building.

MR. WILFRID E. BOUCHER.

Among professional men of all classes those of the younger generation in civil engineering rank first. As a matter of fact, in a new country like ours, they are of primordial usefulness and prominent in the group that has rendered distinctive service along engineering lines, is Wilfrid E. Boucher, who also ranks high as an instructor. Mr. Boucher was born in Montreal, September 19, 1885, and although young in years he has attained a high position, having reached the climax in both the theory and practice of his profession. His entire life has been marked by successful achievement, beginning with his studies at the grammar school of St. Bridget's Parish, where he attained first honors, and later at Mount St. Louis, where he studied scientific formation and headed the long list of scholars at that well-known institution of learning. Then followed the more elaborate study of civil engineering at the Polytechnical School, where he was awarded his diploma with the coveted "Maxima cum laude," the greatest distinction that can be conferred upon a graduate. After the completion of his studies he travelled all over the United States, visiting the big plants and universities and fortifying his already acquired knowledge by close observation and rigorous investigation. Thoroughly equipped to wrestle with any engineering problem, he returned to Montreal and began practice here in 1908. He soon acquired a large and wealthy clientele and having a high professional reputation, he was shortly afterwards appointed Chief Engineer of the Town of Longue Pointe. The same year, as designing, supervising and contracting engineer, he erected the power house, factory and warehouses of the Mount Royal Color and Varnish Company, Limited, and this successful work added materially to his already high reputation for thoroughness and adaptability. At this time he was appointed to a professorship in the Polytechnical School, where for three years he lectured on Kinematics, Thermodynamics and Electro Technics. In 1911, Mr. Boucher decided to devote his entire time to the practice of his profession and relinquished his educational duties. Since that time he has been actively engaged in municipal work of all kinds, such as the building of sewers, water works, street paving, iron structural and concrete work. His thorough knowledge of every class of engineering work has many times led to his selection in the preparation of financial reports on industrial plants and the valuation of public utility properties. He was appointed a Quebec Land Surveyor in 1910, and makes a specialty of precise surveying and expropriations. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and was the recipient of the B.A.Sc. degree upon graduation from the Polytechnical School. He also holds membership in the A. A. E. E. P. (Association des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Polytechnique). Mr. Boucher has instructed and aided in the graduation of some thirty to forty young engineers, all of whom gladly bear testimony to his thoroughness as an instructor and his ability as an engineer. In addition to his professional knowledge and scientific attainments, Mr. Boucher possesses a personality that attracts and these combined qualities has led to his election to membership on the boards of several important commercial, industrial and financial firms. His life, up to the present time, has been filled with important work and his success is an assurance that he will eventually become one of the most prominent consulting and contracting engineers in the Dominion. His offices are at No. 15 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

MR. JOSEPH H. DESLAURIERS.

Joseph H. Deslauriers, who is one of Montreal's most promising engineers of the younger school, was born at Lachine, March 9, 1882. He was educated at Lachine College, Montreal College and the Ecole Polytechnique, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. Mr. Deslauriers had a careful training in municipal engineering and has had much experience along those lines and as a provincial land surveyor.

He was for several years associated with W. E. Boucher as an engineer, and during this period he prepared the official plan of the Longue Pointe Ward and many plans for the opening of streets and expropriations in the City of Montreal and many other municipalities. He has also acted as consulting engineer for water supply, sewer plants, road making and paving in different towns in the Province, and his experience along municipal engineering lines has been varied and valuable.

Mr. Deslauriers is the son of the late H. Deslauriers who was for several years mayor of the town of Lachine.

Mr. Joseph H. Deslauriers.

MR. JAMES PENROSE ANGLIN.

Vice-President and Managing-Director,
Anglin's Limited.

James Penrose Anglin, whose thorough knowledge of architecture and building construction has been one of the principal factors in bringing success to the company he so ably manages, was born February 20, 1876, at Kingston, Ontario, the son of William B. and Sarah Frances (Baker) Anglin, who were of Irish and English ancestry. He was educated in the schools of Kingston and Queen's University, and also learned the trade of carpenter, serving through the various stages from apprentice to skilled workman. He came to Montreal in 1897 and took a four years' course at McGill, which institution conferred upon him the B.Sc. degree in Architectural Engineering.

The first important work entrusted to Mr. Anglin as supervisor, was the rebuilding and addition of the Bank of Montreal on St. James Street and Craig Street. After the completion of this important operation, he remained in charge of the bank's Architectural Department for several years, and designed numerous branch buildings throughout Canada. He resigned this position in 1906, to associate with A. F. Byers, in the firm of Byers & Anglin. This firm conducted a general contracting and engineering business until January, 1913, when it was absorbed by Anglins, Limited, a large organization formed by Mr. Anglin and Mr. G. B. Allison, to do general contracting work in eastern Canada, with head offices in Montreal.

Under Mr. Anglin's personal direction Anglin's, Limited, is conducted along lines of the most approved business efficiency, being operated under three distinct building departments. The first is a General Contract Department, which executes all the large work. The Minor Contract Department is second and handles all jobbing work, alterations and repairs, while the third department, makes a specialty of house building for owners or syndicates. An important feature in connection with the company's operation and one that insures efficient service, is that it executes the work of all building trades with its own employees. This means that owners only pay one profit when work is handled by this company.

Among the important contracts handled under Mr. Anglin's care are Loyola College, Montreal, now under construction; the Acadia Sugar Refinery and Moir's Chocolate Factory at Halifax, the Bank of Montreal's branch at Brantford, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Toilet Laundry, Limited, McGill University Engineering Buildings, Goodwins, Montreal Limited, Edward VII. and Strathern Public Schools, C. P. R., Windsor Station Power House, Canadian General Electric Building, Northern Electric and Manufacturing Building, all in Montreal, and numerous branch bank buildings for the Bank of Montreal and Molson's Bank, as well as other leading structures in Ottawa, Quebec and Halifax. Mr. Anglin is a member of the Montreal Club, the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Trustee of St. James Methodist Church. He was married September 2, 1902, to Florence E. Christy, the union bringing four children.

Mr. Anglin's offices are at No. 65 Victoria Street, Montreal, from which the many operations of the company are directed.

BANK BUILDING ERECTED BY ANGLINS LIMITED.

MR. FREDERICK BAYLIS BROWN, M.Sc.

Frederick B. Brown, whose ability as an engineer has been recognized by his selection as lecturer to third year students in the Department of Engineering Economics at McGill University, was born at Montreal, December 27, 1881, the son of the late William Forbes Brown and Annie Campbell (Baylis) Brown. He was educated at the Montreal Collegiate Institute, Montreal High School and McGill University, receiving the B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1903 and in Electrical Engineering in 1904, and M.Sc. degree in civil and mechanical subjects in 1905. His practical experience was gained in the shops with Pillow & Hersey, commencing in 1900, with the Grand Trunk Railway in 1904, and as assistant engineer with Ross & Holgate. He was a member of that firm's engineering staff from 1905 until 1910, when he became associated with Walter J. Francis as a member of the engineering firm of Walter J. Francis & Co., with offices at 232 St. James Street. Mr. Brown has had much professional responsibility in the installation of many large hydro-electric and steam power plants, has made many investigations and reports on building foundations and for various municipal and corporate enterprises, and is frequently engaged in court work, arbitrations, valuations and so forth. He also acted as one of the consulting engineers for the Moose Jaw Water Supply and the $10,000,000 hydro-electric project at Carillon. He acted as electrical engineer for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, and is the author of several technical papers, prominent among which is "The Calculation of Copper Conductors for Three Phase Transmission Lines."

He is a Member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Canadian Club of Montreal and the Cartierville Boating Club, of which he is President. He married Alice Hamilton Lech, of Windsor, Ontario, June 5, 1907, and has one son and one daughter.

MR. JOHN HUGH McCOMB.

John H. McComb, President and General Manager of J. H. McComb, Limited, was born in Montreal and educated here. He entered the firm of Lockerby & McComb as one of its founders, in 1898, and in the sixteen years that have intervened since, the business has grown to large proportions and the company has come to be recognized as one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the city. A stock company was eventually formed and the business was incorporated under the name of J. H. McComb, Limited. Mr. McComb's interest in the organization and his wide experience led to his selection as President and General

Mr. J. H. McComb.

Manager, which positions he has since filled. The plant of J. H. McComb, Limited, is located on Shannon Street near Ottawa, and the goods manufactured and handled include tarred felt, rubber roofing, beaver board, coal tar, pitch and all lines of builder's papers and roofer's supplies. These products are of the highest quality and are specified and used by architects and builders all over the Dominion. Mr. McComb, as President and General Manager of the company, labors energetically, both in the executive work and in the distribution of the goods and the result of his efforts is shown by the large output of the plant.

J. B. GRATTON.

J. B. Gratton.

J. B. Gratton, head of the firm of J. B. Gratton, Ltd., was born at St. Anne des Plaines in 1855 and was educated in the Parochial School in the place of his birth. After learning the carpentering and joining trade he began business for himself in Montreal in 1884 and has been unusually successful. The Gratton Company has, during its existence, carried out many important contracts, among which is numbered the Court House, several schools, the Bourget Academy on La Montagne Street, and several important residences, such as the princely homes of Mr. L. H. Timmons, J. A. Cameron, and many others. Mr. Gratton is interested in the St. Lawrence Brick Co., the Merchants and Employers Guarantee Accident Co., and the British Colonial Insurance Co. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Foresters Union, St. Pierre, and is a Liberal in politics.

Mr. Julius Chambers says in his article that at Montreal the "River is King, and the Railroads are Princes of the Royal House."

DR. J. A. C .RIOPEL.

Dr. J. A. C. Riopel.

Dr. J. A. C. Riopel, occulist and aurist, with offices at 254 Sherbrooke Street, East, was born at St. Scholastique in 1874, and was educated at St. Therese Seminary, from which he graduated with the B.A. degree. Deciding to take up the study of medicine, he took courses at Paris and London, specializing in diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat Since beginning practice in Montreal in 1903 Dr. Riopel has been very successful and has a large clientele. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Club Canadien.

N. A. MILLETTE, K.C.

N. A. Millette.

N. A. Millette, who has attained a place of prominence at the Montreal Bar, was born at St. Anne de Sorel, April 4, 1874, and was educated at the Seminary of Joliette, from which he graduated B.A. His legal studies were made at Laval University, Montreal, which institution conferred the LL.B. degree upon him. Mr. Millette is a member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal. He also holds a Majorship in the 85th Regiment of Infantry with headquarters at Montreal. His offices are at 97 St. James Street.

MR. J. HORACE DAVID, K.C.

J. Horace David, who was recently created a King's Counsel by the Provincial Government, was born at Montreal, July 13, 1870, the son of the late Ferdinand David, who was a member of the Provincial Parliament for Montreal East, and for fifteen years Chairman of the Roads Committee, and at the time a formidable candidate for the position of Mayor.

Mr. David was educated at St. Mary's College, which conferred the B.A. degree upon him and he graduated LL.L. at Laval University. He was admitted to practice as an advocate, July 3, 1894, and has since been very active in his profession and has acquired a large clientele. He was for twelve years General Secretary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is now President of the Independent Brewery, Limited, a $1,000,000 corporation. He is also a shareholder in the Bank of Montreal, the Hochelaga, Molson's and Nationale Bank, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., the Canadian Pacific Railway, Packer's and many other companies, and is administrator of the estates of David, J. Simard, G Archambault, L. W. Marchand, Alfred Masson and others. Mr. David is the owner of many buildings in Montreal and Outremont, and his interests in the two cities are many and varied. He resides at 707 St. Hubert Street and his offices are at 16 St. James Street.

MR. L. J. T. DECARY.

L. J. T. Decary, Architect and Water Color Artist, was born at St. Jerome, Quebec, in 1882, and received his preliminary education there. He afterwards entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied architecture. Returning to Canada in 1905, he was employed by Edward and W. S. Maxwell and Brown & Vallance, finally completing his practical training with Ross & McFarlane. He began business for himself in 1911 and since that time has been connected with the designing and construction of many public and private buildings all over Canada. He is a member of the Technology Club of Lower Canada, the Arts Society of Ottawa, and has been an exhibitor of water colors at the Art Gallery for the last five years. He is also a member of the St. Johns Yacht Club and is enthusiastic over motor boating. His studio is in the Old Art Gallery, 23 Phillips Square.

L. J. T. Decary.

W. S. GARDNER.
Consulting Engineer,
11 St. Sacrament Street.

MR. CHRISTOPHER A. LAVIMODIERE.

Christopher Adolphe Lavimodiere, senior member of the notarial firm of Lavimodiere, Beriau & Longtin, was born at St. Hyacinthe, October 8, 1869. He graduated from the College of St. Hyacinthe with the degree of B.S. and B.L., and afterwards matriculated as a law student at Laval University. After being admitted as a notary, he opened an office in Montreal in October, 1894, and then removed to Valleyfield, where he practiced from 1896 to 1908. His life during this period was a most active one, for, in addition to a large practice he devoted considerable time to filling the position of Secretary Treasurer of the city of Salaberry of Valleyfield. He was also connected with several realty companies and finally concluding that Montreal offered better opportunities in that line of endeavor, he returned here and without relinquishing his outside interests, has built up a large clientele, with handsome chambers in the Duluth Building on Notre Dame Street. Mr. Lavimodiere resides at 2840 St. Hubert Street and is at present Secretary-Treasurer of the Amherst Park Schools, Montreal. He is a Liberal-Independent in politics and is a member of several clubs, and is interested in a number of companies.

MR. LOUIS A. BERIAU.

Louis A. Beriau, who is an associate of Christopher Adolphe Lavimodiere in the legal firm of Lavimodiere, Beriau & Longtin, was born at Abbotsford, County Rouville, and his education was received at Nicolet College, where he took a classical course. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of his father, and upon admission as a notary in June, 1889, practiced in Farnham, Quebec, for twenty-four years. Like his colleague he was active in municipal affairs during his residence in Farnham, serving as an alderman for many years and being Secretary-Treasurer of the School Boards of the municipality for a like period. He was also Secretary of the Liberal Club of Missisquoi County, which office he resigned upon his removal to Montreal when he formed his present connection and became interested in several companies. He is a director of various industrial companies and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Alliance Nationale and other fraternal societies. He is a Liberal in politics and took an active part in the interests of the Liberal party in Missisquoi. His residence is at 2304 St. Denis Street, Montreal, where he has an evening office. Mr. Beriau still has a law office at Farnham where he has large interests in real estate and in public affairs.

Mr. Louis A. Beriau.

GEORGE WILLIAM HILL.

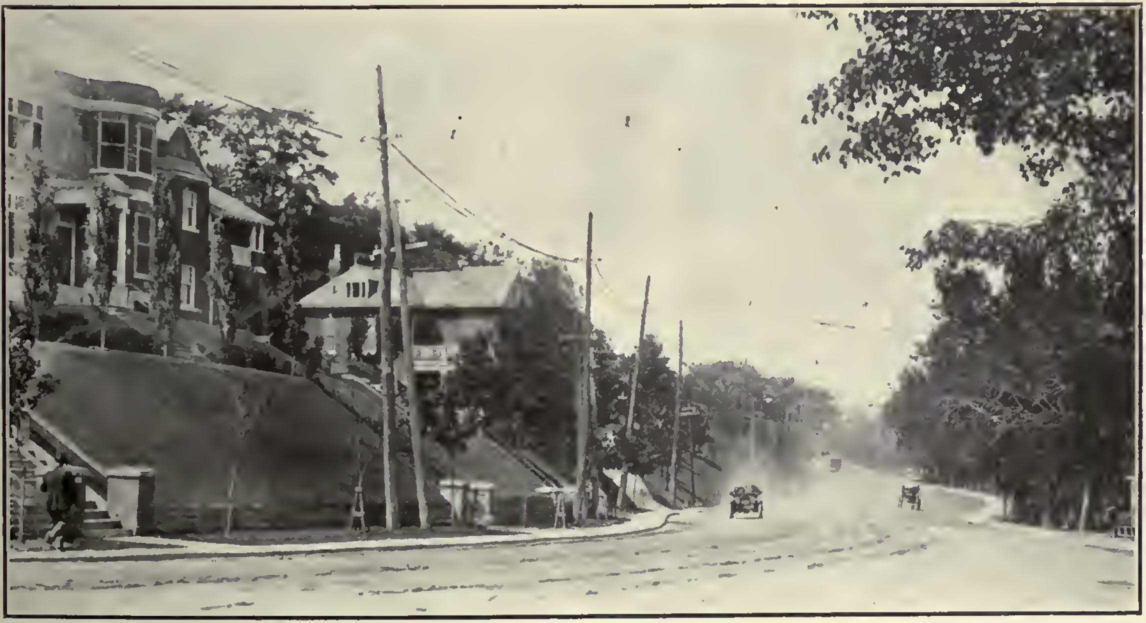
George Wm. Hill.

George William Hill, sculptor, of whom the late Lord Strathcona said "he is as great as he is modest and unassuming," was born in Shipton Township, P. Q., in 1862. He studied art at the Academy Julien and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and since beginning his artistic career has executed many important commissions. He was brought prominently to public notice by winning the contract for the $100,000 monument to the memory of Sir G. E. Cartier, one of the founders of Confederation, and has additionally to his credit a number of other prominent statues, memorials and monuments. Prominent among these is the South African War memorial erected on Dominion Square, the South African memorial erected at London, Ontario, and statues of the Hon. George Brown and Hon. T. D'Arcy McKee, erected at Ottawa

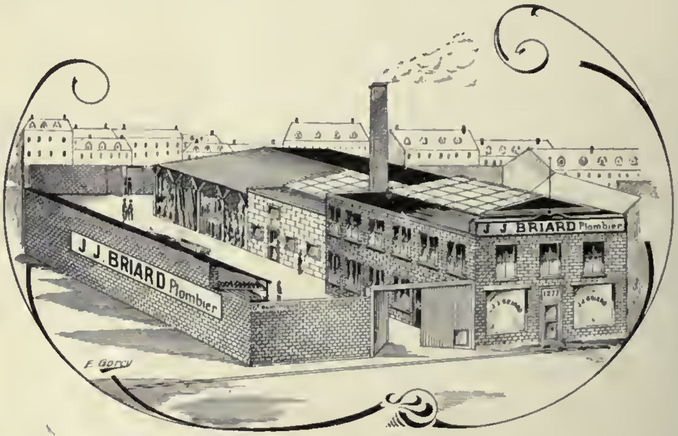
THOMAS HARLING.

Thomas Harling.

Thomas Harling, of Thomas Harling & Son, prominent in shipping business, was born at Liverpool, England, in July, 1859. After the completion of a commercial course at the Liverpool Academy he became associated with the shipping trade of his native city, in which connection he remained for several years. After coming to Montreal he was connected with several British ship owners and in 1883 started in business on his own account with offices at 407 Board of Trade Building, eventually admitting his son to partnership with him. The firm of Thomas Harling & Son is now well known in Montreal shipping circles. Mr. Harling is a member of the Canada and Manitou Clubs, St. George's Society and other social organizations.



St. CATHERINE ROAD, OUTREMONT.



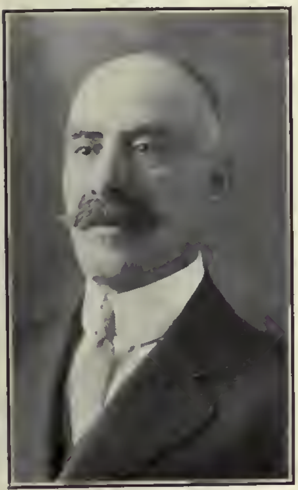
MR. J. J. BRIARD.

J. J. Briard, who has a most extensive plant devoted to the plumbing, heating and ventilating business at 1277 St. Dominique Street, was born at Levis, Quebec, March 15, 1873. He began his business career in Montreal, November 3, 1897, as a member of the firm of Cadieux and Briard, after serving an apprenticeship with David Ouimet and thoroughly mastering every detail of the trade. The firm of Cadieux & Briard was dissolved in 1911, since which time Mr. Briard has carried on the business alone. He has installed heating and ventilating plants in many large structures, among which are the buildings of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke; Knight of Columbus, Lafontaine Council; Cote St. Paul Town Hall; Seminary Apartments; Muerling Refuge; the Notre Dame de Grace School, and many others. Mr. Briard is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Chambre de Commerce, the Alliance Nationale, and many organizations of a social nature. He is a Conservative in politics.

MR. GEORGE S. GORDON.

George S. Gordon, who is one of the prosperous dairymen of Montreal, was born at Howick, County of Chateauguay, February 9, 1876, and was educated at the District School and Business College, Montreal. Upon the death of his father in 1894, he successfully carried on farming at Howick until 1898, when the accidental loss of an arm compelled him to relinquish his agricultural pursuits. He came to Montreal in 1899 and started in the hay and grain business, but five years later began supplying families with milk, and from this small beginning he has built up one of the best trades in this line in the northern section of the city. His plant at 2630 Mance Street has at all times been favorably reported on by the inspectors as one of the most sanitary and best located in Montreal. He has always made a point of obtaining the very highest quality of milk, and draws his supply from some of the best known milk shippers in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, who are known for the excellence of their herds. In addition to his family trade, Mr. Gordon supplies many institutions and corporations, among which is the Canada Bread Co., and he has also had as patrons the Ringling Brothers and many other circuses that have visited Montreal.

MR. JOSEPH H. MALOUF.



Jos. H. Malouf.

Joseph H. Malouf, President of the National Clothing Co., Limited, and senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Malouf, Jarjour, Motter & Co., was born at Zahley, Syria, April 7, 1863. He came to Montreal in 1891 and started in the wholesale dry goods business, and met with marked success. In 1906, he retired to visit the land of his birth. He returned to Montreal in 1907, and associated with George J. Jarjour, organizing the National Clothing Co., Limited, of which he became President, and forming the wholesale dry goods firm of Malouf & Jarjour, which, in 1914, amalgamated with the wholesale firm of N. Motter & Co., becoming Malouf, Jarjour, Motter & Co., both the clothing and dry goods establishments ranking with the most prominent wholesale firms in the city. Mr. Malouf is a staunch Canadian, possibly more so than many who were born here, and is a strong supporter of everything British.

J. A. SAVIGNAC, B.L., LL.B.

J. A. Savignac was educated at the Seminary of St. Therese. He is a member of the firm of Biron, Savignac, Coderre & Poirier, notaries, and has been one of the official notaries of the City of Montreal for the last three years. He also acts in a similar capacity for the Hochelaga Bank for its Delorimier Ward Branch.

MR. GEORGE J. JARJOUR.

Geo. J. Jarjour.

George J. Jarjour, Managing Director of the National Clothing Co., Limited, and member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Malouf, Jarjour, Motter & Co., Montreal, was born at Mardin, Mesopotamia, Asia, November 15, 1876, and was educated there. Besides being a successful business man, which rank is due to his energy and intelligence, Mr. Jourjour is a linguist of great ability and was one of the organizers of the McGill University Oriental Society, and is a member of several other organizations. He lately helped, as a member of team No. 7, in collecting money for the Patriotic Fund, and contributed personally and in the name of his co-partners toward the Canadian as well as the Belgian Relief Funds. Another commendable act which shows Mr. Jarjour's philanthropy and charitableness was his helping many of his own countrymen to come to this country, where they have become good and useful Canadians.

Since the sketches in this work were prepared, the outbreak of the European war placed upon the shoulders of Clarence I. DeSola, whose biography appears upon page 242, the heavy task of organizing and transporting Belgian reservists and volunteers for service on the fighting line, and he organized many battalions with effective expedition and thoroughness. He was also made Vice-President of the Belgian Relief Committee, which forwarded about $1,000,000 in funds and supplies, and is one of the Executive Officers of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

A thousand sea-going vessels dock at Montreal's wharves during the season of navigation, bringing one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of merchandise.

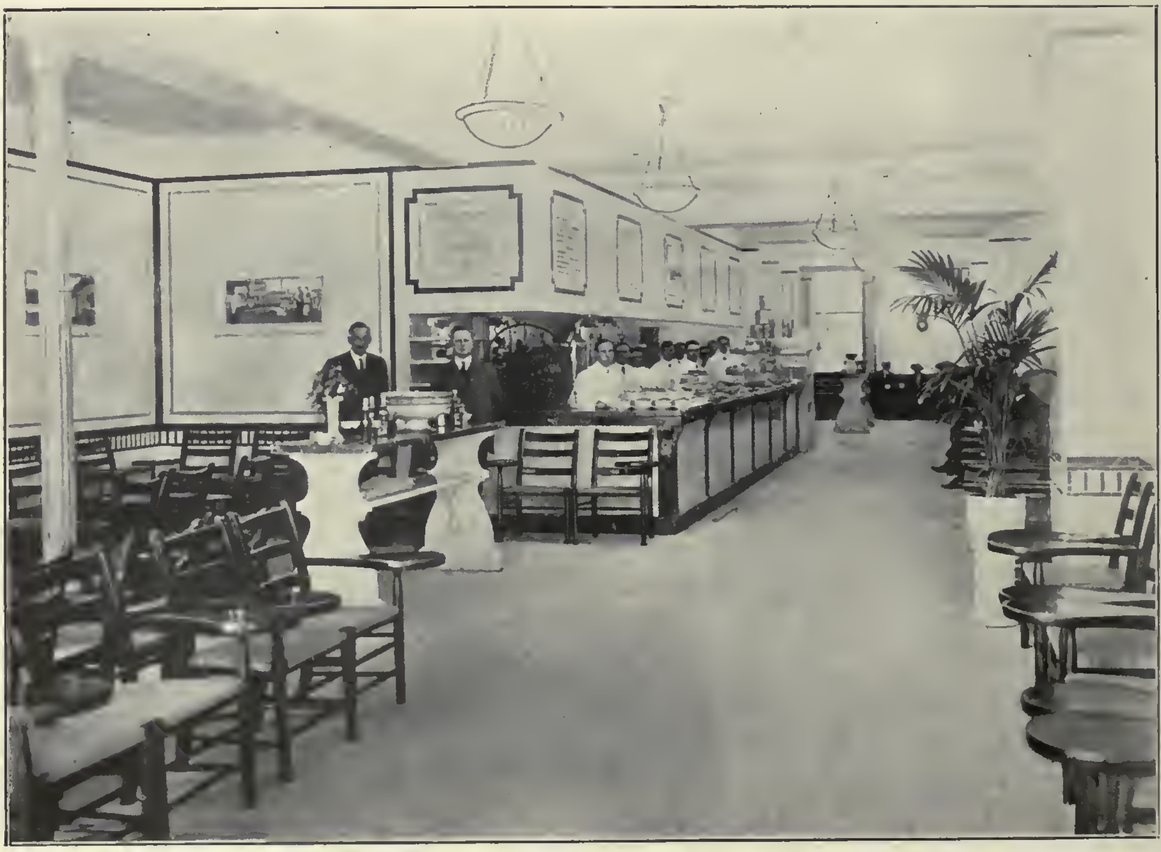
Montreal to-day produces sixteen per cent of the total manufacturers of Canada and pays seventeen per cent of the total manufacturing wage bill.

Mr. David H. Walton.

MR. DAVID H. WALTON.

David H. Walton, President and General Manager of the "Walton Lunch System," has had a life long experience with the business from every angle, having started as a boy in the kitchen and worked up through the various departments where he gained practical knowledge in each. He was born in Canaan, Kings County, Nova Scotia, in 1874 and attended the schools there, his education being supplemented by a three year course at the Boston High School and a three year course at the New England Conservatory of Music. After ten years connection with some of the best restaurants, bakeries and hotels, he started the Walton Lunch System in 1903, and in 1914 opened the lunch room at 259 St. James Street. The system operates its own bakery, and a well-organized purchasing department keeps it in touch with the best markets.

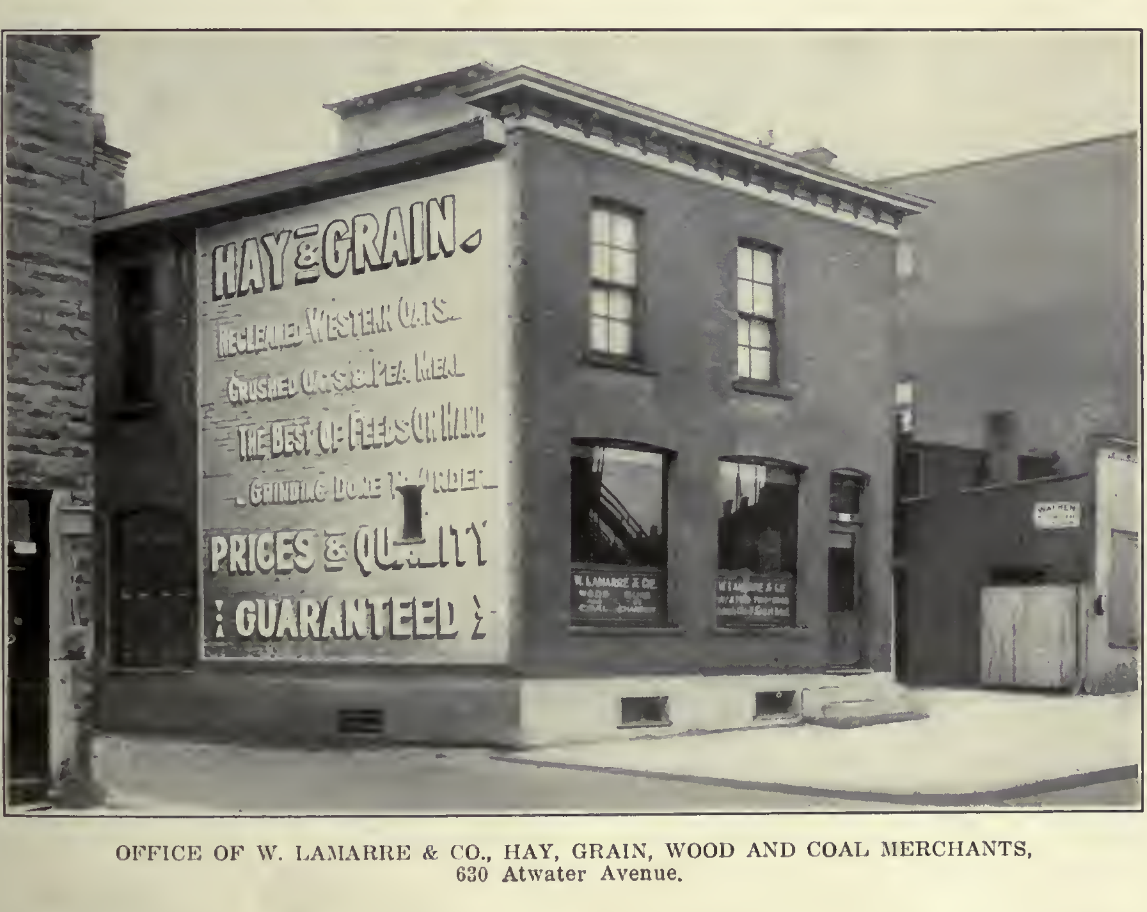
Mr. Walton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass.



WALTON'S LUNCH, 257 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

MR. WILFRID LAMARRE.

Wilfrid Lamarre, organizer and senior member of the firm of W. Lamarre & Co., was born at St. Rémi in 1866 and was educated at the College of St. Paul, Varennes, graduating with the Governor-General's first prize medal in 1885. He began his business career at St. Rémi in 1886 as clerk in a general store, but retired from this venture to go to North Dakota and Minnesota, where he also worked as clerk in a general store for three years; afterwards returning to Varennes where he taught book-keeping and mathematics for five years. He came to Montreal in 1894, where he carried on business as Custom Broker, and in 1898 started in the hay, grain, wood and coal business at his present address, 630 Atwater Avenue, and has been successful, numbering some of the largest concerns in the city among his customers. Mr. Lamarre is deeply interested in the commercial advancement of Montreal and takes an active part in same. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce and he takes much interest in their progress and work. He also holds membership in different Mutual Associations and is a General Auditor of the Artisans Canadien Français. In politics Mr. Lamarre is a Conservative-Protectionist.



OFFICE OF W. LAMARRE & CO., HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
630 Atwater Avenue.

THE NORTHEASTERN LUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Growth of a Chain of Popular Lunch Rooms.

Andrew C. Cordner, President of the Northeastern Lunch Co., Ltd., came to Montreal in July, 1912, with no previous knowledge of the business, invaded the restaurant field and organized the Northeastern Lunch Co., which opened its first store at 21 St. Catherine Street West, with a fixed determination to give the public a better and cheaper service than it had previously been accustomed to. The result was most gratifying and the Northeastern Lunch Co., Ltd., quickly followed this initiative by opening a chain of these popular eating places throughout the city. The second store was located at 435 St. Catherine Street West, and it became so popular that the upper floor of 433 St. Catherine Street was secured and turned into a ladies' luncheon and rest room, which is patronized by the shoppers of that district during the entire day. The same building also contains the executive offices of the company, where a staff of clerks and stenographers looks after the detail work necessary to running the various branches.

Offices and Lunch Room at 433 St. Catherine West.

A. C. CORDNER, President, Northeastern Lunch Co., Limited.

The next store opened was at 250 St. James Street, running through to Notre Dame Street. This is one of the handsomest lunch rooms in the city, and it was quickly followed by one of equally ornate design at 523 St. Catherine Street East, corner of St. Timothee Street, and another at 204 St. Catherine Street West, near Bleury Street.

In addition to these stores the company maintains a lunch room on the top floor of the Sun Life Assurance Co. building, where employees of that company only are served.

The organizer of the Northeastern Lunch Company, Ltd., and its president is Mr. Andrew C. Cordner, and it is due to the discernment and energy of himself and associates that the field was found and the work successfully executed. The company has from the start catered to the artistic and sanitary, as well as to the gastronomic taste of its

Handsomely fitted up Ladies' Luncheon and Rest Room of the Northeastern Luncheon, upper floor of 433 St. Catherine Street West.

patrons, and herein lies the secret of its success. The lunch rooms are all fitted in the most beautiful manner; absolute cleanliness and approved sanitation prevail in the kitchens, which are open at all times to the inspection of the public. Being fitted up with nothing but steel, marble and tile, there are no places where dirt or vermin can collect. All the pastry for the many restaurants is made at a large bakery maintained by the company, and here the same provision for cleanliness has been made The walls and the floors are tiled, and wherever possible, wood has been discarded. All the employees of the bakery wear spotless white duck suits laundered by the company in their own laundry and this is one of the most important steps in the direction of lunch-room sanitation. When it is realized that ordinary napkins and table cloths go into general washings where dirt is plentiful and contagion apt to lurk, the value of an independent service is readily seen. These are a few of the innovations that are making the Northeastern Lunch Co., Ltd., popular and its stores well patronized.

NORTHEASTERN LUNCH—NOTRE DAME STREET.

Interior View of the Northeastern Lunch Room, at 257 Notre Dame West.

J. B. LEGER.

J. B. LEGER.

J. B. Leger, of the hay importing firm of Leger, Poitras & Co., was born at Isle Perrault, May 28, 1861, and received his education in the Parish Schools. After coming to Montreal he was connected with several mercantile firms until 1895, when he began business for himself under the title of the Canada Produce Co. In this venture he was highly successful, eventually retiring in favor of his sons. Mr. Leger is a Liberal in politics and as senior member of the firm of Leger, Poitras & Co., occupies a prominent place in the hay and grain trade.

WILLIAM G. MIDGLEY.

W. G. MIDGLEY.

William G. Midgley, proprietor of the City Dairy at 502 Green Avenue, was born at West Hartlepool, England, July 23, 1885, and was educated in boarding schools in the county of his birth. He came to Montreal in 1900, and embarking in the dairy business, has been unusually successful He handles the output of the best dairies and employs the most improved sanitary methods in bottling this product. Strict conformity to the most exact statutes that govern the pasteurizing, cleanly preparation and hygienic distribution of milk has enabled Mr. Midgley to build up a large trade among the most exacting families.

OCTAVE THEOPHILE POITRAS.

O. T. POITRAS.

O. T. Poitras, associated with Mr. Leger in the firm of Leger, Poitras & Co., was born in Quebec, September 22, 1861, and was educated at the Quebec Normal School and the Commercial Academy there. He was for thirty years engaged in the flour, grain and produce business in Quebec and was an alderman of that city in 1894. The firm of which he is now a member are wholesale dealers in all kinds of grain and exporters of hay to the United States and England. The offices are at 55 St. Francois-Xavier Street, and Mr. Poitras resides at 40 Boulevard St. Joseph, West.

THOMAS A. CALLAGHAN.

T. A. CALLAGHAN.

Thomas A. Callaghan, who is engaged in the plumbing business at 527 Notre Dame Street West, was born in Montreal, June 12, 1889, and was educated at St. Laurent College and St. Patrick School. He began his business career in 1910 as a plumbing jobber, later becoming a contractor in the same line and worked up from a very small beginning to a most successful and prosperous business. Mr. Callaghan is at present interested in exploiting an iceless refrigerator that will be a boon to all classes and within the reach of all. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in September, 1913, married Miss Ella Welsh.

MR. HARRY S. RIVERS.

Harry S. Rivers, manager of the Oriental Rug Renovating Co., Limited, was born in Armenia in 1883, and was educated in St. Paul's College in that country. He came to Montreal six years ago and started in his present business and the company numbers among its clients the leading hotels, clubs and citizens. It does expert repairing, cleansing, dyeing and altering colors and sizes of rugs and carpets, and carries fire and burglary insurance. The following letter from the City's Department of Hygiene is self-explanatory: "I have carefully examined your plant at 726 Dorchester West and have watched your men cleansing rugs and carpets. Both your methods and your plant are perfectly hygienic and sanitary, and conform in all respects with the requirements of the Department of Hygiene, the application of hot water at a very high temperature effectively destroying all microbes and germs of disease.

Harry S. Rivers.

Your secret process of preventing the brilliant coloring of the Oriental rugs from running into each other was interesting, but what struck me most forcibly was the contrast between the dingy, unhealthy look of the rugs and carpets before being cleansed by your methods and their bright, hygienic appearance after being cleansed.

I have examined many other methods of cleansing rugs and carpets, and I can recommend yours as the best, the most hygienic and the most sanitary I have ever seen, and your methods cannot be too strongly urged upon the public."

PROF. J. J. GOULET.
96 Mansfield Street.
Instructor in Music.

THE CRAIG PIANO CO.

The Craig Piano Company, whose large plant is located at St. Dominique, St. Viateur and Casgrain Streets, was established in 1856 and has now an annual output of 1,500 pianos and player pianos. The factory is equipped with every modern improvement and appliance for turning out the highest grade instruments, and the result is that the Craig Piano has earned a reputation for tone and durability.

Craig Piano Co. Factory on St. Viateur Street.

THE DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.

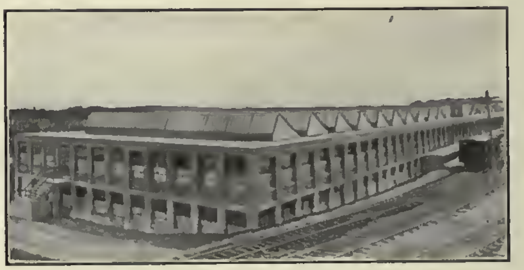
GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW PLANT OF THE DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.

With the completion of the extensive plants of the Dominion Chain Company, Limited, at Niagara Falls, another large industry is assured to the Dominion which, with its equipment and associations should be able to keep pace with the steady growth of the trade in Canada for many years to come.

For some years past the interests identified with the Dominion Chain Company, Limited, have been actively identified with the trade in Canada, and it has been due to the rapid expansion of their business that it was found necessary to establish the completely equipped plant which has recently been placed in operation. The Dominion Chain Company, Limited, was originally formed by Mr. W. B. Lashar, who is President of the American Chain Company, Inc., and the Weed Chain Tire Grip Co., and the attractiveness of the Canadian market was drawn to his attention by Mr. W. P. Kearney, who became vice-president and general manager. When they first became identified with the chain industry in the Dominion they purchased the chain plant of the Oneida Company, Limited. At the outset the main line of manufacture was Weed Chains, which are now known throughout the automobile world as the standard "Anti-Skid Chain." From the outset the company has enjoyed steady growth and it is the intention of the new extensive Canadian plant not only to supply the requirements of the Canadian markets but also to ship to all British colonies overseas.

The association between W. B. Lashar and W. P. Kearney has been a very close one, Mr. Lashar having had many years of experience in the trade in the United States, while Mr. Kearney, who was formerly the proprietor of the Rubber Tire Wheel Co. of Canada, has, for many years, been closely in touch with the developments of trade in every part of the Dominion. Mr. Lashar, in

Tumbling, Buffing and Plating Building.



Electric Welding Building.

addition to being president of the American Chain Co., Inc., is a bank director in Bridgeport, Conn., and has many interests in various manufacturing industries, among them being the Pratt & Cady, of Hartford, Conn.

The new plant which has been completed, as shown by the accompanying cuts, is modern in every respect, being built of reinforced concrete and steel throughout, and affords the company a total floor space of 120,000 ft. Before making arrangements for such an extensive building satisfactory arrangements were made with the municipality of Niagara Falls Centre, Ont., for the purchase of the land and a power contract to extend over a number of years was negotiated. The necessity of manufacturing on a much larger scale than had been previously attempted was due to increased business and the decision reached by the company to add to their output all makes and sizes of welded chain, and they are now engaged in manufacturing these lines in sizes ranging from the light ten gauge wire chain, commonly known among the trade as the German Coil, up to the size of chains welded from steel rods to the diameter of ½ in. Machinery will later on be installed which will permit of the manufacture of welded steel chains up to ⅞ in diameter. In addition to welded chain, the main lines manufactured by the company are as follows:—Weed Chains, all kinds of Weldless Chain, the Campbell Cotter Pins. The above chains include Sash Chain, Cattle Chains, Harness Chains, Agricultural Chains and small chains used by Railroads and all large Corporations. They further manufacture a full line of Harness and Saddlery Hardware, consisting of Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Buckles, Accoutrement Trimmings of Brass and Solid Nickel, Steel and Malleable Iron. In connection with its general business the company operates its own brass foundry and solid nickel foundry, as well as a complete plant for buffing, polishing and finishing all articles manufactured.

MR. W. P. KEARNEY.
Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Chain Co., Limited.

MR. S. W. HAMILTON.

S. W. Hamilton, who has executed some very important engineering and construction work in Montreal, was born in that city, January 61, 1881. He was educated at St. Mary's College and then took the Applied Science course at McGill University, graduating as a Civil Engineer in 1905, with the B.Sc. degree. After graduation he became connected with the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works Co., Limited. He then organized the Laurentian Construction and Engineering Co., Limited, becoming its President. In 1913, he started business alone under the title "S. W. Hamilton, Engineer and General Contractor," with offices at 226 Coristine Building. Mr. Hamiltons' work has been the construction of highway bridges, municipal work, hydro-electric plants and the building of residences. He is a member of the Club Chapleau, the Builder's Exchange, Commercial Traveller's Club and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

S. W. Hamilton.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE WORKS OF THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
An old established Canadian concern, with seven different branches in the Dominion, extending from Halifax to Vancouver.

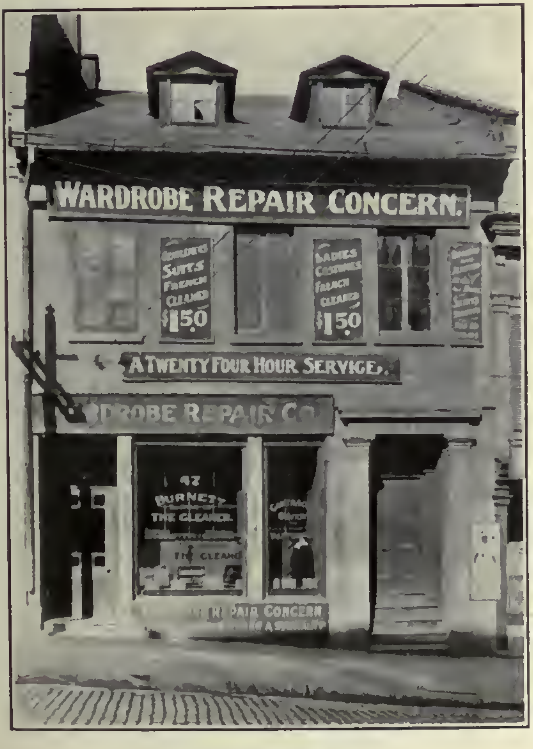
The Paterson Company has been known for many years as the leading distillers of "Coal Tar," and the manufacturers of its many bi-products. Its well-known "Barrett Specification Roofs" and "Tarvia" (the great road binder) are probably its best known brands. "Tarvia" is now extensively used throughout the United States and Canada for the building of bituminous roadways and as a dust preventative and road preservative. Our city streets are now accustomed to the big Tarvia trucks of the Paterson Manufacturing Company so often seen carrying the hot bituminous material direct from the factory to the construction work in the nearby centres. The concern is versatile, and among the products which it manufactures and handles, in addition to those enumerated above, are: "Amatite" Roofing, which needs no painting; "Rubber" Roofings; Carbonol, which heals, cleanses, disinfects and purifies; Pyxol, the scientific disinfectant with a co-efficiency of 20; Creonoid, an animal vermin destroyer; Anthrasota, for the preservation of wood; Hydronon, a damp-proof paint; Everjet Elastic Paint and Velvex Creosote Shingle Stains; building papers of every weight, and also furnishes the various Creosote Oils and the many kinds of carbolic acids and Benzols, as well at the Congoleum Floor Coverings, which are rapidly displacing the foreign linoleums. The capacity of the company's large plant in the northern section of the city is to be shortly increased by the erection of a large fire-proof factory building.

The home office of the Paterson Manufacturing Co., Limited, which for sixty years has been one of Montreal's leading industrial concerns, is at 2021 St. Hubert Street, and branches are maintained in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Mr. H. C. Bonney is Manager in charge of the Montreal Plant.

MR. JOSEPH L. A. BELISLE.

Jos. L. A. Belisle.

Joseph L. A. Belisle, of the plumbing firm of Joseph Belisle and Frere, 812 Papineau avenue, was born in Montreal April 8, 1887, and was educated at St. Bridget's School, where he took a commercial course. He was awarded first prize and a diploma at the School of Arts and Manufactures and upon succeeding to his father's business, engaged actively in the work of heating, plumbing and electrical installation. Mr. Belisle is one of the best known business men in the northern section of the city. He has completed contracts for several large institutions and buildings, and enjoys a reputation for excellent workmanship. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is a Liberal in politics.

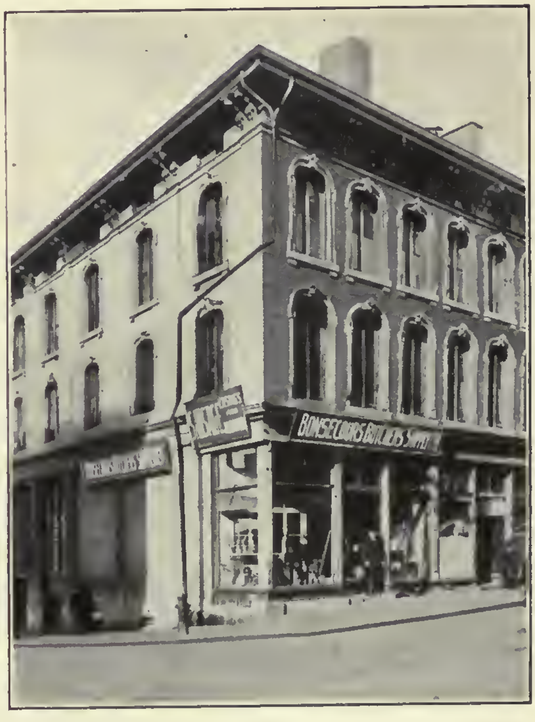

WARDROBE REPAIR CONCERN.
SUITS FRENCH CLEANED $1.50
LADIES COSTUMES FRENCH CLEANED $1.50
A TWENTY FOUR HOUR SERVICE.
RDROBE REPAIR CO.
47
BURNETT THE CLEANER
PAIR CONCERN

WARDROBE REPAIR CO.,
47 Beaver Hall Hill.

MR. L. P. FORTIN.

L. P. Fortin.

L. P. Fortin, President of the Montreal Hay Co., Limited, was born at Louisville, Quebec, in 1879, and was educated at St. Joseph's Seminary, Three Rivers. He began his business career in 1899 and previous to the organization of the Montreal Hay Co., Limited, was for four years Canadian Manager of the American Hay Co., of New York, in which connection he gained a thorough knowledge of hay, generally, and the conditions governing the export of that product to England and the United States. Mr. Fortin's office is at 10 St. John street and he resides at 2107 Park avenue. He is a Conservative in politics and is a member of several social organizations.



BONSECOURS BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.,
311 Notre Dame Street East.

J. N. CROISETIERE.
Proprietor of the Ste. Rose Dairy Company,
664 Gilford Street.

The parks and squares of Montread, including St. Helen's Island, have a total area of over 830 acres and the mileage of the streets exceeds 500 miles.

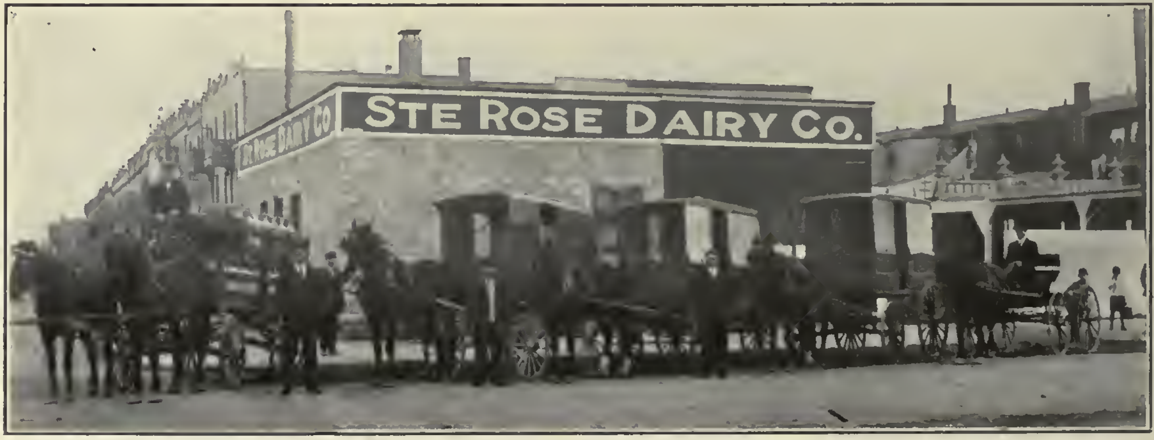
Montreal contains over 600,000 energetic, restless, wide-awake citizens. Some poverty is apparent, but no such pitiful sights as greet the eyes in the cities of Europe. Her people are at work. She is building an Empire.

RICHARD SMITH.

Richard Smith.

Richard Smith, proprietor of King's Express Company, was born at Batley, Yorkshire, England, in 1879, and came to Montreal in 1887. After holding various positions he associated himself with King's Express Co., in 1907, as assistant manager. This business was founded in 1882 by the late Peter King, who built up a very prosperous trade. Mr. Smith was successful in purchasing the business about four years ago, and upon assuming personal charge he inaugurated a policy of dispatch and promptness that has made King's Express Company the largest parcel delivery in the city. The business is mostly local and has many teams which operate under their well known trade mark. Mr. Smith is assisted by a large and capable staff who cooperate with him in "keeping the service up." Two large stores at Nos. 7 and 9 St. Peter Street are used for the sorting and checking of the enormous number of parcels which are daily handled through their efficient delivery system.

Montreal handles a quarter of the entire trade of the Dominion.



PLANT OF THE STE. ROSE DAIRY CO., Wholesale, 664 Gilford Street. J. N. Croisetière, Prop.

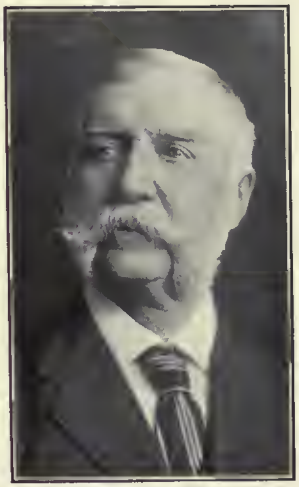
MR. C. H. MOINEAU.

C. H. Moineau.

C. H. Moineau, general contractor, with offices in the New Birks Building, was born in Montreal, December 22, 1878, and was educated at the Commercial Catholic Academy. After leaving school he entered the service of a hardware firm for four years, and was then, for ten years, associated with the Belgo Pulp and Paper Co., at Shawinigan Falls. Returning to Montreal he entered the contracting business, and has been engaged in some large work for the city, prominent among which were several paving contracts, and the construction of the big concrete sewer through St. Laurent. This sewer, which is seven feet in diameter, is the largest ever built in the city. Mr. Moineau is a member of several mutual societies.

George C. Nicholson.

MR. ROBERT MACFARLANE.



Robert Macfarlane.

Robert Macfarlane, one of the city's leading merchants and manufacturers, was born in Montreal, May 8, 1842, the son of the late Andrew and Ann (Thomson) Macfarlane. He was educated at Phillips School, known as Lower Canada College, and at the Glasgow Academy, Glasgow, Scotland. .He is president of R. Macfarlane & Co., Limited, lumber merchants and manufacturers of sashes, doors, blinds and mouldings, a business he established in 1874, and afterwards incorporated as a limited company. The plant at St. James and Richmond streets is one of the largest of its character in the Dominion, and the business has steadily expanded under the supervision of its founder, the firm now being rated as a leader in the woodworking line.. Mr. Macfarlane was at one time actively interested in military matters and served with the Royal Guides, an organization now extinct. Mr. Macfarlane married Alice Smith, daughter of the late Charles Stuart Smith of Boston, Mass., and has one son and one daughter. He is a Conservative in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and resides at 748 Pine Avenue, West.

MR. GEORGE C. NICHOLSON.

For three generations, covering a period of sixty years, the business conducted by George C. Nicholson, at 86 Victoria Square, has descended from father to son. Mr. Nicholson, the present owner, was born in Montreal and educated at Guelph College and McGill University. He succeeded his father, George C. Nicholson, who inherited the business from Robert Nicholson, its founder. Like his predecessors, Mr. Nicholson supplies meats, provisions, poultry and game to hotels, restaurants, clubs, hospitals, steamship lines, and some of the most prominent families in Montreal.

E. D. GAUTHIER.

E. D. Gauthier.

E. D. Gauthier, proprietor and manager of the Montreal Baggage Transfer Co., was born at St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. He was a professional horse trainer in early life and became an expert in that line. He was afterwards employed by the Great North-western Telegraph Co. for twenty-five years as foreman and inspector over their lines from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in 1901 became proprietor of the Sovereign Hotel at Carillon, P.Q., for three years, afterwards starting his present business and has been successful by his personal attention to every detail and the efficient service he renders the travelling public. His offices are at 7 Bisson Street.

WILLIAM ROCHON.

William Rochon.

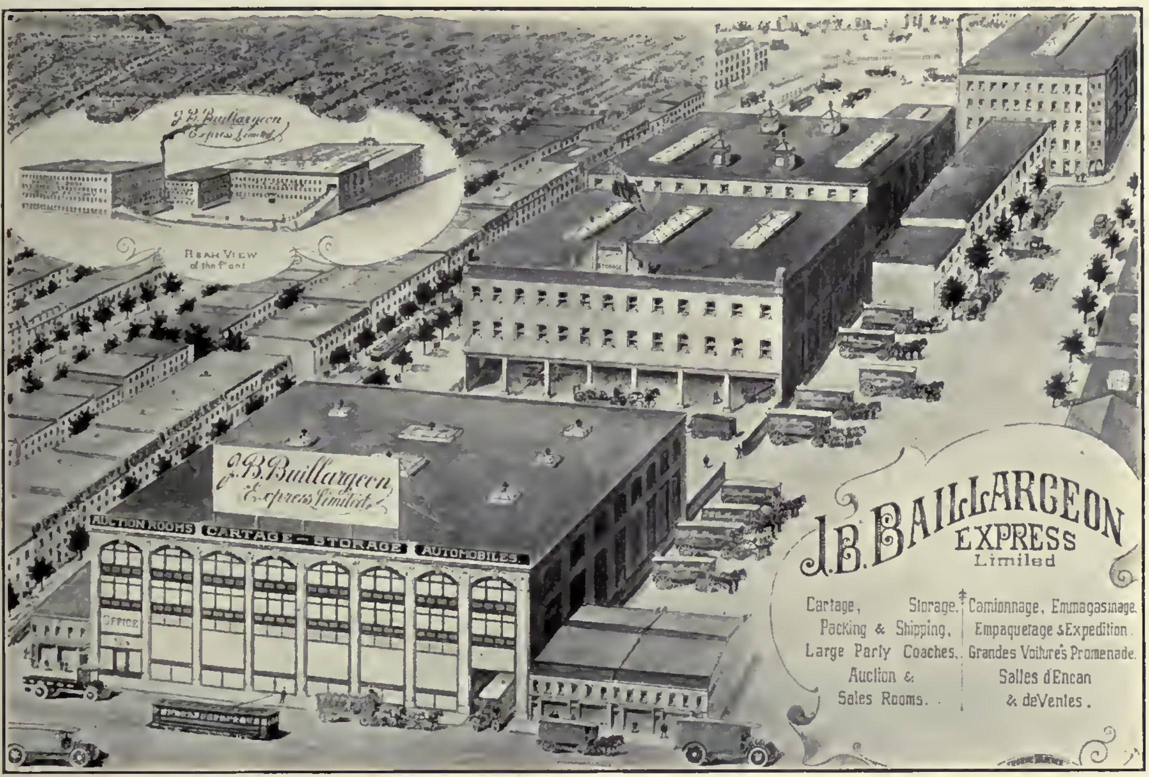
William Rochon, electrical expert, was born at Vaudreuil, P.Q., January 6, 1878, and was educated there. He began his business career with the Royal Electric Co., eighteen years ago and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade, started for himself in the same line. He has been very successful in installing electrical decorations for large events, among which were the "Back to Montreal" Week, Congress Eucharistique Internationale and many other public demonstrations. He has also executed contracts for many public buildings, schools and churches. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Artisans Canadien Français, Club Champetre, and the Association de La Casquette. His offices are at 454 Parc Lafontaine.

A. HARRY WOLFE,
Military Accoutrements,
248 Notre Dame Street, West.

DONALD A. BETHUNE.

D. A. Bethune.

Donald A. Bethune, plumbing and heating engineer, was born at Ross Shire, Scotland, January 21, 1864, and was educated at Maryburgh, Scotland. He learned his trade with the firm of D. G. & G. Ross, Dingwall, and began business for himself at 483 Bleury Street, in 1900, his trade increasing to such an extent that he now employs seventy-five workmen. Mr. Bethune is a Justice of the Peace for the 5th district of Montreal and is an officer in the 42nd Royal Highlanders Canadian Expeditionary Force now training for over-seas service. He is a director of the St. Andrew's Curling Club, a life member of the St. Andrews and the Caledonia Societies of Montreal, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Temple Club, and the Celtic Society of Glasgow, Scotland.



J. B. BAILLARGEON EXPRESS, LIMITED

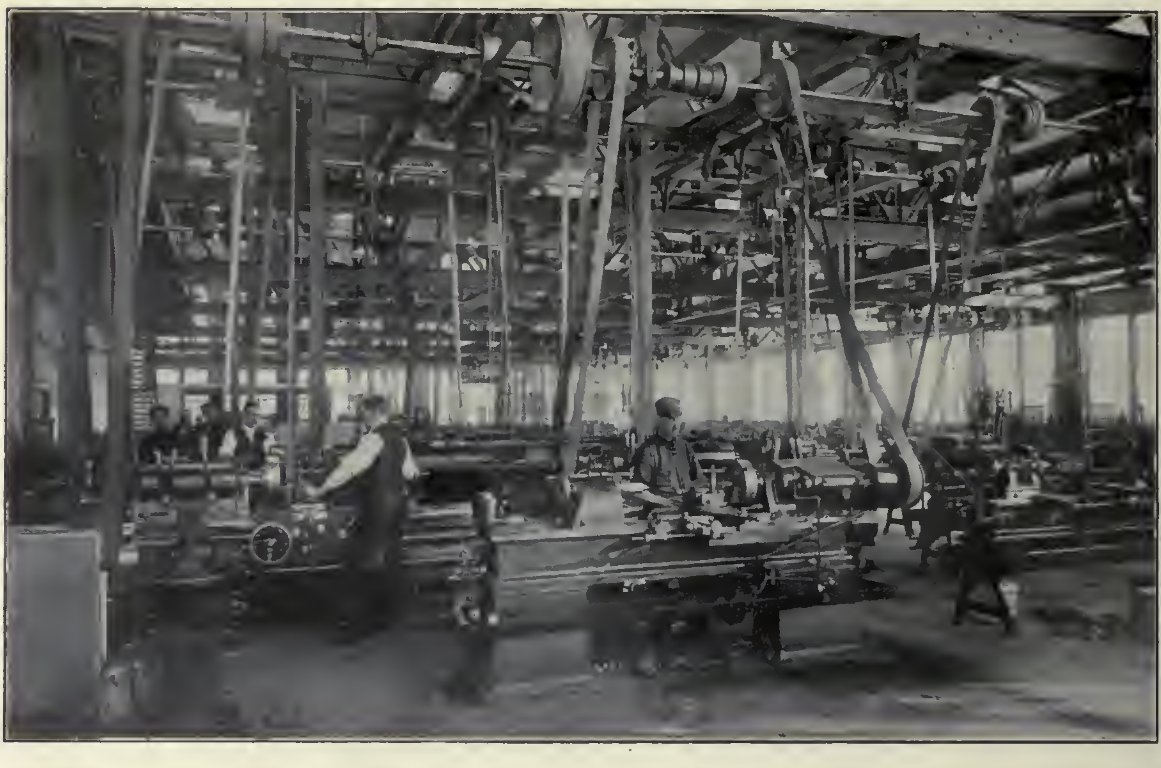
329 Ontario East.

Since its incorporation ten years ago, the J. B. Baillargeon Express, Limited, has grown to be one of the largest concerns of its character in the Dominion, its receipts increasing from $10,000 in 1903, when ten horses and five wagons were adequate for the service, to $275,000 in 1913, when 300 horses and about 400 rigs were found necessary to conduct its rapidly increasing transportation business. This immense outfit consists of summer and winter rigs, moving vans, sightseeing cars and motor trucks. The company's service is possibly more comprehensive and far-reaching than that of any other forwarding company on the American continent. It includes the moving of parcels, trunks, pianos, furniture, safes, and the heaviest and most intricate machinery; has open, fireproof and bonded storage facilities, is equipped with horse and motor cars for outing and sightseeing parties; packs and ships goods of every description and in addition holds contracts with some of the largest wholesale and retail houses in the city for the delivery of general merchandise.

The company's storage house and plant at 329 Ontario Street East, covers a large area of ground, and this is shortly to be improved by the erection of a commodious building on the Ontario Street front, which will largely increase the storage facilities and expedite its transfer business, and this will, with the live and rolling stock bring the company's assets up to $1,000,000.

This remarkable growth in the short period of ten years led to the incorporation of the company in 1912 with a million and a half capital, divided into $500,000 preferred 7% cumulative stock, of which $300,000 were issued and $1,000,000 common stock, all of which was issued.

Mr. J. B. Baillargeon, the founder of the business, to whose energy and thorough organization its success is due, became president and manager of the company. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a director of the Chambre de Commerce and a member of the Montreal Hunt and Dorval Jockey Clubs.



VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE MAGNIFICENT NEW PLANT AT LONGUEUIL OF THE ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Manufacturers of high grade tool steel, twist drills, special tools, etc., Head Office, 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.

NATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

MR. J. B. MORROW,
Vice-President and Managing Director of the National Paper Co., Ltd.

The National Paper Company, Limited, whose large mills are located at Valleyfield, P.Q., manufacture high grade coated book, litho and label papers, also dull finished book and box board. The company carries a complete stock of all sizes and weights at Montreal, Valleyfield and Winnipeg, from which immediate shipments can always be made. The head office and eastern warehouse is in the Read Building, Montreal, and is in charge of J. B. Morrow, Vice-President and Managing Director. The Toronto warehouse is located at 156-160 John Street and Tees & Persse, Ltd., look after the distribution in Winnipeg, Fort William, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, while Tees & Persse, Limited, of Alberta, are the representatives of the company in Calgary and Edmonton.

MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M.P.

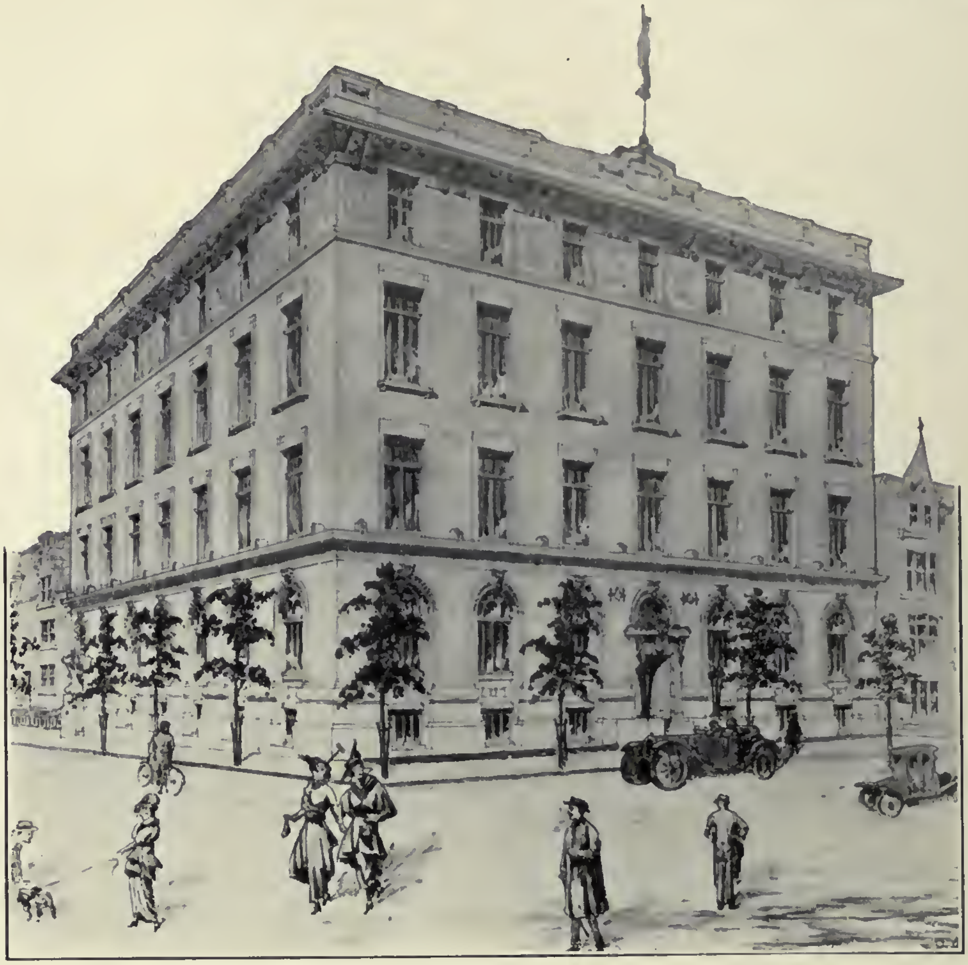
Robert Bickerdike, financier, legislator and underwriter, and a member of the Canadian House of Commons since 1900, is a director in several of Canada's most important industrial and commercial enterprises. He was born at Kingston, Ont., August 17, 1843, and is a son of the late Thomas and Agnes Forster (Cowan) Bickerdike, of English birth and ancestry. Mr. Bickerdike received an ordinary education in the schools of his native place and began his business career in Montreal, Quebec, eventually going into the live stock exporting business, which he built up to such large proportions that he became at one time the largest live stock exporter in Canada. Since retiring from that industry he has devoted his time to finance, underwriting and insurance, and has had a very busy and successful career. Between his business and political affiliations he has been quite active for several years. He is Honorary President of the Montreal Western Hospital, ex-President of the Montreal Board of Trade and ex-Acting Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. He was for many years Vice-President of the Bank of Hochelaga, is a Life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, Director of Canada Life Assurance Co., Western Assurance Co. (Fire and Marine), British America Assurance Co., Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., and numerous others. He has for many years been prominently identified with the Business Men's League, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and the Lachine General Hospital. He is a member of the National Battlefields Commission and of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec. He has always championed the cause of Prison Reform and the abolishing of the death penalty in Canada. He introduced a bill in the House of Commons to amend the criminal code by abolishing capital punishment and substituting a life sentence for the death penalty, claiming that the latter was a blot on Christendom, a blight on religion and a reproach to any civilized nation that allows it on its statute books. He also contended that it was a violation of the laws of God, as the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" applied to the State as well as to the individual, and that capital punishment, therefore, was nothing short of legalized murder. Other reasons advanced by Mr. Bickerdike were, that capital punishment brutalizes the public, is not deterrent and is less feared by some criminals than penal servitude. That, being irrevocable it is too extreme and a wrong verdict can never be corrected. He also claimed that punishment ought to be reformatory and not vindictive, and that its abolishment in different parts of the world proved that there was a strong growing sentiment against it, and that statistics showed in localities in which it had been superseded by penal servitude, that life was no less secure. Since being first introduced the bill has gained many supporters, but, it has not yet become law. Mr. Bikerdike hopes for its eventual passage and is still working earnestly in its behalf.

Mr. Bickerdike was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1897, and to the Canadian House of Commons in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1911, and is still a member of Parliament. He is a member of the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Canadian, Montreal, and Canada Clubs of Montreal. Mr. Bickerdike's residence is "Elmcroft," Lachine, Quebec.

MONTEZUMA
a mighty
War Chief
of the
ancient
Mexican
Indians.

Trade-Mark
of the
Warner-Quinlan
Asphalt
Company.

Centre picture is Western Avenue, Westmount, paved by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company. Lower picture illustrates the Refinery of this Company, which is located at Warners, New Jersey.



ASSOCIATION ATHLETIQUE D'AMATEURS NATIONALE.
Cherrier Street, corner St. Andre. J. O. Turgeon, Architect.

A. S. PELLETIER, K.C.
Of the firm of Pelletier & Pelletier,
Advocates,
99 St. James Street.

RAOUL GARIEPY,
Architect.
Licentiate of the Royal Institute
of British Architects.

JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT, K.C.
Advocate,
30 St. James Street.

MR. J. O. TURGEON.

J. O. Turgeon, who has attained an international reputation as an architect, was born in Montreal in 1875, and was educated at Montreal College. His art studies were in the office of J. B. Resther & Fils, and he began the practice of his profession eighteen years ago. At the present time he devotes his entire efforts to church and institutional work, and in this he has been highly successful. Some of his creations are the Seminary de St. Boniface, St. Boniface, Manitoba; St. Edward's Church, Montreal, which is considered one of the finest religious edifices in the city; the College of L'Assomption; churches in New York State; Windsor, Ontario, and in many of the other Canadian provinces. A building deserving special mention is the handsome club house of the National Amateur Association. Mr. Turgeon is a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the St. Denis Club, and director of the Club Canadien.

MESSRS. BONNELL BROTHERS.

Mr. Walter Bonnell.

Mr. Sherman Bonnell.

The marked success of the general contracting firm of Bonnell Brothers is due, in a measure, to the expert knowledge of the individual members of the firm, each of whom is qualified in several of the branches that go to make up thorough construction. The firm was organized in 1906 and its work has been of the character that brings success. The business done is a general one and a specialty is also made of all kinds of boiler work, furnace work, engine foundations and alterations. The plants installed by Bonnell Brothers include the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company's new plant, the Canada Sugar Refinery Co., Montreal Street Railway Building, the Art Gallery in Montreal, Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.; Chateau Frontenac, Quebec; Canadian Explosives, Beloeil, and many others. The firm has built up this branch of the business to an efficiency that commands the largest part of the trade in this line. The members of the firm are: Walter Bonnell, who was born in Ottawa in 1868, and Sherman Bonnell, who was born in the same city in 1882. Both brothers served as superintendents on large construction work while employed as journeymen and are qualified to execute the most important contracts. The office of the firm is at 341 Guy Street.

MESSRS. REID, MacGREGOR & REID.

The contracting firm of Reid, MacGregor & Reid, which was organized in 1906, has been engaged in some of the largest construction work in Montreal. Among the contracts completed by the firm are the Mountain Street residence of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the First Presbyterian Church, Prince Arthur Street; the Congregational Church, Greene Avenue and Dorchester Street, Westmount; the Stanley Church, Victoria Avenue and Westmount Avenue; St. Giles Church, St. Joseph Boulevard and Nelson St.; the Peace Centennial School; William Trenholme School; Aberdeen School, Montreal West; the residences of N. A. Timmins and Dr. Shirres; the factories of the Major Manufacturing Co., the Martin-Senour Company, the General Fire Extinguisher Co., and a branch of the Dominion Oil Cloth Works. The members of the firm are J. B. Reid, John MacGregor and James A. Reid.

Mr. J. B. Reid.

John MacGregor.

James A. Reid.

Mr. J. B. Reid was born at Jedburgh, Scotland, October 12, 1870, and was educated in the Eastern Townships. He learned the masonry trade in Montreal and worked at it until the organization of the present firm.

John MacGregor was born at Aubrey, Chateauguay County, October 3, 1869, and was educated in the schools at the place of his birth. He learned the trade of stonecutting, after which he went to the United States, and for five years worked for one of the largest contracting firms in Boston, Mass. While in that city he studied architecture in the school connected with Harvard University, and returned to Montreal thoroughly equipped for any work in the construction line.

James A. Reid, the third member of the firm, like his brother, J. B. Reid, was born in Scotland and came to Canada when young. He was also educated in the Eastern Townships and learned his trade in Montreal, working for several years as a journeyman, finally becoming, like his associates, superintendent on large building construction.

All the members of the firm gained expert knowledge in their lines while superintending the erection of some of the most important structures in the city, so that when they organized as a contracting firm they were all thoroughly competent to undertake the most difficult work. As a result of this thorough knowledge of every angle of the building trade, Reid, MacGregor & Reid, has become one of the most prominent operating building firms in the city and it has established a reputation for effectiveness and reliability that insures speedy execution, skilled workmanship and the best materials obtainable. The individual experience of each member of the firm is a guarantee of close inspection of the work at every stage of its progress, and when the structure is completed and turned over to the owner, it is with the assurance that every specification has been closely followed. The firm has a large trackage and yard on the C. P. R. at Mance street in the North End, and has every facility for successfully carrying out large contracts.

MR. JOSEPH FORTIER.

Joseph Fortier, one of the oldest manufacturing stationers in the city, was born at St. Timothée, County of Beauharnois, and was educated at the old Recollet School, Montreal. He became an employee of a printing firm in 1862 and learned printing, book-binding and paper ruling, working as a skilled workman until 1874 when he became manager of the concern in which he had learned his trade and worked as a journeyman. In 1879 he bought the establishment, which is conducted under the title of Joseph Fortier, Limited, several of the old employees being recently admitted to partnership in recognition of their fidelity and efficiency. Mr. Fortier's thorough knowledge of the business, with the assistance of his able staff, increased the output to such an extent that it has become one of the largest houses in its line in the city. The completely equipped factory at Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets employs a large force of workmen and a specialty is made of printing of every character, paper ruling, binding, stamping and the manufacture of office supplies. The retail store at the same location is one of the most completely stocked in Montreal, carrying full lines of counting house and office requisites, mercantile stationery, blank books, filing cabinets, typewriter supplies and every variety of domestic and imported articles needed in office work. Mr. Fortier gives personal attention to the business, which insures satisfaction and dispatch in the execution of orders. He is a member of The Reform Club, the Club Canadien, St. George Snow Shoe Club. Natural History Society, Chambre de Commerce, British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, Manufacturers Association, Alliance Française, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and several benevolent organizations devoted to the betterment of mankind.

On page 56 of this work commences a description of the view from atop Mt. Royal, which is well worth reading.

Montreal is the sixth largest city on the American continent and the twenty-eighth in the list of the world's great cities.

Founded 1842.

LIBRAIRIE BEAUCHEMIN LIMITED,

Publishers, Booksellers, Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers. The most important French Publishing House outside of France. 79 St. James Street, Montreal.

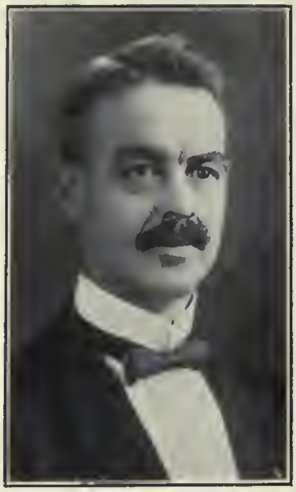
DR. C. J. GROSS.

Dr. C. J. Gross.

C. J. Gross, M.D., was born in Austria, April, 1887, and was educated at the Montreal High School and by private tutors. He studied medicine at McGill and Laval Universities, graduating in June, 1907. He entered practice after having served in various positions in several hospitals. After eight years as general practitioner he limited his practice to the diseases of men. His offices are at 23 Sherbrooke Street, East. Dr. Gross is a member of the Montreal Medico Chirurgical Society, the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum. He is a member on the Medical Board and Staff of Herzl Dispensary and Hospital, the Jewish Infant's Home, and the Hebrew Children's Fresh Air Association.

The Grand Trunk Railway, with headquarters in Montreal, has the longest continuous double track system in the world.

MR. CONRAD MARTIN.



Conrad Martin.

Conrad Martin, who is an expert manufacturer of artificial limbs and trusses, was born at Louiseville, Quebec. November 21, 1868, and was educated there. He began his business career in Louiseville and coming to Montreal bought out the business of F. Gross, which was established in 1856, and continued the manufacture and sale of trusses, artificial limbs, all deformity apparatus and surgical supplies for hospitals, under the name of the Canada Truss Factory, at 36-38 Craig Street East. Mr. Martin in qualifying himself for the business, learned every branch of the trade, and is a recognized authority. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Lafontaine Council, Knights of Columbus.

Montreal is the head office of one railroad alone, the C. P. R., which employs 75,000 men, and has almost 20,000 miles of tracks.

F. X. CHARBONNEAU.
of the firm of Charbonneau & Deguise,
Boys and Misses High Class Boot
and Shoe manufacturers,
636 Craig St., East.

C. H. DEGUISE.
the junior member
of the firm of
Charbonneau & Deguise,
636 Craig St., East.

HENRY WARD.
of Henry Ward & Co.,
Real Estate Brokers and
Insurance Agents,
286 St. James Street.

The Learned Professions
in Montreal

MONTREAL is a university city. But Montreal, up to within comparatively recent years, seemed to have forgotten that fact. Toronto, the Boston of the Dominion, prim and proud beneath a thin veneer of intellectuality lent to it by its 'Varsity, was inclined to view Montreal from a pinnacle of imagined intellectual superiority, looking upon it as a sordid city of storekeepers and factorymen. Torontonians called their city the centre of culture in Canada, and Montrealers, deafened by the whirring wheels of industry and intent upon the marvellous commercial expansion of their city, believed that it must be true.

There was a distinct line between the commercial life and the intellectual life of the city. The average business man knew little of the university, and the average university man knew less, and cared not at all, about the city's business affairs. The commercial leaders—the heads of big business houses, the manufacturers, the financiers—herded together, and the college leaders, the scholars, the professional men, had but few opportunities of becoming acquainted with their fellow-citizens from the Stock Exchange and Board of Trade. At one time there was even a certain undercurrent of enmity between the two factions. The business man often felt that the university man was inclined to look down upon him, and the university man on his part made little or no effort to understand the viewpoint of the captain of commerce.

But all this is changed. Montreal has awakened to the fact that it not only holds premier place in Canada as an industrial centre, but that it also occupies a place of dignity and honor among the intellectual and educational centres of the continent. In McGill and Laval Universities, and a number of other colleges, Montrealers now realize they have institutions of learning which rank high among colleges of the world. Montreal is proud of her universities, proud also, and justly so, of the high reputation which her professional men have attained in science, in medicine and in art, at the bar and on the bench. Montreal doctors and surgeons are known for their knowledge and skill, the adaptability which they have shown in studying and bringing to their aid the great scientific discoveries of recent years, and their untiring devotion to the duties of an arduous calling. Montreal engineers have for years held a prominent place in the page of the nation's progress and many of them have won fame by the manner in which they have carried through great feats of modern magic in far off lands. Some of the greatest public buildings in this country, and not a few, also, in the United States, have been designed by Montreal architects. Montreal educationalists hold an enviable reputation among men of learning; many of them have been called to fill positions of importance in the faculties of world-famous schools and colleges. Montreal lawyers are universally esteemed for their integrity and ability. Not a few of them have attained to positions of trust and high importance abroad. From Montreal's legal ranks have come many of Canada's leading statesmen. And Montrealers now realize all this and take pride in it.

The unfortunate division of interest between the professional man and the business man in Montreal no longer exists. And now that they have become acquainted with one another each finds the other well worth cultivating. They meet upon the common ground of advancement of the city's welfare. The commercial leaders take an intelligent interest in the work of the professions and are eager to do their share towards the development of the city's educational facilities. They gave conclusive proof of this several years ago when they raised over a million dollars to put McGill University upon a sound financial basis. The professional men, on their part, unite in furthering the city's industrial and commercial progress with as keen an interest as the manufacturer, the broker or the bank man. The horizon of the average university man now extends far beyond the limits of the college campus. He views things from a broad standpoint. He even takes an active interest in municipal politics and many professional men, even professors of McGill and Laval, have joined their efforts with those of the leading citizens in other walks of life in an effort to secure a capable and progressive civic administration.

This is as it should be, for while the high standing of Montreal's professional men is due largely to the fact that Montreal is the home of one of the leading universities of the continent, it must be remembered that it was a business man who first made the university possible, and that its steady growth and advancement have been due to the generosity of some of Montreal's great commercial leaders. In the early years of the last century James McGill, a prosperous merchant, bequeathed forty-seven acres of land together with ten thousand pounds in money for the purpose of founding a university. The charter for the foundation was granted in 1821 and eight years later the university was formally opened in Burnside House, the former residence of the founder. Donations made by the late Peter Redpath, William Molson, John H. R. Molson, and later by Lord Strathcona and Sir William Macdonald provided for the erection of new buildings.

So the growth of the university, the story of which is told on other pages, has been concurrent with the growth of the city and largely dependant upon it. On the other hand, the city owes much to the university. It has given the city many thousands of clever men whose reputation for integrity and ability is second to that of no group of professional men upon the continent. It has brought Montreal honor among cities as the home of some of the most distinguished surgeons, scientists and lawyers of the day and it has given Montreal standing among the intellectual centres of the English-speaking world. Within the pages of this work are presented the sketches and photographs of citizens who are representative in the various learned professions in the city's life. Men from every walk who are doing their parts to advance the city in its prestige as a centre of learning—a work quite as important and beneficial to the city's good name as is that of the merchant and manufacturer.

A. EDMOND BURROWS, M.D., C.M.

Dr. A. Edmond Burrows, who has a large medical practice in Verdun and who owns and conducts a private hospital in that thriving locality, was born at Kingston, Ont., January 21, 1880, and was educated at Queen's and McGill Universities. Later taking post graduate courses at Baltimore, Maryland, and Edinburgh. His first experience in the practice of medicine and surgery was obtained as surgeon in the Imperial Army Medical Service during the South African war. He was twice wounded and being taken prisoner at the battle of Bothaville by General DeWett, was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot for unknowingly having arms in the hospital which had been temporarily established at Bothaville. After being under sentence of death for some time he was reprieved by his captor and was finally released. He subsequently served in the Royal Navy but resigned two years ago to take up private practice. Dr. Burrows is a Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada. He is at present a lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps and has volunteered for service in Europe. Predilection for active warfare comes natural to Dr. Burrows for he is descended from an old military and naval family, his great-grandfather having fought at the Battle of Trafalgar with Lord Nelson. For this distinguished service he was granted the freedom of the City of Liverpool, an honor which Dr. Burrows inherits. Dr. Burrows is an Independent in politics and is surgeon to the Loyal Order of Moose for Verdun.

JOSEPH EDMOND DUBE, M.D.

Dr. J. E. Dubé, who is deeply interested in university and hospital work, was born in Montreal, March 10, 1868, and was educated at Joliette College, which conferred the B.A. degree upon him at graduation. Determining to enter the medical profession he matriculated at Laval University, Montreal, and graduated in 1894 with the M.D. degree. After leaving Laval Dr. Dubé went abroad, and in 1896 took the medical degree at the University of Paris. This was under the old law, when a degree from the University of Paris gave the graduate a right to practice in France or any of its colonies. Under the present law the degrees are only honorary and do not carry this privilege. Returning to Montreal, Dr. Dubé entered active practice and soon built up a large

Dr. Joseph E. Dubé.

clientele, his thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine bringing him success in many difficult cases. His merit along medical lines was further attested by his selection as Professor of Phthisiotherapy at Laval University, a position he still fills. He is also physician to the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

Dr. Dubé established the first pure milk depot in Montreal and was at one time president of the Pure Milk League. He is one of the founders of the St. Justine Hospital and the Bruchesi Institute. He is an "Officer d'Académié de France," corresponding member of the Medical Society of Lyons, France, is an ex-President of the Medical Society of Montreal and former Vice-President of the Association of French Speaking Doctors of North America. He is a member of the Hermitage Country Club and the Société Medicale de Montreal. His offices are at 16 St. Famille Street.

The high reputation of Montreal hospitals is due to the excellence of the medical staffs, which include physicians of international repute.

A. H. DESLOGES, M.D.

Dr. A. H. Desloges.

Dr. A. H. Desloges, who is a specialist in nervous diseases and electrotheraphy, is a son of Dr. J. A. Desloges, and was born June 13, 1874, at Pembroke, Ont., and was educated at St. Mary's College. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the age of twenty-one years, he studied and practiced in the United States. and took special courses in New York, London and Paris. Dr. Desloges is a specialist in nervous diseases and electrotheraphy at the Hotel Dieu Hospital and is medical director of the electricity department at the same institution. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and America. He resides at 331 Sherbrooke Street, East.

DR. E. E. LAURENT.

Oculist and Aurist.

Dr. E. E. Laurent, who has attained prominence in his professional and college work, was born at Louisville, P.Q., November 1, 1861. His classical education was obtained in Nicolet and Three Rivers Colleges, after which he entered Victoria University and graduated therefrom, in 1888, with the degrees of Doctor in Medicine and Master in Surgery. His ability was then recognized by his selection as Professor of Botany, Histiology and Pathological Anatomy at Victoria University and Medical Superintendent of Hotel Dieu Hospital where he was for two years assistant to the late Sir W. H. Hingston. He began practice in Montreal in 1890, after which he was appointed medical attendant to the Canada Sugar Refining Co., and resigned later to accept the position of District Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Co., where he remained until his departure for Europe in 1905. In 1900, he was engaged in post-graduate work in Histiology and Bacteriology at McGill and in 1905-6-7, he took special courses in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, with hospital and laboratory work on the same subjects, in Paris, France, where he was awarded a "Diplome de Perfectionnment de la Faculté de Paris," and became assistant to the world renowned Professor Lermoyers. After the fusion of Victoria and Laval

Universities, he continued as Professor at Laval, but his dislike for diplomacy being still greater than his natural taste for teaching, he gradually withdrew from Universty staff work. In 1911, he also retired from active hospital work, retaining only a nominal position as Consultant Oculist and Aurist. He now devotes his entire time to his studies and active practice, and prizes above everything the satisfaction of being a modest, conscientious and efficient worker. His offices are on Sherbrooke Street, West.

Canadian physicians and surgeons are conceded to be the equal of any in the world. Most of the graduates of the local universities have taken post-graduate courses in the leading hospitals and colleges of Europe and have qualified in the most exacting schools.

EUGENE GRENIER, M.D.

Dr. Eugene Grenier.

Dr. Grenier began practice in 1906, and has devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of Tuberculosis. He was born at St. Ursule, Quebec, January 11, 1880; was educated at Ste. Therese de Blainville College, took a Medical Course at Laval, which he supplemented by courses in Pulmonary Tuberculosis at "New York Post Graduate Medical School," and under Professor S. A. Knopf, of New York.

In 1910, Dr. Grenier proposed, to the Sisters of Providence, the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary, which recommendation they accepted, and "Bruchesi Institute" opened in 1911. He also organized the Tuberculosis Post-Graduate Courses to physicians given at this Institute in 1913 and 1914, and endeavored by practical demonstrations with simplified apparatus worked out by himself, to have physicians employ "Forlanini's" method, (artificial pneumothorax), in treating Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Grenier's offices are at 83 Sherbrooke Street West.

J. M. A. VALOIS, M.D.

Dr. J. M. A. Valois.

Dr. J. M. A. Valois was born August 12, 1875, at Vaudreuil, P.Q., and was educated at the Seminaire de Ste. Therese, which conferred the B.A. degree upon him. He graduated in medicine at Laval University in 1900, and practiced in Vaudreuil for ten years. Upon taking up practice in Montreal he located at 40 St. Denis Street and since 1910 has specialized in venerial diseases exclusively. He is a member of many mutual societies, the Artisans Canadien Francais, Alliance Nationale, Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Foresters, Union Ste. Pierre and several others. Dr. Valois is a Liberal in politics but has never held political office.

G. L. PRUD'HOMME, M.D.

Dr. G. L. Prud'homme.

Dr. G. L. Prud'homme, of the LaForest Institute, at 121 Sherbrooke Street West, was born at St. Constant, and was educated at Laval University, where he won the Hingston prize. He began active practice four years ago, becoming a partner of the late Dr. LaForest. Previous to this he was head house surgeon at the Notre Dame Hospital, attending physician at the Maternity Hospital and Demonstrator of Anatomy at Laval University. Dr. Prud'homme's practice is a general one and he has been highly successful.

ADRIEN PLOUFFE, M.D.

Dr. Adrien Plouffe, whose ability has been recognized by his selection as Oculist to the schools of Montreal, was born in this city, August 25, 1887. He was educated at St. Mary's College, which conferred upon him the B.A. degree. He then entered Laval University for the medical course and obtained the M.D. degree, after graduating "summa cum laude." Upon leaving Laval he acted as "interne" at the Hotel Dieu and was obliged to decline the appointment of House Surgeon at the General Hospital, Ottawa, on account of his departure for Europe, where he had arranged to take a post-graduate course. He spent two years in Paris, France, studying diseases of the eyes, ears, nose and throat and during his sojourn in the French capital acted as "moniteur" at the Clinique Ophtalmologique de la Faculte de Paris. Upon his return to Montreal in 1914 he was appointed assistant at the Ophthalmic Institute and Oculist at l'Hopital de la Misericorde, still retaining the latter position. He also entered actively upon the practice of his profession, and speaking French and English with equal fluency, his ability soon brought him a large clientele, eventually leading to his selection for his present important position and his appointment as demonstrator of anatomy at Laval University. Although one of the youngest oculists in the city, Dr. Plouffe gives the most brilliant promise of a successful future. His offices are at 179 Boulevard St. Joseph, Ouest. He was married in Paris, January, 1914, to Mlle. Leonie Van Severen, a young Belgian girl.

GEORGES DUPONT, M.D.

Dr. Georges Dupont.

Dr. Georges Dupont, who has attained a high position as a surgeon, was born in Montreal, and was educated at Laval University and Paris, where he was for five years first assistant to Dr. Doyen. He made an exhaustive study of cancer, in the treatment of which he specializes, and he conducts a private hospital of 57 rooms at 218 Sherbrooke St. West, called Institute Orthopèdique and Chirurgical. This institution is modernly equipped for medical, surgical, mid-wifery and orthopedic work, and patients of any class, creed or nationality are welcomed, and any doctor is allowed to operate or treat his patients. Dr. Dupont is planning to build, in the best section of Montreal, the most modern private hospital in the world. Its capacity will be one hundred rooms with ninety-five beds. Such a hospital will be in keeping with the growth of the city and realize the need of "New Montreal."

FREDERICK A. L. LOCKHART, M.D.

Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, who has attained distinction as a practitioner and as a lecturer and writer on medical subjects, was born March 26, 1864, at St. John, N.B. He comes of United Empire Loyalist stock, his maternal grandparents emigrating from Philadelphia, Pa., and he is a son of the late William A. Lockhart, who was Collector of Customs at St. John, and Mary E. (Lawton) Lockhart. He was educated at the St. John Grammar School, Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Edinburgh University, receiving from the last named institution the B.M. and C. M. degrees, while McGill University conferred the M.D. and

Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart.

C.M. degrees upon him in 1900. He has practiced in Montreal since 1890 and the years that have intervened since have been very active ones for him. He was appointed professor of gynaecology at Bishops College in 1892 and assistant gynaecologist at the Montreal General Hospital in 1894, becoming gynaecologist-in-chief at the same institution three years later. He has filled a similar position at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, since 1896, became assistant demonstrator at McGill in 1895 and demonstrator in 1897. He was appointed lecturer at the same university in 1898. He filled the chair of professor of surgical gynaecology at the University of Vermont in 1906 and remained in that position until 1908. Dr. Lockhart was elected honorary secretary of the Medical Board of the Montreal Maternity Hospital upon its formation in 1905. He is vice-president of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and a member of the British Medical Association and the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He is ex-vice-president of the United Empire Loyalist Association and holds membership in the University Club, the Montreal Hunt Club, the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club, and the Outremont Golf Club, of which he was president in 1911, and is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. Lockhart is the author of numerous articles and papers on medical subjects and has collaborated in the publication of "American Gynaecology" since its foundation and also "The Gynaecological and Obstetrical Journal of the British Empire." He was married in 1892, to Mabel B., eldest daughter of the late F. Wolferstan Thomas, of Montreal, the union bringing three children.

No city in North American can excell Montreal in educational facilities. It has produced physicians of world-wide celebrity and men in all other professions who have become renowned.

G. A. HENRI DUFRESNE, M.D.

Dr. G. A. Henri Dufresne.

Dr. G. A. Henri Dufresne, who, in addition to attending to a large practice, fills the chair of Physiology at the Laval Dental School, was born at Longueuil, November 15, 1870. His preliminary education was received at the Christian Brothers School, Commissionaire School and the Seminary of Ste. Hyacinthe. Selecting the medical profession for his future work, he entered Laval University and after a brilliant career at that noted school of learning he graduated "Summa cum laude" with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After some time spent in hospital work he began practice in Montreal in 1894, and has since been most actively engaged in the general work of his profession. His offices are at 132 Roy Street. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ZEPHYR RHEAUME, M.D.

As a surgeon and an educator along medical lines, Dr. Rhéaume has been more than ordinarily successful, and is well known to the profession and public generally for his wide knowledge of both the theory and practice of surgery. He was born in Montreal in 1877, and after a classical education at Montreal College became a student of Laval University, from which he graduated M.D. He then visited Paris for a post-graduate course and returning to Montreal took up the practice of surgery exclusively. That he has succeeded in his work is shown by his selection as professor of operative surgery at Laval University, and surgeon to the Hotel Dieu and St. Justine Hospitals. Dr. Rhéaume has been a contributer to medical journals for the last fifteen years and fills the important post of Secretary-Editor of "L'Union Medicale du Canada." He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Société Medicale de Montréal. He is fond of all outdoor sports and is the owner of an island on St. Francis Lake, where he spends his summers. Dr. Rhéaume's offices are at 127 Sherbrooke Street, East.

CHARLES SAINT-PIERRE, M.D.

Dr. Charles Saint-Pierre, one of the younger French-Canadian physicians, who has won for himself a place among the successful practitioners of the city, was born July 29, 1879, at Three Rivers, P.Q. After a classical course at the Three Rivers College, where he won the B.A. degree, he entered Laval University, Montreal, which conferred upon him the M.D. degree. He became house surgeon at the Notre Dame Hospital and Director-in-Chief of the House Surgeons in the following year. A short time afterwards Dr. Saint-Pierre left the hospital and went to Paris where he remained for a period of two years in order to complete his studies in surgery and pathology. Upon his return to Montreal he was appointed anatomical demonstrator at Laval University and Surgeon and Pathologist at Hotel Dieu. His varied experience at home and abroad ably fitted him for active practice, and his reputation as a careful and conscientious worker has brought him a large circle of patients. He is now connected with Laval University in the investigation and treatment of cancer and venerial diseases. Dr. Saint-Pierre's offices are at 486 St. Denis Street. He is prominent socially and holds membership in the St. Denis Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and the 65th Montreal Batallion. He is also a captain in the Corps Medical Canadien Française Station Hospital No. 4 (Col. Mignault) which was organized for service abroad.

Dr. Chas. Saint-Pierre.

ALBERT PREVOST, M.D.

Dr. Albert Prevost.

Dr. Albert Prevost, who is a specialist in nervous diseases, was born in Montreal, August 6, 1881, and graduated B.A. from St. Mary's College. He obtained his M.D. degree at Laval University and then spent seven years at the University of Paris before taking up practice here, in 1914. Dr. Prevost is a professor at Laval University, is physician at Notre Dame Hospital and is assistant at the St. John de Dieu Asylum at Longue Pointe. At all of these institutions his work is along the line of nervous diseases. He is a member of the Association Medicale de Laval and is a medico-legal member of the Institute of Legal Medicine and Psychiatry of the University of Paris. His offices are at 410 St. Denis Street.

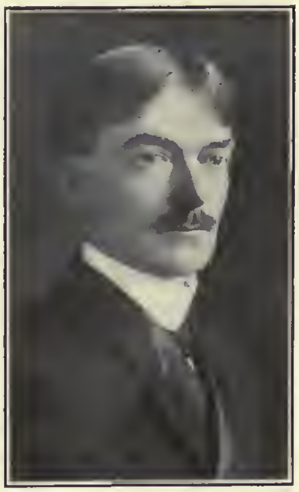
ROMULUS FALARDEAU, M.D.

Dr. Romulus Falardeau.

Dr Romulus Falardeau, well-known in the city's medical circles, was born at Sorel, P.Q., May 19, 1884, and was educated at Petit Seminaire, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, graduating in 1904 with the B.A. degree. He took up the study of medicine at Laval University and obtained the M.D. degree with great distinction. From 1908 until 1910, he was resident physician at the Hotel Dieu, and afterwards followed special studies at the University of Paris and in the hospitals of the French capital, obtaining the degree of "Moniteur" of the clinic of urinary organs from the Hospital Necker. He has practiced surgery exclusively in Montreal since 1912 and is now surgeon at the Hotel Dieu and St. Justine Hospitals and professor at Laval University. Dr. Falardeau was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1914. His offices are at 329 Sherbrooke Street, East.

The medical fraternity of Montreal in keeping pace with the advancement of the profession, have not overlooked the "White Plague," and the individual and institutional research along this line has been thorough and far reaching. It has been conceded by leading physicians that a campaign of education should precede any effort to stamp out pulmonary tuberculosis and this work is now being actively pushed.

ALPHONSE FERRON, M.D.



Dr. Alphonse Ferron.

Dr. Alphonse Ferron, who has had wide experience in hospital and college work, was born at Ste. Flore, County Ste. Maurice, P.Q., July 7, 1885, receiving his education at Three Rivers College and St. Dunstan College, P.E.I., the latter institution conferring the B.S. degree upon him. He then entered Laval University in 1905, for the medical course, graduating four years later with the M.D. degree. In 1909 he became House Surgeon at Notre Dame Hospital and was made Chief House Surgeon in 1910. He studied surgery in hospitals of Paris and Berck in 1912 and 1913 and was awarded a diploma by the International Hospital of Paris for his proficiency in Urology. He began practice in Montreal in 1913 and is at the present time surgeon at the Notre Dame and St. Justine Hospitals and Demonstrator of Anatomy at Laval University.

J. ROMEO TOUPIN, M.D.

Dr. J. R. Toupin.

Dr. J. Romeo Toupin, 479 St. Denis Street, was born at Champlain, P.Q., September 7, 1884, and was honored with the degree of Bachelor of Arts by St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he made his early studies. Deciding to become a member of the medical profession, he entered Laval University, Montreal, where he obtained the M.D. degree with great distinction. He was medecin interne at the Notre Dame and St. Paul Hospitals. He then took a post graduate course in Paris, France, and gained much valuable experience while engaged in hospital work in that famous centre of medical learning. Returning to Montreal he began practice here and has been very successful, especially in Urology and Dermatology.

FREDERICK GABOURY, M.D.

Dr. F. Gaboury.

One of the most interesting figures in Montreal's medical circles is Dr. Frederick Gaboury, who at the age of 73 years, has completed a half-century of active work as a successful practitioner. Dr. Gaboury was born March 24, 1842, at St. Jean Baptiste, County Rouville, P.Q., received his early education at St. Hyacinthe, in the same Province. Dr. Gaboury comes of a family of eight brothers, six of whom were physicians, while the husband of his only sister was a member of the same profession, a history that is probably unparalleled by that of any other family in the Dominion. He obtained his degree from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, in 1865, and then engaged in post graduate work in New York in 1875-6, and in Paris, France, in 1878-79. In 1881, Dr. Gaboury married Miss C. Lavoie, of St. Martin, Co. Laval, Que., who died in 1891, leaving two boys and two girls. His second marriage was in 1907 to Mrs. Léa Gravelle Grison, of Renfrew, Ont. He practiced in Ontario for thirty years and has since 1905 been located in Montreal. Dr. Gaboury is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and though in no way incapacitated for arduous work, confines his practice to his oldest patients, devoting the greater portion of his time to study which has kept him abreast with the rapid development of his profession and keenly alive to the surgical and medical advancement of the age. His offices are at 218 Park Avenue.

FREDERICK CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.D.

Dr. Fredk. C. Douglas.

Dr. Frederick Charles Douglas, who is bacteriologist at the Montreal Dispensary, specialist in children's diseases at the same institution, and Consulting Surgeon to the Loyal Order of Moose, was born in Montreal, Dec. 15, 1877, graduated from McGill University with the M.D., C.M. and D.P.H. degrees, and afterwards took a post graduate course in London. He began practice in Montreal in 1905 and was for four years assistant demonstrator to Prof. Starkey in Sanitary Hygiene at McGill. In 1906 the Government selected him to clean out typhoid at Fort William, and he was only two months in making it absolutely sanitary. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Independent Order of Foresters, Loyal Order of Moose, the M. A. A. A., and the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, Eng. His offices are at 51 Park Avenue.

EDOUARD PIERRE GRENIER, M.D.

Dr. Edouard Pierre Grenier, who is a specialist in obstetrics, was born January 17, 1877, at St. Maurice, Champlain County, P.Q. He is a son of Dr. E. P. Grenier, of St. Maurice, who was a member of the Provincial Parliament and on the maternal side, a grandson of the Hon. J. B. G. Proulx, who was a member of the Legislative Council for the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Grenier was educated at the Seminaire de Nicolet, which conferred the B.A. degree upon him at graduation. He then took up the study of medicine at Laval University, Quebec, finally graduating in 1901 from Laval University, Montreal. He began practice in Montreal in 1903 and supplemented his university training by three years of hospital work at Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, and the Fannie Allen Hospital, Winoski, Vermont. Although Dr. Grenier's practice is a general one, he has given much study to obstetrical work and specializes in that branch. He has been unusually active in all work along the lines of his profession, and, in June, 1913, established the "Association des Gardes Maladies de Ville Marie," and in this connection works assiduously for the amelioration of the workingman's condition along sanitary lines. He is a member of La Société Medical de Montreal and the Automobile Club. His offices are at 274 Visitation Street. Dr. Grenier thinks Montreal one of those rare cities that unite the useful with the beautiful to an equally high degree. From a point of usefulness he thinks its site, its numerous railroads and its manufactories of all kinds, lend themselves to continual expansion, undoubted progress and extraordinary commercial activity. From the viewpoint of beauty its situation on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence, in the shadow of the superb Mount Royal, makes it the envy of all other cities and insures its continuance as the "Premier City of Canada."

The Milk League, organized by several physicians and financially aided by philanthropic gentlemen, is one of the commendable institutions of Montreal. It makes it possible for mothers to secure a plentiful supply of absolutely pure milk for their offsprings, which has resulted in the decrease of infantile mortality.

PIERRE S. BOHEMIER, M.D.

Dr. Pierre S. Bohémier.

Dr. P. S. Bohémier, whose offices are at 490 St. Denis Street, was born September 25, 1884, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q., and after obtaining the B.Sc. degree at Joliette College, entered Laval University from which he graduated as a physician in 1908. After leaving college he served one year as house surgeon at the Ottawa General Hospital and one year as assistant at the Opthalmic Institute, Montreal. He then went to Paris where he obtained a diplome as "Moniteur de l'Hotel Dieu de Paris." He began practice in Montreal in 1913 as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and is now head surgeon at the St. Joseph Hospital, Lachine, and physician to the Bruchesi Institute. Dr. Bohémier is a member of the Société Medicale de Montreal.

J. M. PELLERIN, M.D.

Dr. J. M. Pellerin.

Dr. J. M. Pellerin, whose offices are at 426 Boulevard Pie IX, Maisonneuve, was born in Montreal, November 14, 1878, and was educated at the Montreal College and then spent four years at Laval University, from which he graduated with the M.D. degree. Upon graduation he took up practice in Montreal, and has been medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. since 1904, of the Independent Order of Foresters since 1903. Dr. Pellerin is an Alderman of the Western Division of the City of Maisonneuve, and is President of the Bureau of Health of that city, and also acts as Deputy Mayor.

R. ARMAND DESROCHERS, M.D.

Dr. R. A. Desrochers.

Dr. R. Armand Desrochers was born March 5, 1882, at St. Charles, on the Richelieu River, and was educated in the Normal School in Montreal. After the completion of his preliminary studies he entered Laval University and graduated with the M.D. degree, in 1905. After graduation he practiced in the Eastern Townships for eight years, coming to Montreal in 1913. Dr. Desrochers by assiduous application to study became a specialist in the diseases of the heart and lungs. Dr. Desrochers is interested in several Montreal societies and is physician to the Artisans Canadian Français and the Montreal section of the fraternal Order of Eagles. He is an ardent and consistent worker and has made for himself a most enviable position in the medical profession of the city. His offices are at 820 St. Denis street.

DR. JAMES T. DONALD.
Consulting Chemist.
Member Board of Food Standards.
318 Lagauchetiere St. West.

EDGAR TURGEON, M.D.

Dr. Edgar Turgeon.

Dr. Edgar Turgeon, who is coroner for the Joliette District, was born at Joliette, December 2, 1859, and was educated at Joliette College and Victoria University. After obtaining his degree as Doctor of Medicine he began to practice at St. Jean de Matha, in 1884. Upon coming to Montreal he located at 410a Parc Lafontaine, and in addition to his general practice is now president of the Compagnie Chimique Vinel, Ltée., which manufactures Vinel Capsule's, Father Andrew's Cough Syrup and Father Andrew's Liniment. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Artisans Canadien Française, Union St. Joseph de Canada. Dr. Turgeon is a Liberal in politics.

ALBERT EDWARD VIPOND, M.D.
Senior physician Montreal Children's Hospital, physician to Protestant Infant's Home, member University Club.

G. WILFRID DEROME, M.D.

G. Wilfrid Derome, M.D.

Dr. G. Wilfrid Derome was born at Napierville, P.Q., April 19, 1877, and received his M.D. degree at Laval University. He then took a post graduate course at the University of Paris, which conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor in Legal Medicine." Since beginning practice in Montreal, Doctor Derome has been very active in university and hospital work. He has been Professor of Legal Medicine at Laval since 1909, Medicin-Legiste at the Montreal Morgue since 1910, Director of the Provincial Laboratory for Medico-Legal Research since 1914, and Pathologist since 1908 at Notre Dame Hospital. He is a member of the "La Société Medicale de Montreal, and a corresponding member of "La Société de Medicine-Legale de France." His offices are at 179 Craig Street East and he resides at 129 Cherrier Street.

J. C. POISSANT, M.D.,
Physician,
694 Sherbrooke Street, East.

MR. J. P. DUPUIS.

J. P. Dupuis.

J. P. Dupuis, of J. P. Dupuis, Limited, 592 Church Avenue, Verdun, was born in Chateauguay County, December 18, 1877, and was educated at Coaticook College. He began his business career in 1902 as an employee of a lumber concern, and five years ago started the present business, which has grown to large proportions with a wood working mill and lumber storage yards of large capacity. He is also managing director of Dupuis & Porier, Inc., president of the Prudential Coal Company and the Lumberman's Specialty Corporation and director of the Verdun Realty Company and the Verdun Athletic Association. He is a Liberal in politics and as a representative business man is active in any measure that will benefit Verdun.

MR. PAUL H. BORING.

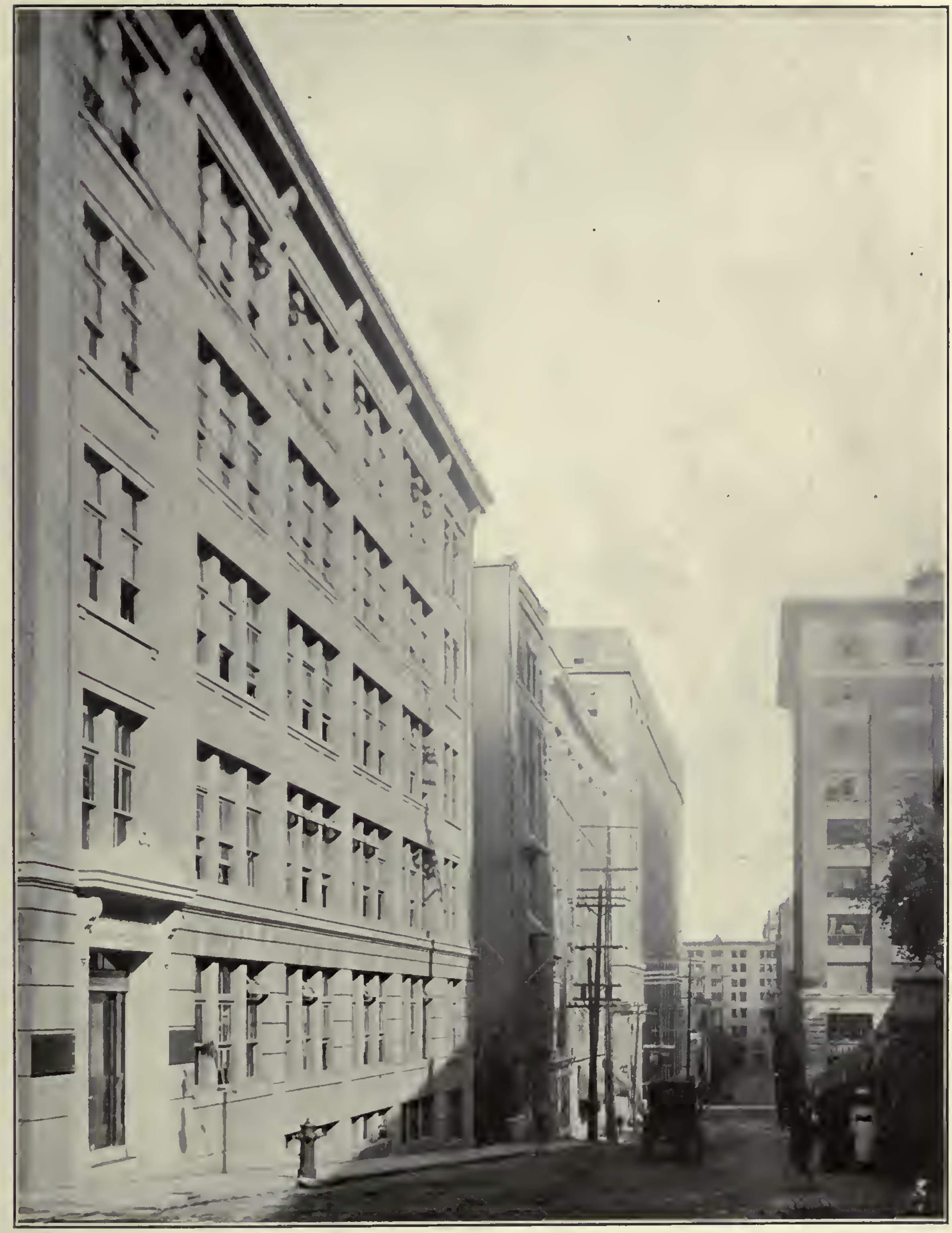
Paul H. Boring has for several years represented The Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York, and has made that company an important factor in the accident business of the Province. His offices are at 320 Transportation Building.

MR. MAURICE WEST.
Business Manager of the Family Theatre and of the Scala Theatre, Montreal.

MR. VICTOR A. E. GOAD.

Victor A. E. Goad.

Victor A. E. Goad, resident partner of Chas. E. Goad Co., was born at London, England, May 24, 1887. He was educated at Dulwich College, London, and Upper Canada College, afterwards taking his degree of B.A.Sc. at the Toronto University. He came to Montreal one year ago to assume charge of the firm's business, principally the making of surveys for fire insurance companies. His business was established in 1875 by his father, Mr. Charles E. Goad, who died in 1910. The firm has branches in other parts of the Dominion, the Montreal office covering Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Goad was married, June 7, 1911, to Miss Madeline Walker of Toronto.



Alexandria Street, looking South. A few years ago this street was occupied by the meanest tenements; to-day it contains some of the finest buildings in the city, and presents a marvel of increased values in real estate.

The Hallway and Reception Room of H. B. Tompkin's Studio. (See opposite page).

MR. H. B. TOMPKINS.

H. B. Tompkins, who is unquestionably one of Montreal's leading interior decorators, was born at Toronto, February 12, 1879, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city. He came to Montreal in 1895, and his training as a modeler and wood carver was obtained in this city and in Boston, Massachusetts. He started in business for himself in 1903, thoroughly equipped to execute the most important art work and his success is entirely due to the excellence of his productions. Among the important interior work he has executed are the New Windsor Hotel, the Bank of Montreal, all of the branches of the Royal Bank of Canada, the University of Edmonton, the new building for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co., the Lewis Building, the Guarantee Company of North America Building, the National Trust Co. new building, the C. P. R. Hotel at Winnipeg, the Merchants Bank at Halifax, the residences of Mortimer B. Davis and Mrs. C. M. Hayes and many others. Mr. Tompkins recently erected at 169 Versailles Street, a studio and offices, which is the only building of its character in Canada devoted exclusively to art work. On the opposite page is shown the artistic hallway leading to the studio and the beautifully designed reception hall. The modeling room in the rear is thoroughly equipped for the most elaborate work while the floor above is utilized for the display of the many designs used in interior decorations.

MR. NAPOLEON TETRAULT.

Napoleon Tetrault, organizer and head of the Tetrault Shoe Manufacturing Co., who is recognized as one of the Dominion's best authorities on foot wear, was born at Chatham, Ontario, and was educated at the High School of that city. He came to Montreal when twenty years of age and became associated with Leggett & Co., of which firm he eventually became manager. He started his present business eighteen years ago, at 331 DeMontigny Street, using but a small portion of the large building now occupied at that address. By persistent effort he increased the business until the Tetrault Shoe Manufacturing Co. is the largest manufacturers of men's Goodyear boots in Canada. The number of employees is 450 and the plant is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery. Mr. Tetrault's long experience has made him an important figure in shoe and leather circles and he has frequently been called upon for expert opinions in this line. In politics he is strongly Conservative and is a leading member of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and has oftimes acted in an advisory capacity. Mr. Tetrault is president of the Club St. Denis, and is a member of the Isleway Fishing and Game Club, the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal, the Board of Trade, the Club Chapleau, and the Club Lafontaine. He married Miss Moncel, daughter of G. N. Moncel, who is

Mr. Napoleon Tetrault.

director of the City and District Bank. By this union there are three daughters and two sons, the oldest son being associated with his father in business.

HON. ALPHONSE RACINE.

Alphone Racine, one of Montreal's leading merchants, whose unquestioned integrity and absolute fitness for public life were attested by his being called to the important position of Legislative Councillor by the Quebec Government, was born at Laprairie in December, 1848. He was educated in the schools of his native town but his opportunities were meagre and he is essentially a self-made man, as he prepared himself for a commercial and public career by home study and close observation. When a youth he worked hard and consistently and his first induction into business life was in 1866, when he became a clerk in the house of Henry Morgan & Co., in Montreal. Twelve years later he started in business for himself in a small way. He had determined to make a place for himself in the commercial world and with that end in view he worked assiduously, never missing a chance for business advancement, until the house of Alphonse Racine, Limited, became the largest and most important wholesale dry goods concern in the Dominion. His strict integrity and business acumen led to his appointment as a Legislative Councillor, and his services to his country in that capacity have been commensurate with his successful efforts to up-build Montreal's commercial standing and make the city one of the greatest business centres in North America. Mr. Racine was one of the founders of the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal and was a Commissioner of the Port for twelve years. He is a director of the Banque Provinciale du Canada, the Yorkshire Assurance Co., and the Saraguay Electric and Water Co. He is also interested in the Dominion Textile Co., Limited, the Canadian Cottons Co., Limited, the St. Maurice Valley Co., Limited, the Shawinigan Cotton Co., and many other industrial companies essential to the country. The large stores and offices of Alphonse Racine, Limited, are located at 340 and 342 St. Paul and Commissioners Streets.

CAPT. T. A. REEB.

Capt. T. A. Reeb.

In addition to being prominent in military circles in Montreal, Capt. T. A. Reeb is recognized as one of the most expert instructors in horsemanship in the Dominion, and the Riding Academy of Montreal, at 188 Hutchison St., which he conducts, is almost daily the gathering place of many of the city's notable men and women.

Capt. Reeb, who was born at Strasbourg, (France), June 18, 1869, and who was educated at the University of France, Paris, came to Montreal in 1894. He had been thoroughly trained in horsemanship and in 1898 opened the present academy. He holds a commission in the 6th Duke of Connaught Royal Canadian Hussars, and is at present attached for duty in the Intelligence Department at Headquarters Staff. He acts as instructor for mounted officers and conducts Equitation Classes for those who wish to qualify in that branch. He is also instructor to the Cadet Corps of Lower Canada College and for the Boy Scouts. The Riding Academy of Montreal has an exercising area of about 5,000 square feet and many men prominent in professional and business life, and many women of high social position have received instruction there.

MR. CHILION LONGLEY HERVEY.

C. L. Hervey, contracting engineer, was born April 27, 1872, the son of Robert Glasford and Lucy (Sawin) Hervey, and was educated at St. John's Military Academy, New York, afterwards attending the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terra Haute, Indiana. After leaving here Mr. Hervey entered actively upon the practice of his profession and is now engaged as a contracting engineer. In this connection he has been associated with much important work in the tropics, the United States and Canada. His residence is at Lancaster, Ontario, and his offices are located at 400 St. James Street, Montreal. Mr. Hervey is President of the Glengarry Construction Company, and is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Union Club of St. John, the Montreal Club, the Garrison Club of Quebec and the Cornwall Club of Cornwall. He is also a governor of the Montreal Hospital and an officer in the Corps of Guides of Canada. He was married in 1907, to Edith M. Gibson, daughter of James Gibson, of Marysville, N.B., and they have one son and two daughters. Mr. Hervey is fond of all outdoor sports and is especially interested in fishing, shooting and racing.

MR. JOSEPH BRUNET.

Joseph Brunet, one of the most successful workers in stone in the city, was born April 14, 1858, at St. Louis de Gonzague, County Beauharnois, and was educated in the schools there. He learned the trade of stone cutting and began business for himself thirty-seven years ago, and has since completed much important work. He built the bases for the Maisonneuve Monument at Montreal, and the Queen Victoria and Sir John MacDonald monuments at Ottawa. He has also erected some beautiful shafts in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, prominent among which are those of Valois and Prefontaine families, and that of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, which is one of the largest obelisks in that beautiful city of the dead. It was the first bas-relief of granite made in Canada and is a most striking production. In addition to his private enterprise at 675 Cote des Neiges Road, Mr. Brunet is president of the Laurentian Granite Co., Limited, with offices at 224 St. James Street. This company has quarries at Brownsburg, Quebec, which are the largest in the Dominion, and contain 120 acres of solid stone. It has a most completely equipped plant for getting out the stone, the best of shipping facilities and a crusher which utilizes the waste granite for concrete work. The company supplied over 300 cars of granite for

Mr. Joseph Brunet.

the new Bordeaux jail and has furnished the material for many other important structures, among which is the branch of the Hochelaga Bank at Three Rivers, which is all of granite, and has Corinthian columns at the front, four feet in diameter by twenty-five feet high.

MR. OVILA GOURRE.

Ovila Gourre, general contractor, was born at St. Ligoure, P.Q., March 25, 1863, and was educated in the public schools there. After learning the carpenter trade he started in business in Berlin, N.H., twenty-five years ago, removing to Montreal in 1907. He was employed with the firm of J. B. Gratton Co. for one year in order to learn the rules governing building operations here and started in business for himself. He has erected many apartment and dwelling houses of modern and thoroughly up-to-date design in Outremont and the Annex. Mr. Gourre is a member of the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal and his office and residence is at 1169a St. Andre Street.

Nearly 100,000 people live within what is theoretically the city of Montreal, and yet are residents of the independent cities of Maisonneuve, Verdun, Westmount and Outremont. They trade in Montreal and are a part of the city's life.

MR. EPHREM F. VALIQUET.

Ephrem F. Valiquet.

E. F. Valiquet, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Montreal Water Works, was born at St. Martin, Laval Co., June 7, 1865. He had little opportunity for study when a boy but he fitted himself for the various important positions he has filled by evening study at the Monument Nationale, taking an engineering course and graduating gold medalist. He served his time as a machinist with Miller Bros. & Toms, and spent five years in the United States, where he became proficient in the English language and gained much knowledge of engineering work. Returning to Montreal he was connected with William Rutherford, and was afterwards superintendent of Lymburner's Limited, and chief engineer of the Locomotive Machine Works. He secured his present position in 1912 by competitive examination, winning through sheer merit by self-acquired knowledge. Recently Mr. Valiquet was appointed a member of the Examining Board of Engineers for the Provincial Government.

MR. J. E. HAYDEN.

James E. Hayden & Co., Commission Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Aniline Dyes, Chemicals, Glues, Gums, Oils, etc. 30 St. Francois Xavier Street. Telephone, Main 4879.

MR. W. M. IRVING.

W. M. Irving.

W. M. Irving, general contractor, was born at Southwick, Kircudburghshire, Scotland, January 2, 1872, and after thoroughly learning the contracting business with his father, came to Montreal in 1906 and began operating for himself the following year. He built the University Club, the largest and most up-to-date in the city, and residences for G. T. Hyde, architect; D. H. Macfarlane, architect; F. W. Evans, G. W. Clarke, J. W. Laing, J. E. Birks, A. Macfarlane, W. Yule, F. C. Skelton, Miss Elliott, W. E. Mowat, I. P. Rexford. In addition to this work he has built apartment houses, semi-detached houses, houses en bloc, garages, stores, factories, and completed much other important work that has tended to improve the commercial and manufacturing sections and beautify the city.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
W. M. Irving, Builder.

MR. ALEXANDER I. MEARNS, JR.

Alex. I. Mearns, Jr.

Alexander I. Mearns, Jr., of the firm of Alex. I. Mearns & Co., plumbing and heating engineers, 93 St. Genevieve Street, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, April 9, 1884. He was educated at the Montreal public schools and after learning his trade with James Ballantyne, began business for himself in 1910, afterwards organizing the present firm. Mr. Mearns is an expert in plumbing, heating and ventilating, also manufacturing and installing siphons for septic tanks. The installations he has made include the University Club, Montreal, the residence of George Marcil, the summer home of Sir Hugh Graham at Cartierville, P.Q., the residence of George T. Hyde, Westmount, and many others.

MR. J. A. OUELLETT.

J. A. Ouellett.

J. A. Ouellett, one of the successful architects of the city, was born in the Province of Quebec in 1877 and was educated at St. Remi. He studied architecture in the office of Joseph A. Karch with whom he remained for ten years, and, in 1909 began business for himself, now having offices in the Dandurand Building. During the years that he has been working alone he has designed many residences and apartment houses. He was also architect for the Lithuanian Club at Dufferin and Logan Streets, and in conjunction with J. O.

Turgeon, designed the handsome home of the Nationale Club on Cherrier Street. Mr. Ouellett is a member of the Nationale Club, president of the Corona Club and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Architects of the Province of Quebec.

MESSRS. GOHIER & BIGRAS.

The real estate firm of Gohier & Bigras, Montreal, is composed of two young French Canadians, who, by investing wisely in local realty, have won a reputation for sound judgment, and amassed considerable fortunes. Together they are proprietors of all the Bigras Islands, which lie to the north-west of Montreal and are connected with the city by the Canadian Northern Railway; the whole of the western portion of Jesus Island and several hundred acres on the Island of Montreal. Nearly all this property is on the route of the Canadian Northern Railway, within twenty minutes from the centre of the city, and is ripe for sub-dividing.

Mr. Horace Gohier.

Mr. J. L. Bigras.

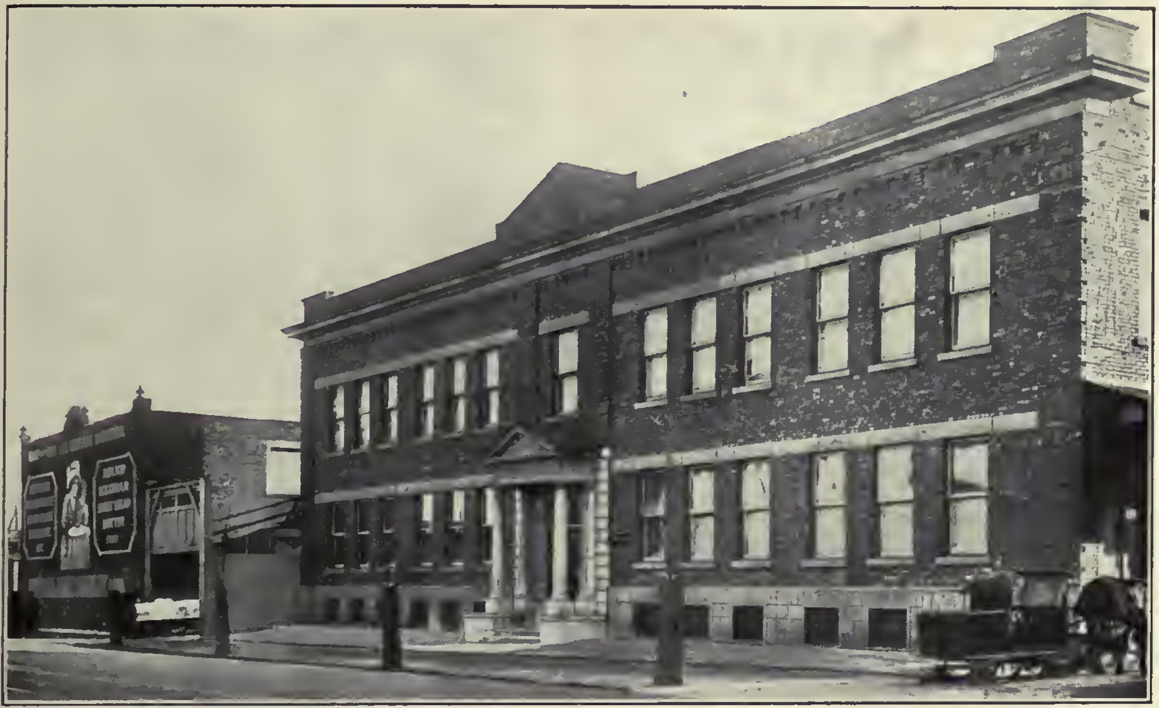
Horace Gohier, who is thirty years of age, has been an Alderman of the town of St. Laurent since January, 1913, serves on its Finance Committee and is a Commissioner of Roads and Toll Gates. In the latter capacity he has done much to improve the roads of the municipality, approaching the task in a most practical manner. He is a director of the Montreal Extension Land Co., and the Parc Mille Isles, Inc., is proprietor of the Mount Royal Telephone Co. at St. Laurent, and is a shareholder in many realty companies. His partner, J. L. Bigras, is one year older, and for twelve years was the accountant of one of the largest cold storage enterprises in Canada. He is the President of the Aspirant Savings Society, manager and treasurer of the Montreal Extension Land Co., secretary of the Parc Mille Iles, Inc., and, like Mr. Gohier, is heavily interested in a number of other companies. This year they have greatly added to their credit by forming La Compagnie des Terrains de Laval Incorporee, of which Mr. Bigras is Manager and Secretary-Treasurer. This Company owns nearly all the land in the town of Laval sur le Lac, which is now making all the improvements in roads, sidewalks, etc., and Gohier & Bigras have already started the sales of that sub-division, which is certainly the nicest place for summer resorts near Montreal.

Both as a wholesale and manufacturing centre Montreal has gained marked distinction for its extensive and constantly-growing operations in the manufacture of boots and shoes of all kinds and grades and as the result of the introduction of new ideas of labor-saving machinery, the industry has been advanced to marked importance.

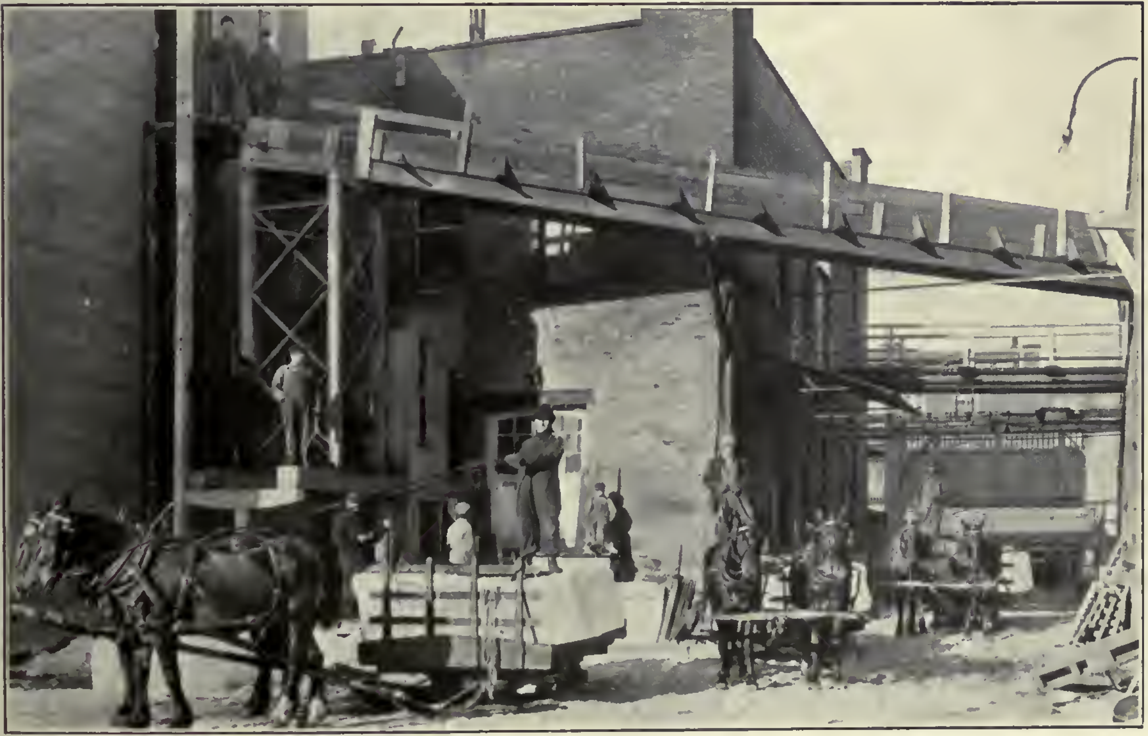
MR. J. A. E. BISAILLON.

J. A. E. Bisaillon, who is one of the most extensive dealers in everything pertaining to horses, was born in Montreal, August 12, 1875, and was educated at Varenne College and in the schools of his native city. Previous to starting his present business at 566 Amherst Street, he was with a large firm in the same line and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, became an expert in judging horse flesh. He buys and sells carriage, saddle and draught horses and carries a complete line of carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, robes, and everything for the stable, his yard and salesroom being admirably adapted for the exhibition of horses and the display of his goods.

J. A. E. Bisaillon.



OFFICE AND PASTEURIZING PLANT OF THE MONTREAL DAIRY CO., LIMITED.
290 Papineau Avenue



ICE HOUSE OF THE MONTREAL DAIRY CO., LIMITED.
Capacity 7,000 tons.

MR. ALEXANDRE A. SAINT-PIERRE.

Alexandre A. Saint-Pierre, who has held the position of Joint City Attorney, since January, 1911, was born at Ottawa, January 19, 1885. His classical training was obtained at the Ottawa College and at Mount St. Louis College, Montreal, after which he entered Laval University for law course and graduated in 1910 with the highest degree of the course and the "Prix Larue." He was called to the Bar the same year and at once began the practice of his profession. His success and fitness led to his appointment to the legal staff of the city, of which he is now the junior member. Mr. Saint-Pierre uses with equal facility both languages and is a coming orator both at the Bar and on the hustings. In politics he is a Liberal. He is an ex-Lieutenant of the 65th Regiment and still holds membership in the club attached to that organization.

He is also a member of Stadacona Lodge of the Royal Arcanum, of the Club Canadien and the National A. A. A. In February, 1915, he married Miss Marguerite Duhault, daughter of Mrs. L. H. Hébert of this city.

ALBERT THEBERGE, K.C.

Albert Theberge, K.C.

Albert Theberge, advocate, who was recently made a King's Counsel, and who is a member of the legal firm of Theberge & Germain, 60 Notre Dame Street, East, was born in Montreal in 1880. He was educated at Mount St. Louis College and McGill University, getting the B.C.L. degree from the latter. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. R. Prefontaine and after admission to the Bar became a partner of the late J. A. St. Julien, K.C., in the firm of St. Julien & Theberge. He practices in the civil and criminal courts and was counsel in the celebrated bandit case of Beauchamp, Bourret and Foucalt. Mr. Theberge is a member of the Reform Club, the Club Canadien, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

MR. CHARLES DAVID HALE.

Charles D. Hale, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Montreal Water Works was born in this city, October 27, 1870, the son of Alfred and Mary (Kendrick) Hale. The father was of English birth and during his lifetime was storeman for James Robertson & Co., and Duncan McIntyre. The mother was of pure Irish stock and was born in Tipperary. Mr. Hale was educated at the Christian Brothers School, afterwards learning the plumbing trade. He was appointed to a position in the Water Department in 1890 and after serving as sub-foreman for some time was made Superintendent three years ago. During his term of service his practical knowledge of plumbing has been of inestimable value in repair and installation work.

HUBERT DOUGLAS HAMILTON, M.D.

H. Douglas Hamilton, M.D., the noted specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., and was educated at Bishops College School and University, Lennoxville, P.Q., and McGill University. He was the recipient of the B.A. degree from the first named institution in 1886 and the M.A. in 1896, while McGill University conferred upon him the M.D. and C.M. degrees in 1890. He began practice in Montreal and acquiring the highest reputation as a specialist, was selected by McGill University as Lecturer in Larynology and Rhinology. He is also Larynologist to the Montreal General Hospital and is a member of the Consulting Staff of the Montreal Dispensary.

Dr. Hamilton is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and L. F. P. and S. of Glasgow, and is also a member of the St. James, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, Montreal Hunt and University Clubs, and the M. A. A. Association.

Dr. Hamilton's offices are in the Birks Building, Phillips Square, and his residence at No. 39 Crescent Street, with a summer home at Dorval, P.Q.

JOHN T. FINNIE, M.D.

Dr. J. T. Finnie, M.P.P.

Dr. John T. Finnie, physician and legislator, was born at Peterhead, Scotland, September 14, 1847, and was educated at the Parish Schools in the place of his birth, the Montreal High School and McGill College, where he obtained the M.D. and C.M. degrees in 1869. The same year he passed the examination in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and was made a L.R.C.S. Returning to Montreal he took up active practice and at the general election, June, 1908, was elected to the Legislative Assembly for St. Lawrence Division, and is still a member of that body. He is a member of the Montreal Fish and Game Protective Society, of which he was president for four years and was among the first to denounce the slaughter of fish and game by "pot" and market hunters. He also holds membership in the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, the Caledonian Society, the Thistle Curling Club, the Outremont Golf Club, and the Montreal Swimming Club. His offices are at 35 Park Avenue.

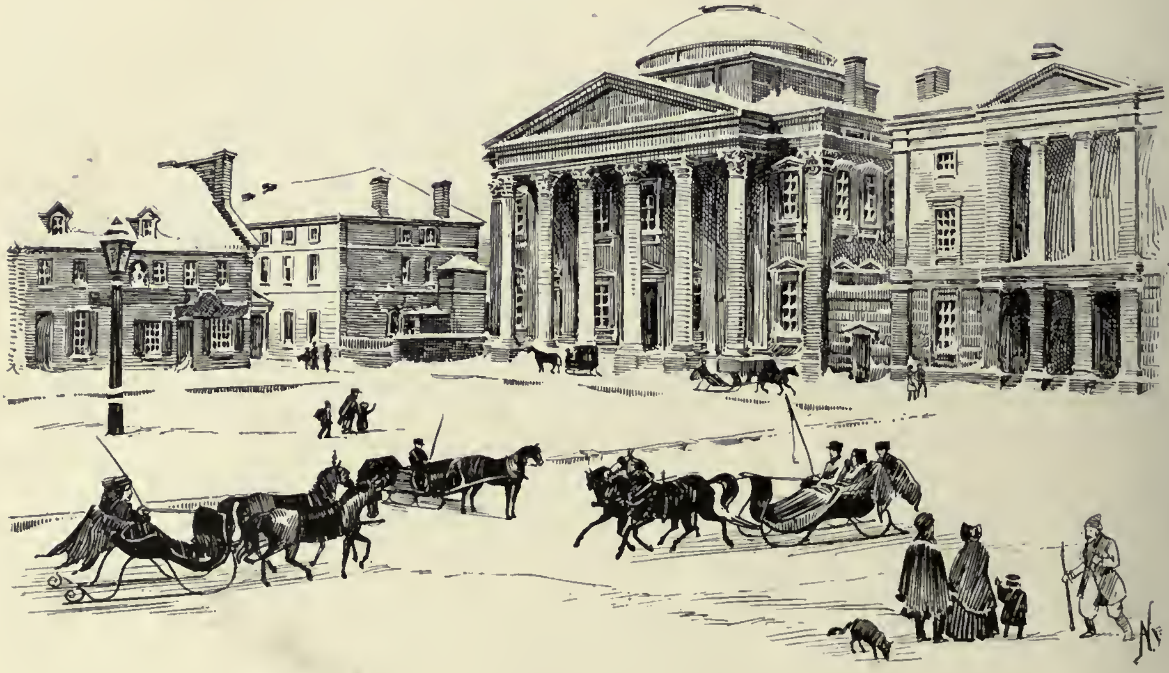
SIR THOMAS G. RODDICK, M.D.

Dr. Roddick, recently knighted for distinguished services to his sovereign and in his profession, not only ranks with the leading surgeons and physicians in Canada but takes a front place among the world's notables. Montreal is proud to name him as one of her first citizens.

Sir Thomas is a native of Newfoundland; born there in 1846, graduated from McGill in 1868, and since that time has been identified with all that is best in this city. To undertake to enumerate the honors that have come to him would be impossible in so brief a sketch. He has served as president, and is a vice-president for life of the British Medical Association, which is, perhaps, the most distinguished medical body on the face of the globe.

MR. KENNETH T. DAWES, J.P.
Manager Dawes Breweries, Lachine,
Of the National Breweries, Limited.

MR. J. H. O. PAPILLON.
Advocate.
4 St. Lawrence Boulevard.



Place d'Armes Square, from an old photograph made about 1845. This pen and ink sketch was drawn especially for this work by Howard Newman, newspaper artist of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. HEWITT, M.D.
2001 St. Catherine Street, East.

ALBERT LESAGE, M.D.

Dr. Albert LeSage.

Dr. Albert LeSage, who is a graduate of the University of Paris, was born at St. Raymond, County Portneuf, August 28, 1869, and received his preliminary education at the Seminary of Quebec. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine he began practice in Montreal in 1896 with offices at 46 Laval Avenue. Dr. LeSage was decorated in 1904 by the French Government "officier d'Académie," as Secretary of the Congress of Montreal and one of the members who founded the "Association des Médecins de Langue Française de l'Amérique du Nord." He is Professor of Médecine at Laval University and physician at the Notre Dame Hospital, taking great interest in the latter work. He is a member and ex-president of La Société Medicale de Montréal, chief editor of "L'Union Médicale du Canada" for 15 years, and also holds membership in the Hermitage Country Club.

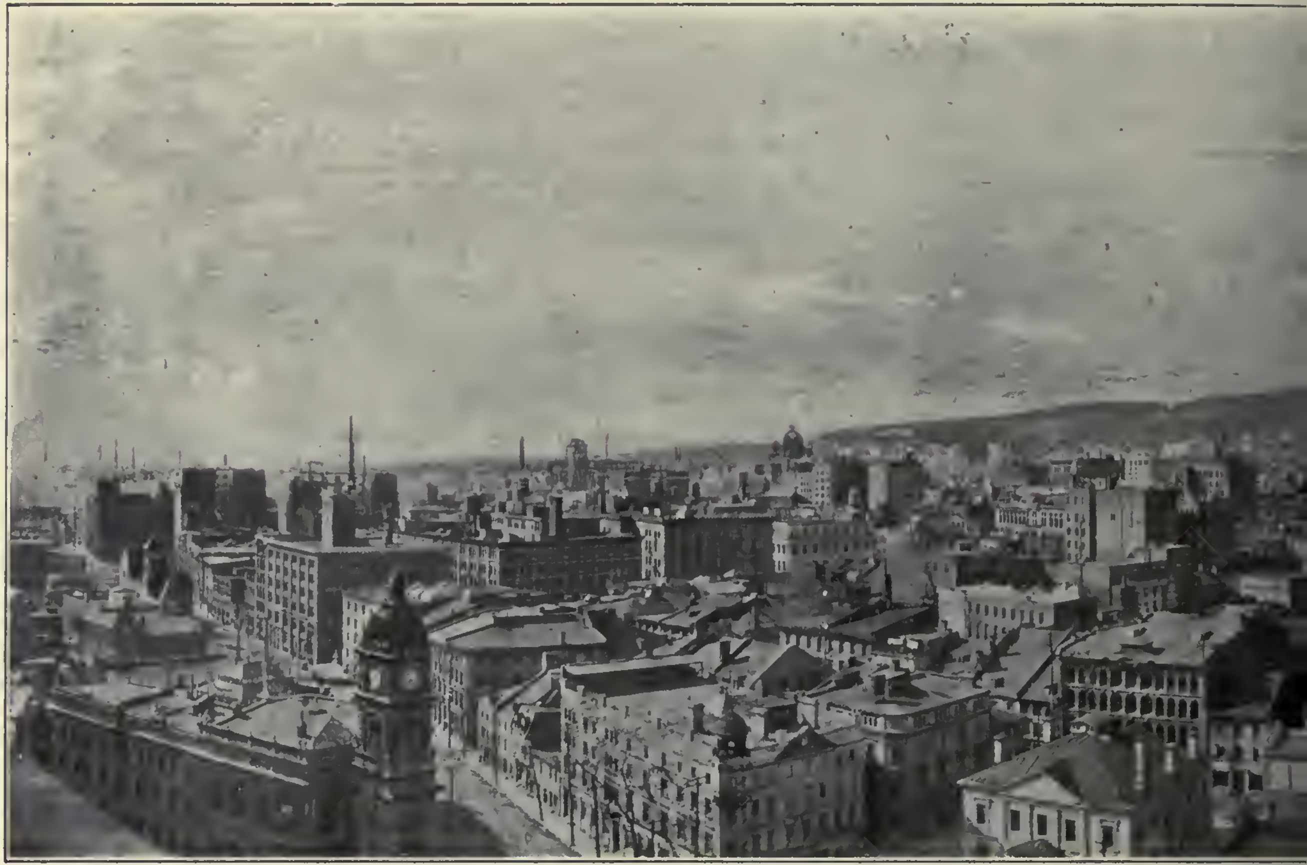
The total revenue enjoyed by the city of Montreal, and consequently expended by her officials exceeds ten millions of dollars per annum. This shows an increase during the past five years of about 100%.

In 1842 the first Board of Trade was established in Montreal and from the earliest days it has been most active in advocating the commercial and financial interests of the city.

HENRI ST. GEORGES, M.D.

Dr. Henri St. Georges.

Dr. Henri St. Georges, director and chief of the Municipal Laboratories, was born at Montreal, November 7, 1880. His education was received at St. Mary's College, Montreal College of Pharmacy and Laval and McGill Universities. From the various institutions from which he graduated he received the B.A., Ph.C., B.M., M.D., and C.M. degrees and in addition received the D.P.H. from McGill, and the D.H.P from Laval. Soon after he successfully won the much coveted diploma from the Superior Council of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec, which entitles him as a recognized expert in all branches of hygiene. He was prize gold medalist at the College of Pharmacy, Professor of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry at the Montreal College of Pharmacy and also Professor of Botany at the same institution. Dr. St. Georges recently passed the examination for a captaincy in the Army Medical corps. His offices are at 157 St. Denis Street.



VIEW OF MONTREAL TO-DAY LOOKING TOWARD MOUNT ROYAL FROM THE

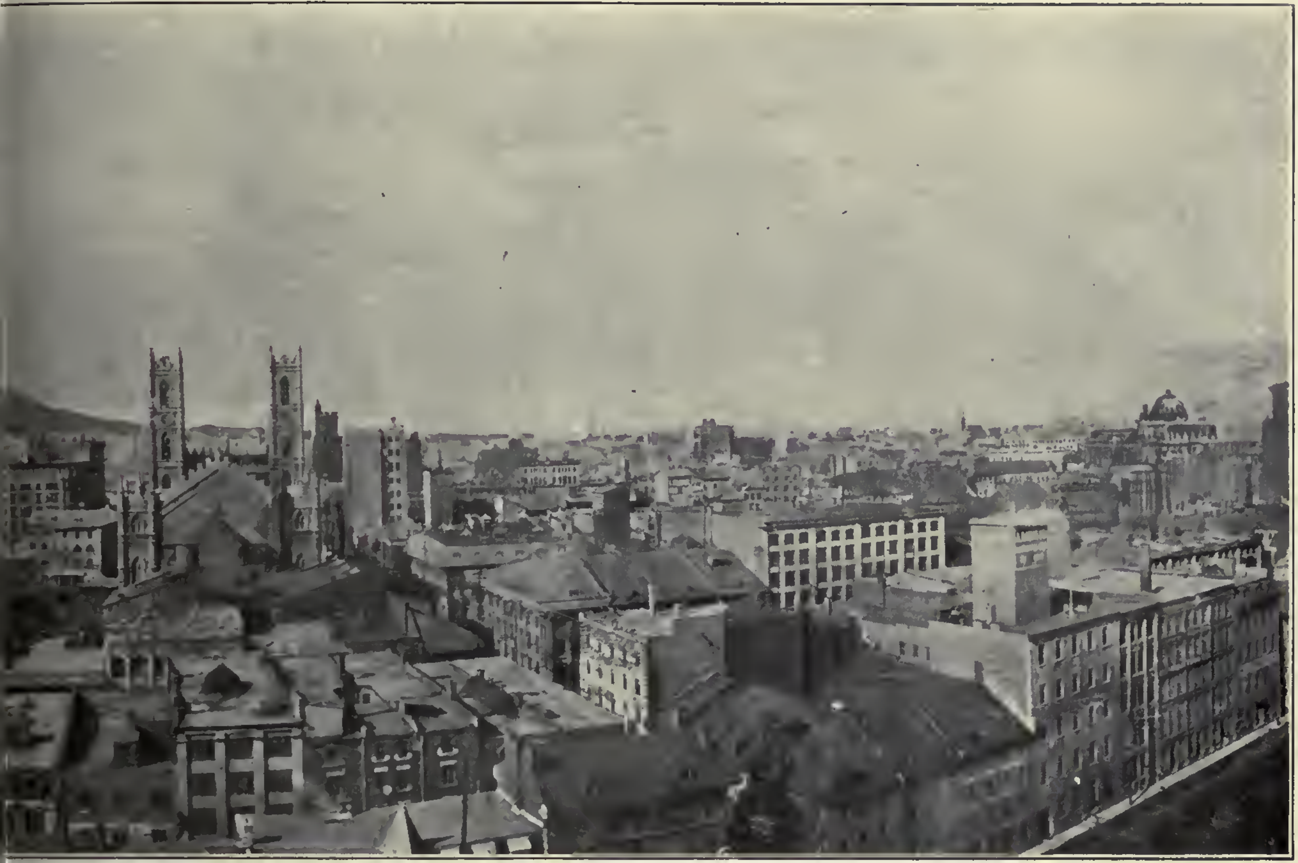
At the right of picture can be seen the Court House with dome, and at the extreme left is the Grand Trunk Office

* * *

Eugene Audet,
Audet & Brosseau, Advocates,
30 St. James St.

A. Brosseau,
of Audet & Brosseau,
30 St. James St.

J. A. Beaulieu,
Advocate,
30 St. James St.



RIVER, THE MOUNTAIN SHOWING IN THE EXTREME BACKGROUND.
Building. Between these points is centered the principal wholesale, financial and office districts of the modern city.

J. V. Payette,
Advocate,
72 Notre Dame St., E.

J. A. Beauchamp, N.P.,
of Beauchamp & Ducharme,
Royal Trust Building.

J. L. I. Ducharme, N.P.,
of Beauchamp & Ducharme,
Royal Trust Building.

FELIX AVILA GROTHE.

F. A. Grothé.

F. A. Grothé, general contractor, with offices at 6 Cuthbert Street, was born at Montreal, May 1, 1862, and was educated at the Christian Brothers School on Cote Street. He began business thirty-four years ago and since that time has been engaged in some important construction work, prominent among which is the large Grothé Building at Ontario Street and St. Lawrence Boulevard. Mr. Grothé is a director of the Atlas Construction Co., the Lafontaine Realty Co., and a shareholder in the Flax Fibre Co. He is a member of the Chambre of Commerce of Montreal and is honorary president of the Club Le Montagnard. Mr. Grothé is a resident of Cartierville, of which place he has been mayor for the last four years.

BERNARD R. SEGAL.

Bernard R. Segal.

Bernard R. Segal, optician, of 508 St. Lawrence Blvd., was born in Roumania, July 22, 1888, and was educated in Quebec and Montreal. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Optics from the Association of Opticians of the Province of Quebec and began business at his present address, August 15, 1911. He is the first and as yet the only Jewish graduate manufacturing optometrist in this city, recognized and supported by the medical profession. Mr. Segal is a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Mount Royal Lodge Order of Bnai Brith, several Zionist Societies and the Masonic fraternity. He is also Chancellor Commander of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, the strongest lodge of this order in the Province of Quebec, consisting of the finest type of Jewish members.

ALLAN PARSONS,
of Parsons & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers,
301 St. James St.

T. E. DU PLESSIS.

T. E. Du Plessis.

T. E. Du Plessis, of the firm of T. E. Du Plessis & Co., manufacturing opticians, at 35 Metcalfe Street, was born at Syracuse, N.Y., April 12, 1886. He was educated in the schools of the city of his birth after which he came to Montreal and served an apprenticeship to the optical trade and after thoroughly mastering every detail of that intricate calling in 1908 he organized the present firm, which manufactures and carries in stock every variety of optical goods.

Handsome residence of Mr. Theo. Trudeau, at 191 St. Catherine Road, Outremont.

MR. THEOPHILE TRUDEAU.

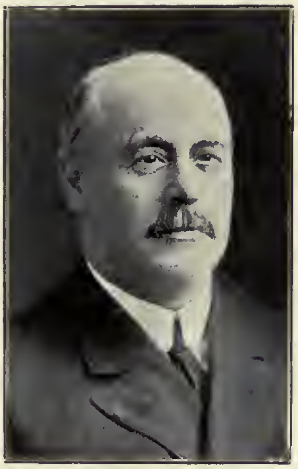
Theophile Trudeau.

Theo. Trudeau, who is one of the most competent carriage and automobile body builders in this city, was born at Varennes, Chambly County, Quebec, March 13, 1868, and received his education in Montreal. He learned his trade with the best and largest firm in Canada and completed his practical experience by a technical one, studying the methods of all the up-to-date firms of the United States. He began business for himself some twenty years ago at 266 Visitation Street and has now, without doubt, one of the best and most modern factories in Montreal. Mr. Trudeau is a member of several well-known clubs and corporations of great reputation and is a Justice of the Peace. He was the promoter of the Montreal Carriage Builders Association, of which he held the presidency for several years. His thorough knowledge and experience led to his selection as an expert by the Montreal Tramways Co., and he also acts as expert adjuster for several insurance companies.

In 1892 began the electrification of an old and antiquated horsecar system, and to-day Montrealers are convinced of the utility of their electric railway service, both in the city and outlying districts, after visiting other cities of even greater metropolitan pretentions than their own.

Since the sketch of George F. Benson, President of the Canada Starch Co., was written, he was elected President of the Board of Trade, and will fill that important position during the current term.

MR. FRANK J. CRAIG.



Frank J. Craig.

Frank J. Craig, president of Alexander Craig, Limited, which is the largest painting and decorating firm in the city, was born in Montreal in 1862 and was educated at the Montreal High School. He has been associated with the present business for thirty years, succeeding his father upon the latter's death. The late Alexander Craig established the business sixty years ago and it has for that long period been carried on at approximately the same location, 39 and 41 Jurors Street. The founder soon established a reputation that brought the best trade in the city and some of the largest residences and most important buildings have been painted and decorated by the firm. Mr. Craig is greatly interested in philanthropic work, he is a Governor of the Lachine General Hospital, the Western Hospital, the Sailors Institute, and holds membership in the Lachine Curling Club and the Caledonian Society. He resides at 623 St. Joseph Street, Lachine.

MR. A. C. STRUTHERS.

In entering the dairy business ten years ago, A. C. Struthers determined to handle only the best products and depend upon high quality for success. He had no previous knowledge of the business, but this handicap was overcome by the zeal with which he entered the field, and starting out with a single team, his steadily increasing trade soon convinced him that his theory was right.

Mr. Struthers, who, in a few years, has become one of the largest purveyors to family trade, was born in Montreal, January 24, 1880, and was educated at the public schools. He learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for several years, and looking around for a more lucrative occupation, established his present business. He was for several years located on Clarke Street, above Fairmount Avenue, but his increasing trade made larger quarters necessary and he bought the house at 964 Durocher Street with an adjoining lot upon which he erected a dairy 24 by 45 feet, where he handles his output under the most sanitary conditions. Mr. Struthers purchases his milk from the best dairy farmers in the Province of Quebec, and it has also stood the most rigid tests of the Health Department. Four teams are now required to supply his customers, and the best proof of the excellence of his products is that he is still serving many of the families that he did when he first started the business.

H. P. BLOOMBERG.

H. P. Bloomberg.

H. P. Bloomberg, President and General Manager of the Perfecknit Manufacturing Co., was born at Libau, Russia, December 25, 1890. He came to Montreal when a boy and was educated at the Ann Street School and the Montreal High School. He began his business career in March, 1910, with a company engaged in the manufacture of knitted goods, and after gaining a thorough knowledge of this line, started the present company, and has been very successful. The factory of the Perfecknit Manufacturing Co., is at 591 St. Paul Street, and Mr. Bloomberg resides at 7 St. Marks Street.

M. B. MONROE.

M. B. Monroe.

M. B. Monroe, general manager of the Canada Casing Co., Ltd., was born at Morristown, N.J., February 3, 1888, and was educated in the schools of Elizabeth. Upon the completion of his schooling he joined the staff of the Brecht Co., dealers in casings and packing house supplies, and rising to the position of assistant manager of the company, was at different times attached to both its New York and Denver, Colorado, houses. He came to Montreal in December, 1913, to assume his present position with the Canada Casing Co., Ltd., which also handles packing house supplies and casings and has a large local and export trade. The company's warehouse and offices are located at 750 St. Paul Street.

J. H. GEORGE EUSTACE FOX.

J. H. George Eustace Fox, who conducts business under the name of the City and District Plumbing and Heating Co., was formerly in the employ of John Burns & Co., plumbers and steam fitters of this city, and two years ago began business on his own account at 1031 Laurier Avenue, West. Mr. Fox does every description of sanitary plumbing and steam fitting, tin, copper and galvanized iron work and while the largest part of this is local, various contracts have been executed throughout the entire Province. An innovation introduced by Mr. Fox is the system for handling emergency work. For this purpose various telephones have been installed and no matter at what hour of the day or night, Sundays or holidays, if the service of a skilled workman is required, a quick response follows the request. In addition to a completely equipped workshop, Mr. Fox has a nicely laid out show room with a fine stock of all sizes of steel ranges, gas and combination ranges of various makes, hot water heaters, kitchen appliances, laundry stoves, Chinese and confectioners stoves and electrical cooking, heating and washing apparatus. He also carries a full line of Ramsay's paints, etc.

E. ROCHON EXPRESS CO.

E. Rochon, founder of the E. Rochon Express Co., was born in Montreal in 1890 He was educated in the schools here and two years ago started his present enterprise, which has grown to be one of the largest and most important local transportation concerns in the city. His brother-in-law, E Nolin, is associated with him in business, and the company in addition to local express work, acts as cartage contractors and conducts a storage warehouse. The main office is at 221 City Hall Avenue with a branch office and stables at 70 St. Antoine Street. The storage warehouse is located at 88 Sanguinet Street, and at this address the company has additional stables and a thoroughly equipped blacksmith shop where horse shoeing and all kinds of repair work is done. The company is fully equipped with all kinds of heavy and light drays, vans and every other character of vehicle needed in its extensive business.

Montreal is a centre of great importance in marine underwriting, in which branch of business all of the great companies of the world are directly represented.

INTERIOR OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.

MESSRS. HAND & PICK.

Mr. J. H. Hand.

John H. Hand, of the building firm of Hand & Pick, was born in England, July 12, 1879, and was educated in Montreal. He organized the present firm five years ago, which has since erected many houses in Westmount. His partner, Herbert H. Pick, is a practical builder and has been connected with that line all his life, and as a contractor has been associated in the erection of some of the best buildings in Montreal. The firm of Hand & Pick specialize in detached and semi-detached houses in Westmount, and have also built apartment houses in Montreal, among these being the Waldemar, the Lincoln and the Lorne, which are all large and thoroughly modern in construction. At present the firm is operating at Belmont and Victoria Avenues, Westmount.

The assessed valuation of Montreal has doubled since 1909 and trebled since 1905. Fifty thousand new houses have been added during the past ten years.

J. A. FRANCOEUR.

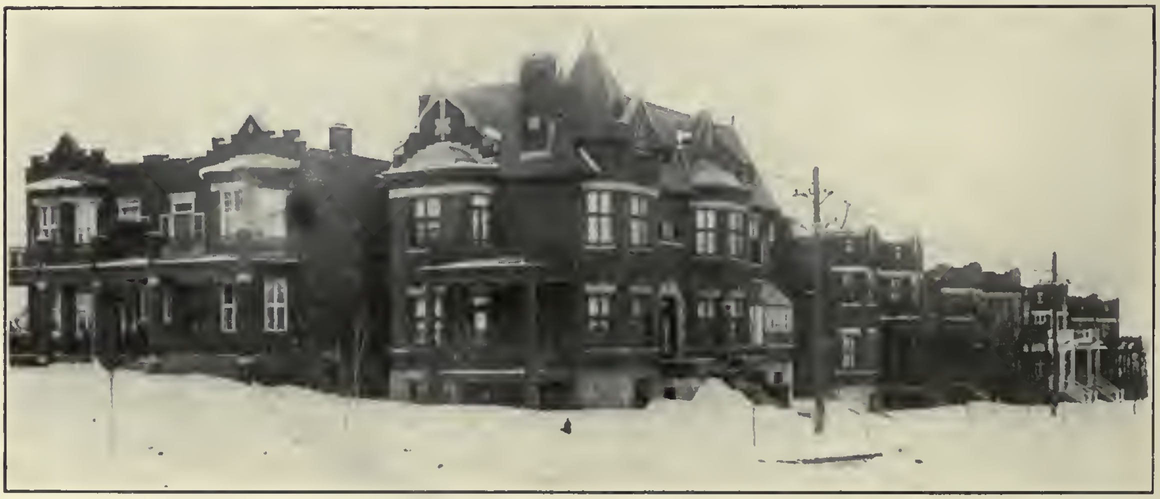
J. A. Francoeur.

J. A. Francoeur, with offices in the Dandurand Building, is the founder and manager of "Credit National, Limited" and "The Model Dwellings," two institutions that act as a unit and form a financial concern of the highest class. "Credit National, Limited" was founded in March, 1914, by virtue of letters patent issued by the Province of Quebec, to co-operate in the construction of model dwellings.

"The Model Dwellings" was constituted in April, 1915, under the same laws. Its object is the construction of dwelling houses under conditions such as will insure a municipal guarantee for all loans contracted for by the syndicate.

Mr. Francoeur presides over the head office and is extending the business throughout the entire province.

The Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, with headquarters in Montreal, will be the greatest railroad system on earth when completed.



A street in Westmount, showing some of the beautiful residences erected in that city by the firm of Hand & Pick, building contractors.

MR. JEROME INTERNOSCIA.

Jerome Internoscia, who has attracted world-wide attention by his "New Code of International Law," is a member of the Montreal Bar and was born at Rapolla, Italy, September 27, 1869. In the introduction to his code, which is written in English, French and Italian, and which was published in New York, December, 1910, he called attention to the inadequacy of the Hague Tribunal, and the uselessness of all the peace institutions of that time. He made the following statements that gave the raison d'être of his great work: ". . . until International Law is codified, until an International Magistrature is constituted, war will always be the *ultima ratio* to which States will resort whenever a disagreement disturbs them. The ideal of peace is found in the aspiration towards a new organization of the Community of States, an organization in which all the controversies between State and State must, without exception, be solved by juridical means provided for that purpose, namely an adequate body of laws, magistrates to apply them, punishments for infringers, and a regular force sufficient to inflict the punishment that any State may incur."

André Weiss, professor of international law at the University of Paris, on March 24, 1911, wrote to Mr. Internoscia: "Il est impossible d'être plus clair, plus complet, plus pénétré des nécessités pratiques, que vous ne l'avez été dans votre monumental 'Code de droit international.' " Another great professor and jurist of Paris, Charles Lyon-Cæn, on October 3, 1911, wrote him: "C'est un travail considerable, très remarquable et très interessant. Votre plan me parait bon et vous embrassez à la fois tout le Droit international privé et tout le Droit international public. . . . Il importe au plus haut point que votre ouvrage soit connu."

From the Boston "Herald" of February 25, 1911: "If Mr. Internoscia's plan is emphatically judicial in form, it is none the less humanitarian in spirit. If it sanctions many existing arrangements, it has a broad outlook toward the future. It is the commendable attempt of a thinker and systematizer who is also a religious man to promote the unification of the world by the unification of its international law."

"Review of Reviews" of March, 1911: "One of the most extraordinary books compiled by one of the most extraordinary men who ever lived is "The New Code of International Law."

"Literary Digest" of March 4, 1911: "We believe that this work will challenge wide-spread attention and may result eventually in inducing the powers to take such measures as will make war recognized as a clumsy, barbarous and costly device for adjusting differences which might just as well be remedied by calm and dispassionate adjudication."

"Chicago Record-Herald" of June 6, 1911: "The book is a monument of one man's devotion to an ideal which is destined some day to be a reality. When that day comes it is well within the possibilities that this code may be the basis upon which the builders of the new era of peace will begin their legislative work."

"Westminster Gazette" of October 7, 1911: "It is a very laborious work, compiled under the laudable impulse of earnest desire for the peace of the world, and with conviction not only of its utility but of its ultimate efficiency."

The second edition of this splendid work will have a new preface, Mr. Internoscia says, with answers to competent critics, and a demonstration of the correctness of the new principles of his Code, and of the practicability of the method it suggests to avoid wars and individual armaments of nations, whose governments are bound to either go bankrupt or cause a universal revolution, if after this war they will continue to arm their countries as before: Address: 92 Notre Dame Street, East.

MR. SALLUSTE LAVERY, B.C.L.

Salluste Lavery, one of the prominent members of the Junior Bar, who has been very successful in his profession, was born at St. Prosper, Dorchester, May 7, 1888. His classical studies were at Montreal College, after which he took a two years course in philosophy and was finally awarded the B.A. degree by Laval. In 1909, he entered the Faculty of Law at McGill University and graduated three years later with the B.C.L. degree. He was immediately called to the Bar of the Province and entered the legal firm of Patterson & Co., which later became Patterson & Lavery, and he still retains this connection, with chambers at 180 St. James Street. Mr. Lavery has also an office at 1 St. Thomas Street, Longueuil, where he is to be found in the evening.

He is a Nationalist in politics and is active in affairs on the South Shore, being a member of the Board of Trade. He also holds membership in the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Junior Bar Association, and all the principal clubs of the South Shore.

Mr. Lavery is strongly interested in military affairs and holds a lieutenant's commission in the 65th Regiment.

His legal practice is a general one, including civil, commercial and criminal work, and in these three branches he has been very successful.

MR. W. K. McKEOWN, K.C.

W. K. McKeown, who has attained prominence as an advocate practising at the Montreal Bar, was born February 22, 1879, at Hamilton, Ontario. He entered the office of the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, K.C., of Sweetsburg, Quebec, as a student and was called to the Bar in 1904, following which he practiced at Sweetsburg until 1911, at first as a partner of his preceptor, who was at that time Provincial Treasurer, and then became associated with G. H. Boivin, M.P. In 1911, he came to Montreal and formed a partnership with C. A. Barnard, K.C., the firm now being Barnard, McKeown and Choquette, with offices in the Dominion Express Building.

W. K. McKeown, K.C.

Mr. McKeown has been very successful in practice, and his ability has been attested by his selection for the coveted K.C., in 1913. Mr. McKeown is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the National and Reform clubs.

J. I. DESROCHES, M.D.

Dr. J. I. Desroches.

Dr. J. I. Desroches was born at St. Esprit, County Montcalm, in 1850, and was educated at Joliette Seminary, at the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Victoria University, where he obtained his M.D. degree. He was formerly President of La Societe Medicale de Montreal and he is an ex-member of the Provincial Council, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the French Society of Hygiene of Paris, Corresponding Secretary of the Society of Hygiene of the Children of Paris, Diplomatist and Gold Medalist of the Exhibition of Hygiene of Children of Paris in 1889. Corresponding Member of the Society of Physical, Natural and Climatic Science of Algeria and ex-Director of the "Popular Journal of Hygiene." Dr. Desroches is the author of several works, which have attracted wide-spread attention. His deep knowledge assures him of a position of distinction and he enjoys high prestige among his colleagues of Montreal.

MAX WISEMAN, M.D.

Dr. Max Wiseman.

Dr. Max Wiseman was born at Bucharest, Roumania, February 28, 1882. His preliminary schooling was obtained in the country of his birth and in 1900 he emigrated to America, landing in New York City. A year of hard struggle followed his arrival, after which he entered the Long Island Medical College. He took a two years course in that institution and then came to Montreal where he continued his studies at McGill and Laval Universities, graduating with honors in 1907. He began practice here the same year and shortly afterwards married Miss Rose Fish, of Quebec. Dr. Wiseman is a successful practitioner and is a member of a number of benevolent institutions in his community, having been for a number of years identified with every movement for the betterment of living conditions in the city.

Montreal exceeds in population all other cities of the Dominion.

J. A. Emile Boileau,
N.P.,
30 St. James Street.

Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy,

R. H. Beaulieu, N.P.,
of the firm of
Beaulieu & Marcil.

THE BILTCLIFFE BUILDING, WESTMOUNT.
Leading grocery and hardware house of that city.
350 Victoria Avenue.

Mr. William Biltcliffe, one of Westmounts' leading grocers, who recently erected a handsome building in which he conducts business at 350 Victoria Avenue, was born at Marsden, Yorkes, England, in 1865, and was educated in the national schools in that country. He passed a first class examination as cloth manufacturer at the Huddersfield Technical School in 1885 and came to Montreal in 1887 as designer for the Montreal Woollen Mills. He left that occupation during the depression in 1893 and started in the fruit and confectionery business on St. Catherine Street. In 1894 he purchased the grocery business of ex-Ald. S. D. Vallieres at the corner of Atwater and St. Antoine St., and after five years bought the store now occupied by Grindley's Pharmacy, corner of Victoria and Somerville Aves., Westmount. The present building was erected in 1910, and a hardware department added which supplied a long felt want, being the first hardware store west of Greene Avenue. The building at that time was considered a bold venture, but the subsequent rapid increase in realty values made the venture an assured success, with great possibilities for future development. The dimensions of this store, and of the building, and an inspection of the stock carried, with note as to the extreme good taste of the show rooms are evidence that Mr. Biltcliffe must certainly be ranked among the most successful merchants of the greater city.

Interior of Biltcliffe's Store—Grocery Dept.

RICHARD MARCHAND.

Richard Marchand.

Richard Marchand, who in addition to filling the responsible position of Assistant Chief Boiler Inspector of the city, is a member of the Examining Board of Engineers for the Provincial Government, was born at Champlain, P Q He learned the trade of machinist and then became an engineer on one of the boats of the Ottawa River Navigation Co. After this he was engineer in one of the manufacturing plants of St. Henry and then became Chief Engineer of the water works for the Montreal Water and Power Co., which position he retained for nine years. Mr. Marchand has been connected with the city government for fourteen years, filling many responsible positions during that period. He is a Liberal in politics and is a member of several clubs and mutual societies. His residence it 897 Wellington Street.

Montreal most needs a "Million Club." One that would harmonize all business, racial and political interests in the promotion of her great opportunities, and steadfastly work for the definite end of a million population.

A total of $1,459,808.02 was spent by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners in developing the Port of Montreal in 1914.

Montreal, with the suburban districts, which are naturally one great city, is now estimated at nearly 700,000 people—a distinctive sign that the million post is within plain sight.

CANADIAN SIEGWART BEAM COMPANY, LIMITED,
Engineers and Contractors.
Reinforced Concrete Floors. "Siegwart System."
Works at Three Rivers, Quebec—Office 103 St. François Xavier, Montreal. Telephone Bell, Main 519.

PATENAUDE-CARIGNAN, LIMITED.

The wholesale and importing grocery and liquor firm of Patenaude—Carignan, Limited, although of recent organization, ranks among the leading houses in its line in the city, and the almost immediate success of the new concern being due to the long experience of its organizers. J. Leon Patenaude, President, was with Boivin, Wilson & Co., for ten years and had charge of that firm's import trade and advertising department. Three years ago he entered the real estate business and then organized the present firm. His partner, Raoul Carignan, Vice-President, was connected with Laporte-Martin for thirteen years and with D. Masson & Co. for ten years. Remi Carignan, director, was also connected with the city force of the same firm for twenty years. Eugene Hogue, Secretary-Treasurer, was also with Boivin-Wilson & Co., and for a time had charge of the import trade and cost department; he was also connected with the Western Commercial Co. of Calgary and Edmonton. It will be seen by these long terms with various firms, the four partners are thoroughly equipped to handle any and all things in the grocery, liquor and wine line. Patenaude-Carignan, Limited, have many fine connections. They are agents for "Red Top" Holland Gin, James Watson & Co., Ltd., Dundee, Scotland; A. Perodeau & Co., Cognac; R. Chabannes, Bordeaux; A. Deleyto, Jerez and Oporto; J. Muller de Goupille, Tarragona; Walter Bovill & Co., Liverpool; Rene Robert, St. Yorre; Société Française "La Bordelaise," Bordeaux. The business of Patenaude-Carignan, Limited, was at first confined to the city but the wide-spread connections and excellent reputation of the promoters of the house, made it necessary to increase the territory and at the present time the entire Province of Quebec is thoroughly covered and the trade is rapidly extending. The firm has handsome salesrooms and offices at 106 and 108 St. Paul Street, East, and warehouses at 107-9-11 and 113 Commissioners Street, East, where a large stock of various commodities handled. is stored.

J. Leon Patenaude, President.

Raoul C. Carignan, Vice-President.

Members of the wholesale firm of Patenaude-Carignan, Limited,
(See opposite page)

Eugene Hogue, Sec.-Treas.

J. B. Remi Carignan, Director.

MR. RICHARD RYAN.

Richard Ryan, who is one of the leading builders of the city, was born at Mille Isle, Argenteuil County, where he was educated and learned the trade of carpenter. He began his business career at Lake Megantic, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Montreal. Ten years ago he started here as a building contractor and has been highly successful. His operations have mostly been in Notre Dame de Grace where he has built a number of cozy dwellings that have found ready sale. Mr. Ryan's success is unquestionably due to his foresight. He realized the growing demand for automobiles for family use and in building semi-detached homes, he placed them on three lots instead of two. This left room for a driveway for each house and a garage in the rear. This, and the character of construction and interior arrangement of the buildings brought ready purchasers. It also established Mr. Ryan's reputation as the builder of high class homes at reasonable prices.

His offices, storage yards and shops are at 713½ Atwater Avenue and his residence is at 296 Regent Avenue.

Mr. Richard Ryan.

HARRY GRAHAM.

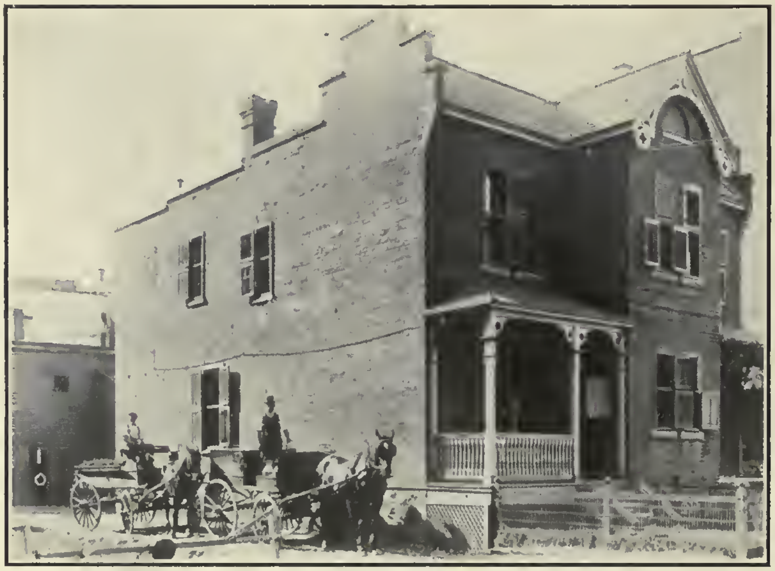
Harry Graham.

Harry Graham, managing director of the Window Strip and Supply Co., Ltd., with offices in the Unity Building, St. Alexandre Street, was born at Bradford, England, in 1874. He was educated and began his career in the town of his birth and after coming to Montreal aided in the organization of the present company, years ago. They were the pioneers of metal weather stripping for doors and windows in Montreal and since commencing business the company has installed millions of feet of that commodity and also manufactures a high grade fly screen. In addition to his interest in the company, whose affairs he directs, Mr. Graham is Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Bond Hanger and Coupling Co., Ltd., Alexandria, Ont.

LAURENCE CLARKE.

Laurence Clarke.

Laurence Clarke, who is an expert in the installation of modern heating and plumbing systems, was born in London, England, on June 17th, 1887, and was educated at St. Peter's, Woolwich, London, England He afterwards attended Goldsmith's College, New Cross, London, where he took a special course in Sanitary Hygiene Plumbing. After several years practical experience in Great Britain, he came to this city where, after a period as journeyman, he began for himself as Master Plumber in 1912 at 1022 Fairmount Avenue, West.



HOME OF THE ESSEX DAIRY.

John Staines, Proprietor. 2278 St. Urbain Street.

CARON & SUPRENANT.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Caron & Suprenant, who have been engaged in the plumbing and steam-heating business, at 464 LaSalle Street, Maisonneuve, for the last five years, have made installations in some of the most important buildings and residences in that thriving community. The members of the firm are Omer Caron and George Suprenant and the needs of their trade recently turned their thoughts to the construction of a pipe bending machine that could be utilized in the smallest plumbing establishment. This they perfected and patented under the name of the "Wonder Pipe Bending Machine." The price places it within the reach of all plumbers, and its capacity for bending pipe of from one-half to two inches in diameter covers all ordinary pipe work. They also do pipe bending for any measurement required.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Isaac Collins.

Isaac Collins, who as a general contractor, has executed important work in Montreal and suburbs, was born in Gloucestershire, England, December 28, 1858, and was educated in the public schools there. He began his active business career as a jobbing carpenter in Montreal in 1887 and met with unusual success, finally becoming a contracting builder, and for the last twenty years has turned over property to the value of $125,000 annually. He erected the Verdun City Hall, the plant of the Montreal Biscuit Company, and many residences in Westmount. Mr. Collins is Grand Councillor for the Province of Quebec of the Royal Templars of Temperance, a member of the Executive of the Dominion Alliance, the Quarterly Board of the Centenary Methodist Church and Superintendent of the Hope Chapel Sunday School.

S. A. RITZ
of the
Ritz Shoe Co.

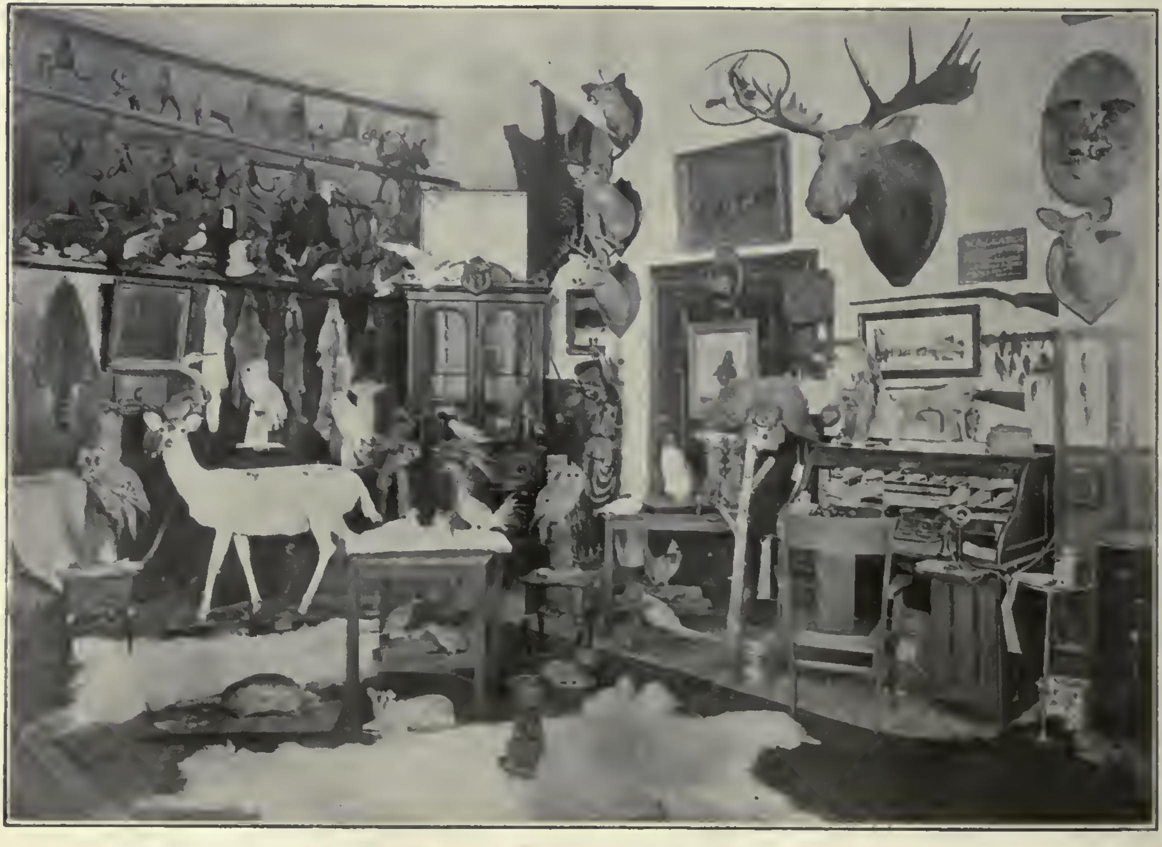
W. B. GILMOUR.

W. B. Gilmour.

W. B. Gilmour, who as a master plumber, has done much for the sanitary development of the city, was born in Montreal in 1877 and was educated at the old Ann Street School. He learned his trade with the firm of Gordon & Egan, and eighteen years ago established his present business at 866 St. Catherine St. W. The large contracts he has successfully carried out include the Shaughnessy Building, the Ogilvie Building, the Chateau Beaumont and many others. In early life Mr. Gilmour was active in all outdoor sports and made a reputation as a skater and snowshoer. He was a member of the old Emerald Snow Shoe Club and the Thistle Lacrosse Club, and twenty years ago was amateur boxing champion of the M. A. A. A. in the 135 pound class.

WILLIAM ALBERT LEARO.

"The House of Learo" has attained a high reputation in Montreal, William Albert Learo, the presiding genius of the concern, having made numerous improvements in the art of taxidermy that has brought him into prominence. Mr. Learo was born at Toronto, December 11, 1890, and was educated at Bishop's College. At the outset of his business career he became a sculptor in clay and was the originator of the plastic art in Canada. Mr. Learo has been honored by commissions from the Czar of Russia and other crowned heads. He takes a keen interest in all art matters and has executed several meritorious water colors. He is a great lover of nature and has spent many years studying the habits of the various forms of animal life. Mr. Learo thinks the business possibilities of Montreal have improved considerably in the last fifteen years. He is of the opinion that the city's commercial and financial advantages, together with its beautiful harbor is bound to make it a great city. He has also noticed that the large buildings and residences show marked architectural improvement. Mr. Learo's business address is 150 Bleury Street, where he exhibits many excellent specimens of the taxidermist art and works in plastic clay.



INTERIOR CORNER VIEW OF THE "HOUSE OF LEARO"—150 Bleury Street.

MR. JOHN FINDLAY, J.P.

There is no man in Montreal who is more active in the Realty world than John Findlay. In addition to carrying on a large general Real Estate and Investment business he is interested in, and acts as Selling Agent for nearly a score of real estate companies, and has labored hard and successfully in converting barren acreage into beautiful home communities and has succeeded in transposing property from the undesirable class to "best sellers."

Mr. Findlay was born at Carnoustie, Scotland, January 31, 1863, the son of John and Ann (Nicoll) Findlay. His early education was received in Broughty Ferry, Scotland, after which he entered a legal and real estate office and spent the next twenty-seven years of his life in that business. He came to Montreal in September, 1904, and being familiar with every phase of the real estate business, found no difficulty in securing the position of Manager of the Ross Realty Co., Limited. He continued in this connection until February 28, 1908, when he started in business for himself. His firm was highly successful from the time of its organization, Mr. Findlay's keen judgment on all matters pertaining to realty soon bringing a large clientele, and his offices at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, teeming with activity, shows the extent of his real estate business.

Mr. Findlay is President of John Findlay, Limited, the Caledonian Realties, Limited, The Realty Syndicate, Limited, and Managing Director of the St. Lawrence Investment & Trust Co., and the Applemount, Birnam, Drummond, Grampian, Investment, Kelvinside, Kenmore, Lindores, Shannon, Tayside, Viewbank, and Westlea Realty Companies. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

Mr. Findlay was married July 26, 1888, to Isabelle Carnegie Coullie, and is the father of five children, his son, John H. Findlay, being associated with him in business.

DANIEL BERGEVIN.

Daniel Bergevin, who has attained an international reputation by his efforts to cement relations between Canada, United States and Mexico, was born at Valleyfield, November 24, 1859, and was educated at the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville, and after studying law was admitted to the Quebec Bar in July, 1882. After ten years practice in Montreal he went to Chicago and became a member of the Board of Trade of that city. In the nine years that ensued he acted as representative of the Canadian Catholic population for the repeal of the Edwards School Law, which had been enacted in 1889. In this fight the Canadians held the balance of power with a vote of 40,000 which was consolidated by Mr. Bergevin. The State had not been Democratic for thirty-six years previously, and Mr. Bergevin's notable speeches and judicious writings during the presidential elections of 1892 not only put Illinois in the Democratic column by the election of Governor Altgelt, but made possible the election of President Cleveland. During the Chicago World's Fair, Mr. Bergevin made the address of welcome on Canadian Day and co-operated in making that occasion a success. He was also one of the five speakers at the Festival Building, before an audience of 12,000. In 1893. when the French Canadians of the United States held their convention in Chicago, he was especially selected to become one of the directors and as such practically carried the business of the convention to a successful issue. In 1899 he was chosen to propose the health of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the banquet of the Canadian and British Americans, on the occasion of the semi-continental celebration held in Chicago. These festivities, which lasted a whole week, were intended to cement the relations between the three leading North American countries and were presided over by President McKinley. Mr. Bergevin was appointed by the President a member of the special reception committee to do honor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was largely due to his efforts that the celebration was held in Chicago, which he considered more of a commercial centre than other American cities. His contributions on that subject were then highly commended by the press of both countries. Upon his return to Montreal, Mr. Bergevin became Provincial Stock Tax Collector. He owns considerable real estate and is proprietor of the Viauville Mineral Springs which produce the well known "Radium Water." He has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers of Canada and the United States, urging more friendly and larger developed commercial interests between the two countries. Mr. Bergevin married Miss Eugenie Berger, daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Berger, Nov. 28th, 1906. His residence is at 273 Sherbrooke Street West.

P. P. RENAUD, M.D.

Dr. Renaud was educated at L'Assumption and Jesuit College, Montreal, from which he obtained the B.A. degree. Upon qualifying as a physician at Laval University he began practice in Montreal in 1905 and is located at 805 Lafontaine Street. He is a director of various financial companies.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, K.C.

William Patterson was born at Ormstown, Que., and is the elder son of the late Samuel Patterson of that place. He commenced his studies at the Ormstown village school but later prepared for college at the Academy, Huntingdon, Que. He is a graduate in Arts and Law, having received the degrees of B.A., M.A. and B.C.L. in turn from McGill University, and that of LL.B. from Laval University, Montreal. He was called to the Bar in 1901 and has meanwhile successfully practised his profession at Montreal. The fourteen years that have intervened since his admission to the Bar have been marked by rigid, ceaseless endeavor. He is the author of a "Handbook of Commercial Law," published in 1904, and was appointed Joint Crown Prosecutor for the District of Beauharnois in 1910, a position which he still holds. In 1912 he was created a King's Counsel. Mr. Patterson is a Liberal in politics, and has taken an active part on the hustings in all Federal and Provincial elections in Montreal and vicinity since 1900. In July, 1909, he married Naomi Florence, daughter of Robert Smith, of Westmount. He is a partner in the law firm of Patterson & Lavery, with offices in the Montreal City & District Bank Building, 180 St. James Street, Montreal, resides at 2290 Mance Street, Montreal, and is a member of the Canadian and Reform Clubs.

William Patterson.

ERNEST LAURIE, M.D.

Dr. Ernest Laurie was born in Montreal and educated at McGill University, taking special courses in New York and Edinburgh and received the B.A., M.D. and C.M. degrees. He practiced in Bahia, Gloversville and Montreal and is now located in Maisonneuve with offices at 354 Notre Dame Street in that city.

F. EMILE AUDET.

F. Emile Audet, 90 St. James Street, was born at Magog, Stanstead County, in 1888, and was educated at the Sherbrooke Seminary, graduating in the commercial, industrial and classical courses with the B.A. degree. He studied law at Laval University and winning the LL.B. degree was admitted to practice in 1910, being at that time the youngest notary in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Audet is a graduate of St. John Cavalry School and is on the reserve of officers. In 1911, when only twenty-two years of age, he was selected to go to London for the Coronation of King George and was presented with the King's medal by His Majesty in person. He afterwards spent four months in touring France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland. Mr. Audet is the youngest son of L. A. Audet, notary and ex-Mayor of Magog, who is one of the best known residents of the Eastern Townships. Since beginning practice Mr. Audet has been very successful, having held the office of Notary to the Russian Embassy, Secretary-Treasurer of La Compagnie Internationale d'Immeubles, Director and Notary of Unity Corporation and "The St. Margaret Gravel, Ltd." He is a member of the Club Canadien, Royal Arcanum, Y. M. C. A., and one of the founders of the local lodge Loyal Order of Moose, of which he was the first Treasurer.

EDMOND R. DUFRESNE, M.D.

Dr. Edmond R. Dufresne, Medical Inspector of the Outremont Schools, was born at St. Francis du Lac, March 2, 1883. After the completion of his preliminary studies he received his classical training at Nicolet College. He took the medical course at Laval University, graduating in 1906 and obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice one year later, after acting as Interne at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and is at present Demonstrator of Anatomy at Laval University and Consulting Physician at the Bruchesi Institute, where he looks after children who are suffering with tuberculosis. Dr. Dufresne is well known in the city's medical circles and is a member of La Société Médicale de Montréal and various other fraternal and social organizations and he is fond of all out door sports. His offices are at 1781 Park Avenue.

St. Helen Island was named by Champlain, after his wife, Helene de Bouilli, and bought by him with her dowry.

DR. Z. H. ETHIER.

Dr. Z. H. Ethier, Physician, Officier d'Académie (France), Officier de l'Ordre Danils I (Monténégro). Formerly house surgeon of the French Hospital de Londres and of St. Michel's Hospital of Paris. His offices are at 50 Laval Avenue.

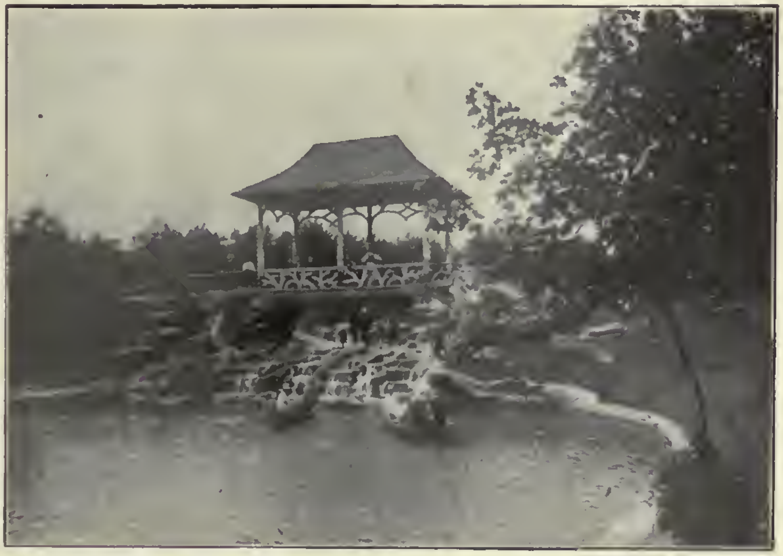
MR. C. DEGRELLE.

Clovis Degrelle.

Clovis Degrelle, architect and landscape artist, founder of the Degrelle Co., Limited, was born at Fourmies, Nord, France. He is an old pupil of the Industrial School of Fourmies, and studied at this institution. For three consecutive years, 1886-7-8, he obtained the first position in the superior course with the three first prizes, architecture, geometry and mechanical drawing. He obtained in various competitions two gold and silver medals and his plans obtained mention seven over the industrial schools of France, at the Universal Exposition of Paris, 1889 (Gallery of Industrial Arts). He was decorated with the Medal of Carol I. of Roumania, by His Excellency the Minister Lahovary, personally, with felicitations from the Queen and King for services rendered the Government for conducting the works (Brevet 505) and he received from His Excellency Israty, the Minister of the Domains and Lands, director general of the Exposition of Bucharest in 1906, a silver plaque as collaborator of the Exposition with mention in the "Official." He was appointed by Count Chandon de Briailles member (with medal and diploma) of the Horticulture Society of Epérnay (France), the most important in France, on the occasion of works executed by him in the parks of this society.

He has executed numerous other works in various countries in Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Roumania, and Bulgaria, as engineer-in-chief of the work.

H. Chagnon,
President of H. Chagnon & Cie., Limitée, Lumber Merchants, Manufacturers of doors, sashes, etc., 23-31 Burnett Ave.



The beautiful fountain in Lafontaine Park, erected by C. Degrelle, architect and landscape artist, 127 Park Avenue.

L. B. HOULE.

L. B. Houlé.

Louis B. Houlé, Notary, of 180 St. James Street, was born in Montreal, October 3, 1857, the son of J. B. Houlé, who was one of the partiots of 1837 and who was engaged in notarial practice in Montreal for fifty-two years.

Mr. Houlé was educated at the Jesuit College and is now a member of the firm of Houlé & Ducharme. He has been engaged in the same line of work for thirty years and has a large clientele. He is a member of the Notre Dame Choir, of which he served as president, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and president of the Cercle St. Joseph. Mr Houlé is an Independent Conservative in politics.

W. G. HART.

W. G. Hart, who is engaged in the plumbing and heating business at 28b Mance St., does not confine himself exclusively to this business, but makes a specialty of the hotel supply trade, and in this connection fitted up the bar at the Place Viger Station and many other places of a like character, not only in Montreal but throughout the Province of Quebec and Ontario. Mr. Hart was born in Montreal, Sept. 6, 1870, and was educated at the Panet School. He started in business for himself September 30, 1912, after eleven years' service with the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Montreal. He is thoroughly equipped to make any installation of plumbing, heating or ventilating plants.

Wm. Ziff,
Scrap Metal, Etc.,
312-318 Craig St., East.

Dr. J. F. Albert Gatien,
Physician,
72 Third Ave., Maisonneuve.

Thomas Touzin,
Of Touzin & Touzin, Notaries,
60 Notre Dame St., E.

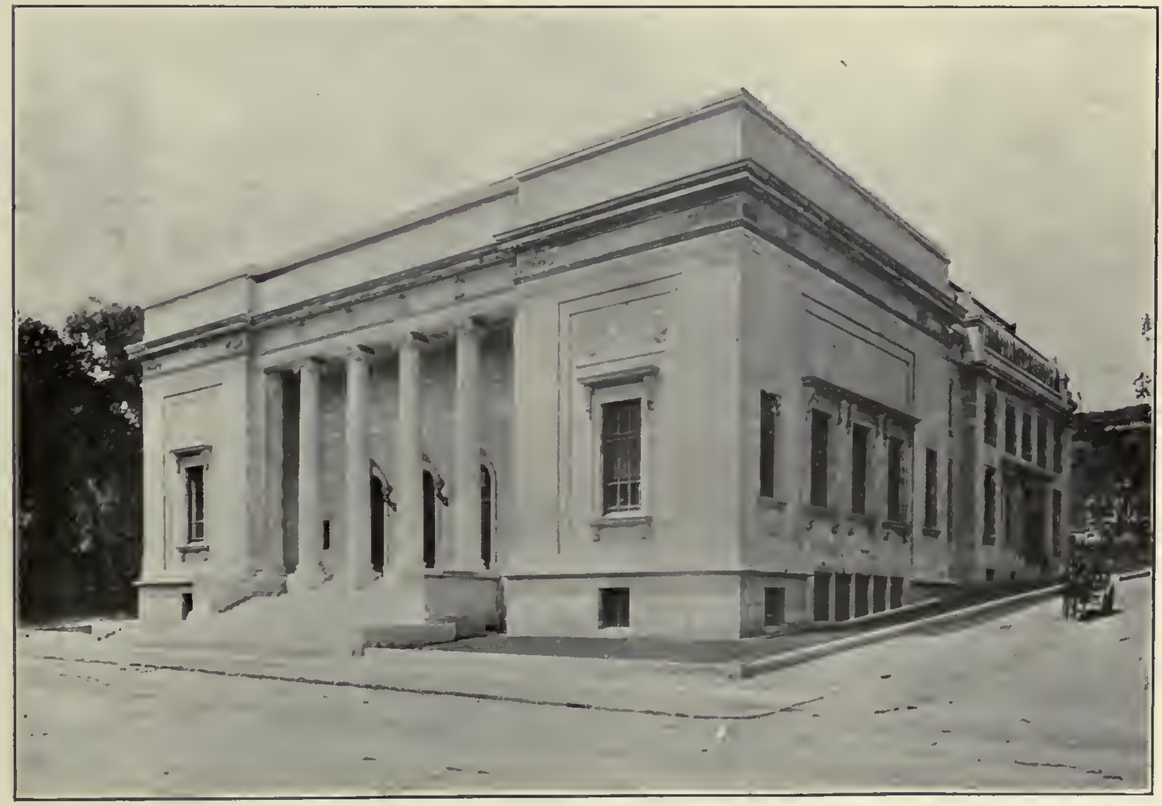
J. A. D. Touzin,
Junior member of Touzin & Touzin,
60 Notre Dame, E.

B. A. SUGDEN, D.V.S.

Dr. B. A. Sugden.

B. A. Sugden, the well-known veterinarian, was born in England, March, 1873, and came to Canada in 1889. He was located in the western provinces until 1894 when he came to Montreal and matriculated at McGill University, graduating with the D.V.S. degree in 1897. He began practice at once and has been connected with the service of the Dominion Government, Department of Agriculture since. He has made several trips to England to keep in touch with the latest developments in his profession and in consequence is regarded as an authority on all equine ailments and diseases and the treatment thereof. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Canada, Montreal Hunt, Montreal Jockey and Back River Polo Clubs and the Manchester Reform Club of England. His offices are at 158 Mansfield Street.

Mr. N. F. X. Chatelle,
Gen. Mgr. Eureka Shoe, Limited,
High Grade McKay Shoes,
374b Papineau St., Montreal.



The new and imposing home of the Art Association of Montreal on Sherbrooke Street West.

The Ritz-Carlton, Montreal's leading hotel. Corner Sherbrooke and Drummond Streets.

Union Overall Mfg. Co. of Canada, manufacturers of Overalls, Coats and Pants, organized in 1905, with eight machines and the total business for that year amounted to $10,000. To-day the firm has 210 machines in their plant and an output of $600,000 worth of business. M. Jacobs, general manager, office and factory 46 Albert Place, off Delorimier Avenue.

Larivière
INCORPORÉE

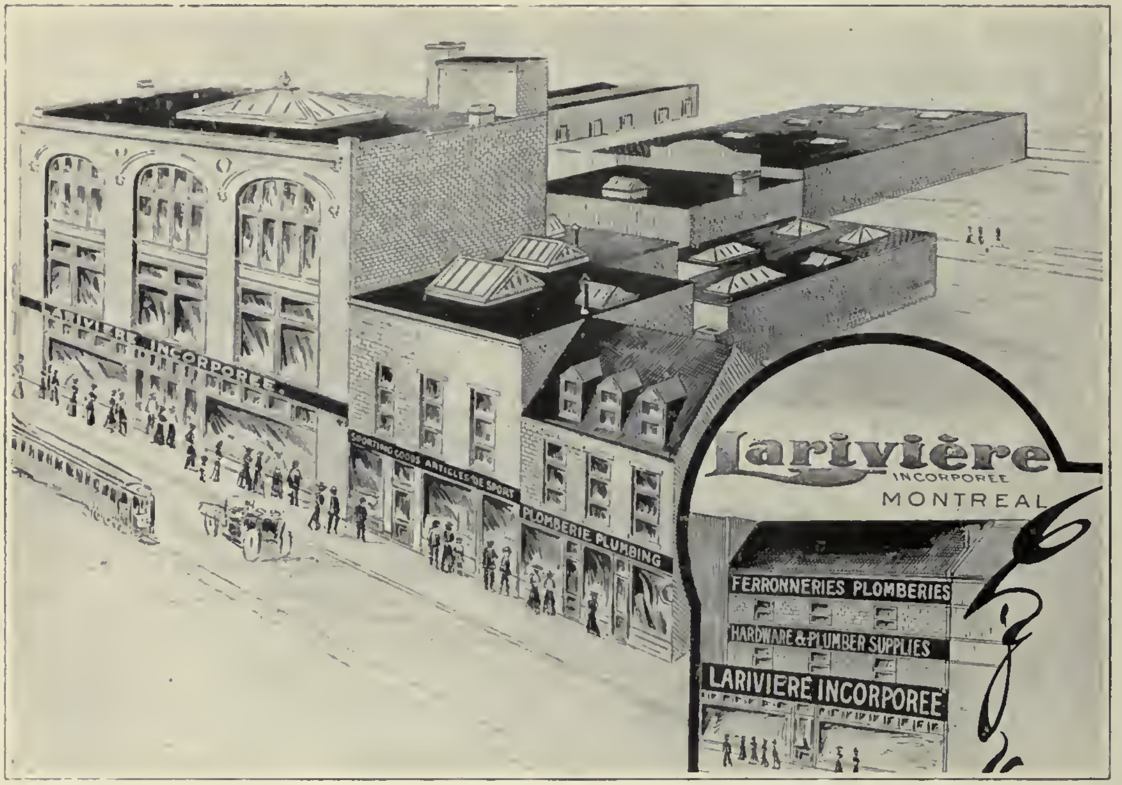
The hardware house of Lariviere Incorporée, which has grown to be one of the largest in its line in the Dominion, undoubtedly owes its success to the directing power and executive ability of its president, Frederic C. Lariviere, and the co-operation of the faithful and competent employees that he has gathered around him. Mr. Lariviere was born in Montreal, April 3, 1863, the son of Adolphe C. Lariviere, a well-known carriage builder. He was educated at the Catholic Commercial Academy of Le Plateau, from which he graduated with honors in 1880. After leaving school he entered the employ of J. H. Wilson, a hardware dealer in Montreal, and rose from office boy to the position of chief accountant and general manager. After twelve years with the firm he, in January 1, 1892, joined Albert Amiot and J. E. Lecours, who had established a retail hardware store two years previously, and the firm became Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere. In 1902 the firm was incorporated with a paid up capital of $100,000, and Mr. Lariviere became president of the new company. The amount of paid up capital represented the earnings of the firm from the time of organization to incorporation and six per cent has since been paid on the stock and nearly $100,000 placed in a reserve fund. In 1909 the name of the company was changed to Lariviere Incorporée, owing to the death in 1902 of Mr. Amiot and the retirement of Mr. Lecours in 1906. Mr. Lariviere is unquestionably one of the most alert business men in Canada, and the success of the house is due to his systematic and painstaking efforts. He, however, disclaims all credit for the success of Lariviere Incorporée and generously attributes the phenomenal growth of the business to the employees, some of whom have been with the firm since the formation. Just how Mr. Lariviere appreciates the fidelity of his employees is shown by the fact that once a year he gives them a day's outing at the company's expense, providing automobiles for conveyance and every form of amusement at a popular resort. The employees are also allowed to invest their savings to a certain amount in the business and the ten per cent annually paid on these makes an appreciable increase in their salary. The company's store at 911 St. Lawrence Street is one of the most completely equipped in the country and the counting rooms and officers' quarters are marvels of beauty, being wainscotted in quartered oak with furniture of the same wood and the chairs and couches are upholstered in red leather. The educational and social needs of the employees are a feature of this splendid organization, and a handsomely furnished reception hall is located in the building where the staff can

Mr. Fred. C. Lariviere.

25 YEARS IN BUSINESS.

Larivière
INCORPORÉE

ONE OF THE LARGEST IN CANADA



ST. LAWRENCE AND CRAIG STREET STORES.

meet after business hours. The appointments include cards, dominoes, and billards, and a piano and phonograph for the amusement of the employees. On the same floor are dining room and kitchens where meals can be cooked and eaten, the firm providing everything but the actual food. The reception room will accomodate one hundred people, and in it lectures are given each month on some practical topic by members of the store or office staff, and salesmen offering new articles are given the opportunity of meeting the whole staff and explaining the merits of the articles they are offering and its selling advantages.

Mr. Lariviere, who, despite his disclaimer to the contrary, has been an important factor in this complete organization, also takes great interest in the hardware trade of the entire country. He was present at the National Retail Hardware Convention in Milwaukee in 1909, at Detroit in 1912, and at the New England State Conventions in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. He has prepared and read many papers on the conduct of the hardware business before Canadian conventions, and one read at Hamilton in 1909 attracted international attention. This was entitled "How to Conduct a Retail Store," and was re-produced in trade journals throughout Canada, the United States, England, and France. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was its president in 1911, receiving the Boston delega-

FOUNDED
1889.

Larivière
INCORPORÉE

INCORPORATED
1902.

THE PRESIDENT AT HIS DESK.

tion that visited Montreal. He is also president of the Choral Association of St. Louis de France, which is conceded to be Montreal's best local choir.

Mr. Lariviere is a director of several financial and commercial companies and is a past president of the Hardware Section, Province of Quebec, of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. He is also an honorary member of the Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association of Ontario, this distinction being conferred upon him in 1909 in appreciation of assistance rendered the association.

In addition to the main store of Lariviere Incorporée, which covers 17,000 feet of ground at St. Lawrence and St. Dominique Streets and 13.500 feet in the rear from St. Dominique Street to Colonial Avenue, a branch has been established at No. 10 Craig Street West, which covers an additional 5,500 feet of ground. The annual sales of the company increased from $24,273.36 in 1890 to over $650,000.00 in 1913, and the secret of this great success is found in the policy of the company which is "To serve the public honestly, to give entire satisfaction to its customers at whatever cost to the firm, fostering its trade by means of reliable goods at reasonable prices."

Mr. Lariviere married on July 12, 1885, Miss Marie Alphonsine Amiot, and they have three children and two grandchildren. His residence is No. 177 Esplanade Avenue.

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Its Value to the Buyer of Printing

An Efficiency Organization Dedicated to Better Printing.

MANY of the cleverest sale arguments ever written have been robbed of their effectiveness by poor printing — ill-advised stock, slovenly press work, weak type arrangement, jarring color work, etc., etc.

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The DIVIDEND RECORD of

The DELAWARE & HUDSON CO.

Is UNSURPASSED by any other American Corporation,
and its Securities are

A LEGITIMATE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS
[Chartered April 23, 1823.]

DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY

No.	Year	Month	Rate
1	1826	6	1%
2	"	12	1%
3	1827	6	1%
4	"	12	1%
5	1828	6	1%
6	1832	12	3½%
7	1833	6	3½%
8	"	12	3½%
9	1839	6	3½%
10	"	12	3½%
11	1840	6	3½%
12	"	12	3½%
13	1841	6	3½%
14	"	12	5%
15	1842	6	5%
16	"	12	4%
17	1843	6	4%
18	"	12	4%
19	1844	6	4%
20	"	12	4%
21	1845	6	4%
..	"	6	25% (Stock)
22	"	12	5%
23	1846	6	8%
24	"	12	8%
25	1847	6	10%
26	"	12	10%
27	1848	6	10%
28	"	12	8%
29	1849	6	8%
30	"	12	8%
31	1850	6	8%
32	"	12	6%
33	1851	6	5%
34	"	12	3%
35	1852	6	3%
36	"	12	5%
37	1853	6	5%
38	"	12	4%
39	1854	6	5%
40	"	12	6%
41	1855	6	6%
42	"	12	6%
43	1856	6	6%
..	"	6	4% (Stock)
44	"	12	6%
45	1857	6	6%
46	"	12	4%
47	1858	6	3½%
48	"	12	3½%
49	1859	6	3½%
50	"	12	3½%
51	1860	6	3½%
52	"	12	3½%
53	1861	6	3%
54	"	12	3½%
55	1862	6	3½%
56	1862	12	3½%
57	1863	6	5%
58	1864	2	10%
59	"	8	10%
..	"	8	16⅔% (Stock)
60	1865	2	10%
..	"	2	14 2/7% (Stock)
61	"	8	10%
62	1866	2	8%
63	"	8	8%
64	1867	2	8%
65	"	8	8%
66	1868	2	8%
67	"	8	6%
..	"	8	20% (Stock)
68	1869	2	5%
69	"	8	5%
70	1870	2	5%
71	"	8	5%
72	1871	2	5%
73	"	8	5%
74	1872	2	5%
75	"	8	5%
76	1873	2	5%
77	"	8	5%
78	1874	2	5%
79	"	8	5%
80	1875	2	5%
81	"	8	5%
82	1876	2	5%
83	"	8	4%
84	1881	6	1½%
85	"	9	1½%
86	"	12	1½%
87	1882	3	1¾%
88	"	6	1¾%
89	"	9	1¾%
90	"	12	1¾%
91	1883	3	1¾%
92	"	6	1¾%
93	"	9	1¾%
94	"	12	1¾%
95	1884	3	1¾%
96	"	6	1¾%
97	"	9	1¾%
98	"	12	1¾%
99	1885	3	1½%
100	"	6	1½%
101	"	9	1½%
102	"	12	1½%
103	1886	3	1¼%
104	"	6	1¼%
105	"	9	1¼%
106	"	12	1¼%
107	1887	3	1¼%
108	"	6	1¼%
109	"	9	1¼%
110	1887	12	1¼%
111	1888	3	1½%
112	"	6	1½%
113	"	9	1½%
114	"	12	1½%
115	1889	3	1¾%
116	"	6	1¾%
117	"	9	1¾%
118	"	12	1¾%
119	1890	3	1¾%
120	"	6	1¾%
121	"	9	1¾%
122	"	12	1¾%
..	"	12	5⅜% (Stock)
123	1891	3	1¾%
124	"	6	1¾%
125	"	9	1¾%
126	"	12	1¾%
127	1892	3	1¾%
128	"	6	1¾%
129	"	9	1¾%
130	"	12	1¾%
131	1893	3	1¾%
132	"	6	1¾%
133	"	9	1¾%
134	"	12	1¾%
135	1894	3	1¾%
136	"	6	1¾%
137	"	9	1¾%
138	"	12	1¾%
139	1895	3	1¾%
140	"	6	1¾%
141	"	9	1¾%
142	"	12	1¾%
143	1896	3	1¾%
144	"	6	1¾%
145	"	9	1¾%
146	"	12	1¾%
147	1897	3	1¼%
148	"	6	1¼%
149	"	9	1¼%
150	"	12	1¼%
151	1898	3	1¼%
152	"	6	1¼%
153	"	9	1¼%
154	"	12	1¼%
155	1899	3	1¼%
156	"	6	1¼%
157	"	9	1¼%
158	"	12	1¼%
159	1900	3	1¼%
160	"	6	1¼%
161	"	9	1¼%
162	"	12	1¼%
163	1901	3	1¾%
164	"	6	1¾%
165	"	9	1¾%
166	1901	12	1¾%
167	1902	3	1¾%
168	"	6	1¾%
169	"	9	1¾%
170	"	12	1¾%
171	1903	3	1¾%
172	"	6	1¾%
173	"	9	1¾%
174	"	12	1¾%
175	1904	3	1¾%
176	"	6	1¾%
177	"	9	1¾%
178	"	12	1¾%
179	1905	3	1¾%
180	"	6	1¾%
181	"	9	1¾%
182	"	12	1¾%
183	1906	3	1¾%
184	"	6	1¾%
185	"	9	1¾%
186	"	12	1¾%
187	1907	3	2¼%
188	"	6	2¼%
189	"	9	2¼%
190	"	12	2¼%
191	1908	3	2¼%
192	"	6	2¼%
193	"	9	2¼%
194	"	12	2¼%
195	1909	3	2¼%
196	"	6	2¼%
197	"	9	2¼%
198	"	12	2¼%
199	1910	3	2¼%
200	"	6	2¼%
201	"	9	2¼%
202	"	12	2¼%
203	1911	3	2¼%
204	"	6	2¼%
205	"	9	2¼%
206	"	12	2¼%
207	1912	3	2¼%
208	"	6	2¼%
209	"	9	2¼%
210	"	12	2¼%
211	1913	3	2¼%
212	"	6	2¼%
213	"	9	2¼%
214	"	12	2¼%

There has been a 9 per cent dividend declared for the year 1914, payable as follows:

No.	Year	Month	Rate
215	1914	3	2¼%
216	"	6	2¼%
217	"	9	2¼%
218	"	12	2¼%

Dividend declared in December, and payable quarterly during the succeeding year.

INDEX TO CONTENTS

Page
Acer, John H. A. 277
Ainey, Joseph 227
Aird, James M. 362
Aird & Son, Registered 327
Alexander, Late Charles 100
Alexander Street 467
Allan, Late Andrew 94
Allan, Sir Hugh 92
Allan, Sir H. Montagu (residence) 157
Allison, G. B. 220
Angers, Hon. Sir A. R. 195
Anglin, James P. 421-2
Anderson, F. W. 373
Anson, Frank H. 217
Anson, Frank H. (residence) 372
Apedaile, J. L 306
Archambault, Joseph, K.C. 448
Archambault, J. B., Hon. 184
Armstrong-Whitworth, of Canada, Ltd. 444
Art Association of Montreal 503
Asphalt & Supply Co., Ltd. 412
Association Athletique D'Amateurs Nationale 448
Astor House, John J. 84
Audet, Eugene 480
Audet, F. Emile 500
Ayer, Albert A. 215

Baillargeon Express, Ltd., J. B. 443
Baker, George H. 195
Baker, William A. 168
Bank of British North America 145
Bank of Montreal 136-9
Bank of Montreal (old building) 144
Bank of Toronto 147
Barlow, John R. 241
Barnard, Charles A. 179
Bastien, Trefflé 284
Bastien, Trefflé (residence) 202
Baumgarten, A. M. 216
Beaubien, DeGaspe 238
Beauchamp, J. A. 481
Beaulieu, J. A. 480
Beaulieu, R. H. 489
Beauregard, H. 356
Bedard, Rodolphe 305
Belisle, Jos. L. A. 439
Bell Co., Limited, Wallace 309
Bell, William 399
Benson, George F. 286
Benson, Prof. T. 407
Berard, Joseph B. 174
Bergevin, Daniel 498
Bergevin, S. G. 414
Beriau, Louis A. 426
Bernard, Late Aldis 98
Bernier, Charles 297
Berthiaume, Arthur (residence) 349
Bessette, Wilfrid 167
Bessette, Wilfrid (residence) 181
Bethune, D. A. 442
Bickerdike, Robert 446
Bigonesse, Louis J. 263
Bigras, J. L. 474
Biltcliffe, Wm. 490
Biltcliffe's Store 490
Birchall, Thos. P. 276-7

Page
Birkett, Lieut.-Col. H. S. 286
Birks Building, New 359
Bisaillon, Jos. C. 369
Bisaillon, J. A. E. 474
Bishop's Palace 357
Bisson, Henri G. 285
Bloomberg, H. P. 484
Board of Trade Building 260
Bohémier, Dr. Pierre S. 463
Boileau, J. A. Emile 489
Boisseau, L. H. 297
Bond, Late Archbishop 118
Bond, W. L. 166
Bonhomme, Joseph 353
Bonnell Brothers 449
Bonsecours Butchers Supply Co. 439
Bonsecours Church 116
Boosamra, Salim 328
Booth, Edwin L. 283
Bordeaux Prison 356
Boring, Paul H. 466
Boucher, Wilfrid E. 426
Bourassa, Noe 364
Bourgie, H. 293
Boyd, Leslie H. 163
Boys and Girls Academy 357
Brandram-Henderson, Ltd. 370
Bremner, Alxander 289
Briard, J. J. 428
Brisset des Nos, Paul 308
British-American Import Co. 263
British Canadian School 332
Brossard, Edmond 194
Brosseau, A. 480
Brown, B. Hal. 228
Brown, Frederick B. 423
Brown, George H. 380
Bruchesi, Mgr. Archbishop Paul 113
Brunet, Joseph 471
Brunet, Jos. A. 308
Brunet, Rodolphe 268
Bryant, Norris P. 274
Buchanan, Reginald H. 290
Burland, Benj. 271
Burland, Benj. (residence) 270
Burland, Lt.-Col. J. H. 251
Burning of Parliament Buildings in 1849 30
Burrows, Dr. A. Edmond 455
Butler, Matthew J. 243

Callaghan, Thomas A. 434
Calvary Group Catholic Cemetery 288
Campbell, Arthur H. 233
Campbell, George A. 168
Campbell Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 311
Canada Baptist College 332
Canada Casing Co. 484
Canada Cement Co. 394
Canada Life Assurance Co. 148
Canada Office Furniture Co., Ltd. 398
Canadian Athletic Club 368
Canadian Bank of Commerce 87
Canadian Carbonate Co. 372
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd. 310
Canadian Northern Ry. 132-3
Canadian Pacific Ry. 134-136

Page
Canadian Siegwart Beam Co., Ltd ... 491
Canadian Vickers, Ltd. ... 387
Canadian Vinegar Co. ... 317
Cantlie, Lt.-Col. George S. ... 260
Carignan, J. B. Remi ... 493
Carignan, Raoul C. ... 493
Caron, A. L. (residence) ... 202
Caron Bros. ... 267
Caron, J. H. ... 361
Caron & Surprenant ... 495
Carreau, J. E. ... 348
Carrick, John J., M.P. ... 224-5
Carrick Limited ... 225
Carruthers, James ... 206
Carsley, Late Samuel ... 104
Cartier, Late Sir George E. ... 83
Cassidy, Late Francis ... 98
Cassils, Charles ... 308
Catelli Co., Ltd., C. H. ... 316
Cavanagh, Edward ... 354
Chagnon, H. ... 501
Chambers Julius, F.R.G.S. ... 51
Champ de Mars, 1840 ... 60
Champ de Mars, with old barracks ... 60
Champ de Mars, 1915 ... 61
Chapleau, Late Sir J. A. ... 160
Charbonneau, F. X. ... 452
Charbonneau & Deguise ... 452
Chateau de Ramezay ... 52
Chatelle, N. F. X. ... 503
Chauveau, Late Hon. P. J. O. ... 103
Chenevert, Rene ... 308
Chevalier, Martial ... 154
Choulnard, J. I. ... 323
Christ's Church, 1814 ... 31
Christ Church Cathedral ... 107 & 115
City & District Plumbing and Heating Co... 485
City Hall ... 62
Clarke, Lawrence ... 494
Climie, George ... 375
Club Athletique Canadien ... 368
Collins, Isaac ... 495
Colonial Theatre ... 403
Comber, Sydney ... 341
Commercial Union Building ... 142
Commissioners Elevators ... 95-319-351
Congregation of Notre Dame ... 336
Congregational Church ... 112
Corpus Christi Procession ... 123
County Court House ... 59
Coursol, Late Charles J. ... 98
Cousineau, Philemon ... 175
Cousins, Ernest A. ... 364
Cousins, George V. ... 171
Cote, Thomas ... 232
Craig Piano Co., The ... 435
Craig Street and Victoria Square, 1865 ... 71
Craig, Ltd., Alexander ... 483
Craig, Frank J. ... 483
Craik, Late Dr. Robert ... 104
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien ... 154-55
Croisetière, J. N. ... 440
Crown Trust Co. ... 223
Crystal Palace ... 380
Curry, Hon. Nathaniel ... 186-7
Custom House, 1846 ... 67

Dandurand Building ... 418
Daoust, Emilien ... 451
Daoust, Joseph ... 326
David, Late A. H. ... 103
David, J. Horace ... 425
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. P. ... 180
Davidson, Hugh G. ... 308
Davidson, James ... 269

Page
Davidson Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Thos. ... 268-9
Davis, Harry E. ... 295
Davis, Mortimer B. ... 196
Davis, Mortimer B. (residence) ... 197
Dawes, Kenneth T. ... 478
Dawson, Wallace ... 290
Deacon, Ben ... 4
Deakin, C. E. ... 254
Deakin, C. E. (residence) ... 396
Decary, Arthur ... 261
Decary, Ernest R. ... 231
Decary, L. J. T. ... 425
Degrelle, Clovis ... 501
Deguise, C. H. ... 452
Delaware & Hudson ... 509
Delisle, Arthur ... 195
deLorimier, Raoul G. ... 171
Depocas, G. Emile ... 164
Derome, Dr. G. Wilfrid ... 464
Dery, Hector L. ... 353
Descarries, Joseph A. ... 163
Deschamps, J. B., Sr. ... 377
Desjardins, Hon. A. ... 400
Desjardins, Hubert ... 400
Desaulniers, Gonzalve ... 308
Deslauriers, Joseph H. ... 421
Desloges, Dr. A. H. ... 456
Desmarteau, Alexandre ... 301
De Sola, Clarence I. ... 242
Desroches, Dr. J. I. ... 489
Desrochers, Dr. R. Armand ... 464
Dietrich, W. N. ... 266
Dionne, Aug. ... 353
Dixie Golf Club House ... 181
Dominion Chain Co., Ltd. ... 436-7
Dominion Coal Co. ... 376
Dominion Square ... 214
Dominion Textile Co., Ltd. ... 314-15
Donald, Dr. Jas. T. ... 464
Dorion, Late Hon. A. A. ... 160
Dorken Bros. & Co. ... 328
Dorken, H. Walter ... 328
Douglas, Dr. Fred'k. C. ... 462
Douglas, Dr. James ... 210
Doutre, Late Hon. Joseph ... 160
Dow, Late William ... 92
Drapeau, J. B. ... 354
Drummond, Late Hon. Sir Geo. A. ... 104
Drummond, Dr. Wm. H. ... 104
Dubé, Dr. Jos. E. ... 455
Dubois, H. ... 397
Ducharme, G. N. ... 212
Ducharme, J. L. I. ... 481
Dufort, Cajetan ... 397
Dufresne, Dr. Edmond R ... 500
Dufresne, Dr. G. A. Henri ... 459
Dufresne, Marius ... 393
Dufresne, N. F. X. ... 391
Dufresne, Oscar ... 393
Dufresne & Galipeau, Ltd. ... 328
Dumani, Alexander ... 316
Dumont, Joseph ... 392
Dumont, Sylva ... 392
Dumont & Frere ... 392
Dunlop, John H. ... 178
Du Plessis, T. E. ... 482
Dupont, Dr. Georges ... 458
Dupont, A. L. ... 394
Dupont & Frere ... 394
Dupre, Joseph E. ... 394
Dupuis, Alexander ... 259
Dupuis, J. P. ... 466
Dupuis Freres, Ltd. ... 207
Dupuy & Ferguson ... 379

Page

Duranleau, Alfred ... 192
Durnford, George ... 302
Dussault, J. C. H. ... 170

Eastern Business College ... 342
Eastern Securities Co. ... 230
Eastern Townships Bldg. ... 156
Egan, Richard ... 295
Elder-Ebano Asphalt Co., Ltd. ... 268
Election Day in the Sixties ... 65
Elliott, Henry J. ... 174
Elmhurst Dairy ... 350
Emard, J. U. ... 168
Essex Dairy ... 494
Ethier, Dr. Z. H. ... 500
Eureka Shoe, Ltd. ... 503

Fairyland Theatre ... 403
Falardeau, Dr. Romulus ... 461
Family Theatre ... 402
Farrell, Belisle & Co., Ltd ... 329
Farrell, G. W. ... 258
Farthing, His Lordship Archbishop ... 117
Fergie, Charles ... 236
Ferguson, Archibald ... 379
Ferron, Dr. Alphonse ... 461
Findley, John ... 497
Finnie, Dr. John T. ... 477
First Baptist Church ... 110
First Jewish Synagogue ... 110
Fletcher's Field ... 76
Forget, Late Hon. Louis J. ... 146
Forget, Hon. Col. Sir Rodolphe ... 189
Fortier, Adelard ... 252-3
Fortier, H. ... 84
Fortier, Joseph ... 451
Fortier, J. M. ... 245
Fortin, J. B. ... 357
Fortin, L. P. ... 439
Foster, George G. ... 161
Fournier, J. E. ... 285
Fox, J. H. G. E. ... 485
Francis, Walter J. ... 234
Francœur, J. A. ... 486
Freeman's Hotel ... 371

Gadboury, Dr. Frederick ... 462
Gage, Walter J. ... 273
Gagnon, J. A. ... 397
Gagnon, Narcisse ... 327
Gardner, Col. Robert ... 279
Gardner, W. S. ... 425
Garlepy, J. Raoul ... 448
Gatien, Dr. J. F. ... 502
Gauthier, E. D. ... 442
Gauthier, Louis J. ... 171
General Securities Co. ... 257
Geoffrion, Aime ... 173
Geoffrion, Late Hon. C. A. ... 192
Gest, G. M. ... 345
Gibb & Co., Ltd. ... 312
Gibbons, N. Barrington ... 267
Gill, J. Emile ... 282
Gilmour, W. B. ... 495
Girard, Alfred ... 194
Giroux, Napoleon ... 248
Glass, Louis G. ... 172
Goad, Victor A. E. ... 466
Goal Jail ... 67
Godin, J. E. ... 342
Gohier, & Bigras ... 474
Gonthier, George ... 302
Goodwins, Montreal, Limited ... 298
Gordon, George S. ... 428
Gordon, James R. ... 275

Page

Gordon & Egan ... 295
Gordonsmith, Charles ... 4
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer ... 78
Goulet, Prof. J. J. ... 435
Gourre, Ovila ... 472
Goyette, C. Aime ... 184
Graham, Harry ... 494
Graham, W. J. ... 361
Grand Trunk Elevator and Grain Conveyors. 396
Grand Trunk Ry. ... 135
Gratton, Limited, J. B. ... 424
Gravel, J. A. E. ... 177
Gravel, Ludger ... 293
Gray, Richard ... 381
Greene, G. A. (residence) ... 349
Grenier, Dr. Edouard P. ... 463
Grenier, Dr. Eugene ... 457
Grey Nunnery, 1755 ... 27
Grimm, John H. ... 416
Grimson, George ... 295
Grimson, G. & J. E. ... 295
Gross, Dr. C. J. ... 452
Grothé, F. A. ... 482
Grothé, Late Louis O. ... 239
Grubert, Arthur J. ... 287
Guaranteed Pure Milk Co. ... 352
Guerin, Dr. James J. ... 214
Guertin, Aime ... 296-7
Guertin, C. Aime ... 166
Gurd, Charles ... 289

Haisman, Arthur A. ... 377
Hale, Charles D. ... 476
Hamilton, Dr. H. Douglas ... 477
Hamilton, S. W. ... 437
Hand & Pick ... 486
Handfield, W. A. ... 184
Hanley, Thomas ... 397
Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2 ... 351
Harling, Thomas ... 427
Harris, Jos. W. ... 278
Hart, W. G. ... 502
Harvey, Alfred E. ... 180
Hayden, J. E. ... 472
Hebden, E. F. ... 140
Hebert, E. Napoleon ... 231
Hebert, J. A. H. ... 226
Herald Building ... 374
Hervey, C .L. ... 471
Hewitt, Dr. T. J. ... 479
Hickey & Aubit ... 408
Hickson, Late Sir Jos. ... 102
Hill, Chas. P. ... 219
Hill, Geo. Wm ... 427
Hill, M. J. ... 377
Hingston, Late Sir Wm H. ... 100
Hodgson, Herbert E. ... 361
Hogg, W. L. ... 358
Hogue, Eugene ... 493
Holgate, Henry ... 265
Holt, Albert E. ... 150
Holt, Albert E. (residence) ... 181
Hope, A. E. Middleton ... 303
Houlé, L. B. ... 502
House of Learo, The ... 496
Hurteau, J. B. ... 397
Hushion, Wm. J. ... 246
Hutchins, Horace A. ... 195

Imperial Tobacco Co. ... 196
Inglis, Ltd., R. J. ... 320
Institute of Accounts and Auditors of the Province of Quebec ... 300
Internoscia, Jerome ... 487
Irving, W. M. ... 473

Page
Jacobs Building 188
Jacobs, Samuel W. 169
Jacques Cartier Square 378
Jacques Cartier Square in 1809 62
Jalbert, J. W. 176
Jamieson, James A. 419
Jamieson & Co., Ltd., R. C. 381
Jarjour, George J. 429
Joseph, Walter I. 257
Joubert, J. J., Limited 363
Joubert, S. D. (residence) 408
Joyce, A. 359
Julien, J. A. 293

Kanawaki Golf Club 303
Karch, Joseph A. 262
Kearney, W. P. 437
Kennedy, Dr. E. J. C. 489
King Edward Monument 347
King's Express 440
Kingman, Jr., Abner 308
Kirkpatrick, Herbert R. 225
Kleker, Bernard 375
Koehler, Eugene 417
Koelle, H. H. Vachell 261

Labelle, Lt.-Col. A. E. 260
Labelle, Jos. A. 170
Labrecque & Pellerin 294
Lachapelle, Dr. E. P. 241
Lacroix, J. O. 172
Laflamme, N. K. 184
LaFlamme, Late Rodolphe 100
Lafontaine, Sir Louis H. 160
Lafontaine Parc 343
Lajeunesse, Wilfrid 266
Lajoie, H. Gerin 166
Lake St. Louis, Lachine 372
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. 264
Lamarre, Wilfrid 431
Lamothe, J. C. 165
Langlois, Mendoza 353
La Presse Building 304
Lariviere Incorporée 505-7
Laurendeau, J. T. R. 247
Laurent, Dr. E. E. 456
Laurie, Dr. Ernest 499
Laurin, Cyrille 257
Laval University 336
Lavery, Salluste 488
Lavidomiere, Beriau & Longtin 426
Lavigueur, F. O. 317
Lavis, Wililam J. 257
Learo, The House of 496
Learo, W. A. 496
Leblanc, Late Charles A. 100
Le Club Athletique Canadien 368
Ledoux, Charles 353
Leduc, E. & A. 372
Lefebvre, Edouard 358
Leger, J. B. 434
Leger, Poitras & Co. 434
Leonard, J. W. (residence) 249
LeSage, Dr. Albert 479
Lesage, T. W. 284
Lewis Building 156
Librairié Beauchemin, Ltd. 451
Linteau, J. O. 399
Lockhart, Dr. F. A. L. 458-9
London Theatre 403
"Lookout" Mt. Royal 288
Loranger, Maurice 227
Lovett, H. A. 180
Lower Canada College 336-8-9
Loyola College 336-337

Page
Lutheran Church 120
Lyall, T. O. 291
Lyman, Late Roswell C. 88
Lymburner, Louis M. 279

Macdonald Agricultural College 336
Macfarlane, Bruce C. 299
Macfarlane, David H. 341
Macfarlane, Robert 441
MacGregor, John 450
Mackenzie, A. H. B. 308
Mackenzie, Late Hector 102
Mackenzie & Kingman 308
Maclennan, Farquhar S. 169
Maher, James H. 246
Mahon, Wm. F. 230
Maillet, Gaston 270
Maisonneuve Dry Docks 387
Maisonneuve Fire and Police Station 385
Maisonneuve Municipal Bldg. 382
Maisonneuve Ornamental Fountain 386
Maisonneuve Paul, Monument 380
Maisonneuve Post Office 383
Maisonneuve Public Gymnasium 384
Maisonneuve Public Market 385
Major Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 395
Mallette & Co., Reg., A. E. 354
Malouf, Joseph H. 429
Manley, Fredk. H. 223
Marceau, Ernest 345
Marchand, Richard 491
Marcy, M. M. 4
Marsan, Georges A. 176
Martin, Conrad 452
Martin, John E. 161
Martin, Hon. Mederic 45
Martin-Sénour Co., The 355
Martineau & Co., L. 309
Martineau, Victor 195
Masson, Late Hon. J. 84
Mathieu, A. Papineau 170
Mayrand, Georges 308

McA'Nulty, Daniel J. 410
McArthur-Irwin, Ltd. 365-6
McAvoy, Daniel 175
McComb, John H. 423
McConville, Gill & Painchaud 282-3
McConville, J. E. Alfred 282
McCormick, Duncan 174
McCurdy & Co., F. B. 222
McDonald, Duncan 229
McDonnell, James 378
McDowell, J. H. 341
McEachran, Dr. Chas. 342
McFeat, Wm. P. 193
McGibbon, D. Lorne 198
McGill Building 254
McGill, Late Hon. Jas. 333
McGill Street in 1861 34
McGill University 331-5-42
McGill University Stadium 344
McGregor, Jas. (residence) 185
McIntyre, Mrs. (residence) 95
McKenna, Frank E. 221
McKeown, W. K. 488
McLennan, Late Hugh 102
McMartin, John 208-9

Mearns, Jr., Alex. I. 473
Meikman, Saul E. 255
Merchants Bank of Canada 140-1
Meredith, Frederick E. 162
Meredith, H. Vincent 137

Page
Meredith, H. Vincent (residence) 157
Metcalf Co., John S. 351
Michaud, Hon. Alexander 388
Michaud, Jos. Ls. 284
Michaud, J. W. 304
Midgley, Wm. G. 434
Miller Bros. & Son, Ltd. 280
Miller, Geo. A. 280
Miller, Robert 299
Miller & Co., Robt. 299
Millette, N. A. 424
Mills, H. 343
Minty, Robert 399
Mitchell, Walter G. 173
Moineau, C. H. 441
Moisan, C. N. 354
Molsons Bank 143
Molsons Brewery, Ltd. 321
Monroe, M. B. 484
MontBriant, L. R. 287
Montgomery, Geo. H. 162
Montreal Baggage Transfer 442
Montreal Board of Trade Bldg. 260
Montreal City & District Savgs. Bank 146
Montreal Dairy Co., Ltd. 475
Montreal General Hospital 127
Montreal Harbour 89-90
Montreal Harbour, 1915 91-93
Montreal Hay Co., Ltd. 439
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. 264
Montreal Prison at Bordeaux 356
Montreal Reform Club 407
Montreal School of Technology 301
Montreal of Today 480-1
Montreal Tramways Co. 158-9
Montreal Water Works in 1832 65
Monty & Duranleau 192
Monty, Rodolphe 192
Morgan, E. A. D. 195
Morin, Joseph 195
Morin, J. E. 317
Morin, Victor 229
Morrison, James 270
Morrow, J. B. 445
Mount, Ernest C. 360
Mount Royal Club 211
Mountain Street 35 & 395
Munderloh, Henry (residence) 249

National Paper Co., Ltd. 445
Nelson, Late Dr. W. 85
New Birks Bldg. 359
Nicholson, George C. 441
Northeastern Lunch Co., Ltd. 432-3
North End or Annex 77
Notre Dame Church 106
Notre Dame de Victoire 26
Notre Dame Street, 1806 28
Noury, J. C. 291

O'Brien, Michael J. 413
Ocean Mills 358
O'Connell, Thos. 358
Ogilvie, Douglas W. 254-259
Old County Court House 59
Old Jail, 1806 67
Oriental Rug Renovating Co. 435
Ostiguy, Dr. Emile 203
Ott, Louis A. 345
Ouellet, J. A. 473
Ouimet, Hon. J. Alderic 168
Owens, Hon. Wm. 182-3
Owens, Hon. Wm. (residence) 396

Packard, Late L. H. 328

Page
Packard Co., Ltd., L. H. 328
Painchaud, Raoul L. 283
Palmers, Limited 399
Pangman, J. J. M. 237
Papillon, J. H. O. 478
Papineau, L. Gustave 297
Papineau, Late Hon. Louis J. 74
Paquette, Alfred 357
Paquette & Fortin 357
Parc Lafontaine 343
Parkyn, Late Wm. 90
Parsons, Allan 482
Patenaude-Carignan, Ltd. 492-3
Patenaude, J. Leon 493
Patenaude, J. T. Z. 268
Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 438
Paton, Hugh 210
Patterson, Wm. 499
Paul, Walter, 359
Payette, J. V. 481
Peck & Co., Ltd., John W. 313
Peerless Lighting Co. 415
Pellerin, Dr. J. M. 464
Pellerin, Jos. H. E. 294
Pelletier, A. S. 448
Peloquin, J. B. 255-6
Perron, Joseph L. 178
Phelan, M. A. 192
Phillips, Chas. S. J. 291
Phillips Elec. Wks., Ltd., Eugene F. 371
Pilon, J. Wilfrid 177
Pion, Alfred 346
Pitcher, F. H. 284
Place d'Armes, 1915 51-131
Place d'Armes, 1845 478
Place Viger Hotel 251
Plan of City of Montreal 33
Plouffe, Dr. Adrien 458
Poissant, Dr. J. C. 465
Poitras, O. T. 434
Post Office at St. Laurent 263
Post Office Site in 1850 65
Post Office 238
Post & Flagg 238
Poulin & Co., P. 317
Poupore, W. J. 248
Power Bldg. 264
Prefontaine, Late Hon. R. F. 146
Prefontaine, Rolland 399
Prevost, Dr. Albert 461
Prince, Lorenzo 4
Protestant Hospital for Insane at Verdun 129
Proulx, Wilfrid 258
Provident Accident & Guarantee Co. 374
Prud'homme, Dr. G. L. 457

Quebec Bank 149
Quebec Gate Barracks 65
Queens Hotel 378
Quigley, Martin J. 364
Quinlan, John 281
Quinlan-Robertson, Limited 346

Racine, Alphonse 470
Ramsay, Alexander 235
Rasco's Hotel 67
Rea, Edward B. 317
Read Building 292
Recollet Church 110
Redpath 259
Reeb, Capt. T. A. 470
Reed & Co., Ltd., Geo. W. 318
Reeves, Chas. A. 393
Regina Shoe Co., Ltd. 322-3
Reid, J. B. 450

	Page
Reid, James A.	450
Reid, John W.	408
Reid, MacGregor & Reid	450
Reid, Wm. Duff	272
Reid's Limited	405
Reinhold, Wm.	380
Renaud, Dr. P. P.	499
Renshaw, Arthur S.	257
Revol, A. F.	353
Rexford, Irving P.	223
Rhéaume, Theodale	195
Rhéaume, Dr. Zephyr	460
Richard, Alfred	377
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Bldg.	75
R. & O. Steamer "Montreal"	392
Riding Academy of Montreal	470
Rielle, Jos.	284
Rinfret, Thibaudeau	178
Riopel, Dr. J. A. C.	424
Riordon, Carl	351
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	504
Ritz, S. A.	495
Rivers, Harry S.	435
Rivet, L. A.	175
Robinson, James	324-5
Rochon Express Co., E.	485
Rochon, William	442
Rodden, Capt. W. T.	200
Rodden, Wm. T. (residence)	249
Roddick, Sir Thos. G.	477
Rolland, S. J. B.	258
Rosenberg, Carl	263
Roslyn Avenue, Westmount	213
Ross, Arthur H.	343
Ross, Henry J.	301
Ross, Howard S.	174
Ross, Lt.-Col. James G.	238
Rougier Freres	261
Rougier, P. V.	261
Round the Mountain Scene	348
Roy, F. X.	195
Royal Bank of Canada	153
Royal Trust Co.	150-1
Royal Victoria Hospital	128
Rutland Railroad Co.	409
Ryan, Richard	493
Ryan, Walter	379
Rykert & Co., E. G.	241
Sacred Heart Academy	95
St. Andrew's Church	112
St. Ann's Market, 1849	30
St. Catherine Road, Outremont	427
St. Catherine Street	130
St. Gabriel's Church	107
St. Gabriel Farm House	369
St. Gabriel Grist & Barley Mills	379
St. George Episcopal Church	106
St. George, Percival Walker	280
St. Georges, Dr. Henri	479
St. James Cathedral	114 & 99
St. James Church in 1824	40
St. James Club	181
St. James Methodist Church	119
St. James Street, 1915	82 & 352
St. Justine Hospital	262
St. Laurent Post Office	263
St. Lawrence Boulevard	134
St. Lawrence Sugar Rfg. Co.	216
St. Patrick's Church	106 & 25
St. Patrick's Hall	72
St. Paul's Church	110
Saint-Pierre, Alex. A.	476
Saint-Pierre, Dr. Chas.	460
Ste. Rose Dairy Co.	440
St. Viateur R. C. Church	116
Saunderson, James	369
Savignac, J. A.	429
Sawyer, Joseph	262
Scala Theatre	405
School for Higher Studies	340
School for the Blind	288
Scotch Secession Church, 1834	40
Scottish Rubber Co.	293
Second Congregational Church	107
Segal, Bernard R.	482
Seminary of St. Sulpice	25
Shaughnessy Building	254
Shaughnessy, William J.	173
Shearer, Late James	204-5
Sherrard, J. H.	202
Sicily Asphaltum Paving Co., Ltd.	245
Simard, Victor	294
Simard & Co., J. A.	294
Simpson, J. Cradock	226
Skelton, C. Harold	299
Smith, Clarence F.	218
Smith, Julian C.	233
Smith Marble & Construction Co., Ltd.	347
Smith, Richard	440
Smithers, Late Chas. F.	102
Smithers, Geo. H.	237
Southam Press, Ltd.	508
Spelman, James	351
Stack, M. J.	256
Stackhouse, Russell T.	172
Staines, John	494
Standard Paper Box Co.	354
Star Shoe, Ltd.	397
Stephens, F. C. (residence)	202
Stephens, Major Geo. W.	194
Stephens, Late Geo. W.	103
Stephens, Late H.	94
Stewart, Geo. M.	290
Story of the Streets	63
Story, Wm. I.	294
Strand Theatre	402
Strathcona Lord (residence)	157
Struthers, A. C.	484
Sugden, Dr. B. A.	503
Sullivan, John A.	176
Sun Life Assurance Co. Bldg.	188
Surveyer, Arthur	244
Surveyer, E. Fabre	164
Surveyer, L. J. A.	353
Swan, Nicholas	302
Synagogue, First Jewish	110
Taillon, Hon. L. O.	214
Taylor, Sir Fred'k. Williams	138
Tétrault Shoe Mfg. Co.	469
Theatre Royal, 1825	67
Theberge, Albert	476
Tivoli Theatre	403
Toilet Laundry Co.	375
Tombs, Guy	269
Tompkins, H. B.	468-9
Tooke, Benj. (residence)	249
Touche & Co., Geo. A.	306
Toupin, Dr. J. R.	462
Touzin & Touzin	502
Transportation Bldg.	96
Trenholme, T. A.	350
Tritt, S. Gerald	193
Trudeau, Theo.	483
Turgeon, Dr. Edgar	464
Turgeon, J. O.	449
Union Overall Mfg. Co. of Canada	504

Page
United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada 390-1
University Club 473

Valiquet, Ephrem F. 472
Valois, Dr. J. M. A. 457
Versailles Bldg. 250
Versailles, Joseph 250
Viau, Henri 300
Victoria Square 69-70-73
View from Tower Notre Dame 38
View from top Mt. Royal 47-8-9
Viger, Late Hon. D. B. 74
Villeneuve, J. Arthur 191
Villeneuve, Late Leonidas 190
Vineberg, J. H. 353
Vineberg, Solomon 293
Vipond, Dr. A. E. 465
Vipond, Ernest E. 185
Vipond, Herbert S. 185
Vipond & Vipond 185

Wainwright, Arnold 166
Walker, James R. 287
Wallace, E. E. 418
Walsh, J. C. (residence) 349
Walsh, Jos. C. B. 193
Walton, David H. 430
Ward, Henry 452
Ward, Joseph 240
Wardrobe Repair Co. 439

Page
Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co. 447
Watson, John C. 238
Wesleyan Chapel 112
Wesleyan Methodist Church 85
West, Maurice 466
Westmount Catholic School for Boys 232
Westmount High School 341
Westmount Library 288
Westmount Park 95
Westmount Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd. 360
Westmount View 367
Whitehead, Late Col. E. A. 408
Whyte Packing Co. 381
Wilks, Arthur Wade 307
Williams-Taylor, Sir Fred'k. 138
Wilson, Late Hon. Chas. 98
Wilson, J. M. (residence) 157
Wilson, Robt. M. 281
Window Strip & Supply Co., Ltd. 494
Windsor Hotel 352
Windsor Station 134-6
Wiseman, Dr. Max 489
Wolfe, A. Harry 442
Woodburn, Geo. R. 353
Workman, Late Wm. 88

Y. M. C. A. Bldgs. 121
Yuile, H. M. (residence) 349

Ziff, William 502

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76

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